ORISSA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

DHENKANAL

BY

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The maps given are in scale 1:1,250,000 (or 1 cm: 12½ km.). Printing of maps on bigger scales could not be possible on account of restriction imposed by the Government of India. In order, therefore, to show details in particular subjects, two smaller maps, one showing general administrative divisions, roads, etc., and the other showing forests and forest roads, have been given.

There are many references in the text to Five-Year Plans. The periods covered by the Plans are :

1st Five-Year Plan	..	April 1951 to March 1956
2nd Five-Year Plan	..	April 1956 to March 1961
3rd Five-Year Plan	..	April 1961 to March 1966

After three years of annual plans, the Fourth Five-Year Plan started from April 1969.

The Gazetteer was compiled in the Gazetteers Section of Revenue Department and placed before the Advisory Committee which consisted of—

1. Chief Minister	..	Chairman
2. Minister, Revenue		Member
3. Deputy Minister, Revenue	..	Member (Vacant)
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We will be failing in our duty if we do not express our thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, M. A., Ph. D., Editor, District Gazetteers and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Ministry of Education and Youth Services, New Delhi, for their effective role in planning

and co-ordinating the work of preparation of the District Gazetteers. The unit scrutinized the draft of this volume with great care and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may also be mentioned here that a portion of the expenditure incurred on the publication and printing of the District Gazetteers is being met by the Government of India.

We have had unfailing assistance of local officers of Ministries of Finance, Communications, and Railways ; and all Departments of Orissa Government, all Heads of Departments and their local officers whom we had occasions to approach ; besides a host of non-official persons and organisations. We are particularly thankful to Shri Nrusingha Charan Behuria, I. A. S., Director of Land Records and Surveys ; Shri Purna Chandra Hota, I. A. S., Director of Public Relations and his staff ; Census Organisation, Orissa; Deputy Director, Map Publication, for printing the maps ; Shri Santanu Kumar Mohapatra, Deputy Director of Mines ; Superintendent, Orissa State Archives ; officers of Orissa State Museum ; Divisional Forest Officers of Angul, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, and Rairakhol for supplying forest maps etc. Poet Shri Radhamohan Gadanayak of Angul for supplying life sketches of some poets belonging to Dhenkanal district ; Dr. G. C. Mohapatra of Deccan College, Poona ; and Dr. (Miss) Anncharlott Eschmann of Heidelberg University (W. Germany), Member, Orissa Research Project. Chapter II (History) had been drafted by Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahu (now Professor of History, Sambalpur University). It has now been printed with some additions here and there.

Shri Kalyan Ray, I. A. S., who has recently joined as State Editor has been in charge of administration of the Gazetteer Section and has given us much valuable assistance.

The following staff of the Gazetteers Section have worked wholeheartedly to complete the task and to go through the tedious and tiring work of proof reading—Shri Jamini Kanta Jagadev, Research Officer; Shri Mahendra Chandra Das, Officer on Special Duty;

Compilers—Shri Amulya Kumar Satpathy, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Gour Prasad Patnaik, Shri Prafulla Behera and Shri Pranakrushna Satpathy; Shri Sarat Chandra Mohapatra, Senior Assistant; Stenographers-Shri Pratap Kumar Ray and Shri Nrusimha Charan Satpathy; Typists—Shri Satyananda Mohapatra, Shri Durga Charan Mohapatra, Shri Braja Kishore Parida and Shri Akshaya Kumar Barik.

Finally, we acknowledge the valuable work of the Superintendent, Orissa Government Press, and his staff who have worked hard to keep to the time schedule. We are thankful to them.

BHUBANESWAR
The 26th January, 1972
(REPUBLIC DAY)

NILAMANI SENAPATI

PREMANANDA TRIPATHY

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

B. N. R.	..	Bengal Nagpur Railway
C. D.	..	Community Development
Ep. Ind	..	Epigraohia Indica
H. E.	..	High English
J. A. H. R. S.	..	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society
J. A. S. B.	..	Journal of Asiatic Society of Bengal
J. B. O. R. S.	..	Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society
M. D. R.	..	Major District Road
M. E.		Middle English
N. C. D. C.	..	National Coal Development Corporation
O. B. C.	..	Other Backward Classes
O. H. R. J.	...	Orissa Historical Research Journal
P. W. D.	..	Public Works Department
Sr.	..	Series
U. P.		Upper Primary

LIST OF PLATES

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1. Introducing the District

The most prominent feature of Dhenkanal district is noticed when one flies over it. It appears as if between two big rivers there is unending forest with a few human settlements dotted here and there. The forests cover 58 per cent of the total area of the district. From the air one cannot also fail to notice the 22 km. long narrow gorge called Satkosia through which mighty Mahanadi passes before it spreads out on the plains of Cuttack district. This gorge is one of world's enchanting spots with thickly wooded hills on both sides reaching a height of 700 metres. The muddy water of the rainy season swelling to a height of 70 metres is imposing. In winter the blue waters reflecting the blue sky, and the towering hills, and morning mist rising from the valley are unforgettable. In summer nature lays on fire works in the shape of forest fire whose reflection at night makes a fiery festoon to entertain the visitor.

Human history had its origin in the valley of the Brahmani where copious finds of stone implements point to the establishment of Homo Sapiens who must have had plenty of food from wild fruits and roots, and wild animals. Tribes inhabiting the district include Juangs whose women in Pal Lahara were topless 40 years ago and in their wild homes may still be wearing aprons of leaves.

The political history of the district is based on a group of principalities ruled by Chiefs whether tribal or Aryan who fought among themselves except when an overlord kept the peace.

In modern times Dhenkanal produces coal and chromite. Coal feeds a large Thermal Plant at Talcher to produce electricity and will shortly be the raw material for a large fertilizer plant.

The phenomenon of boulders in Talcher area is unique in India and had puzzled geologists for a century. The explanation can probably be found now in the theory of drifting continents based on exploration of the ocean floor. Peninsular India was in the Antartic 180 million years ago. It broke away and sailed north till it has reached its present destination. What the geologists had been looking for was evidence of an intensely cold climate which India had during its original residence in the Antartic regions.

Dhenkanal contains a centre of a religious movement called *Mahima Dharma* which is hardly 100 years old, but is spreading its tenets in many neighbouring districts and States. When semi-naked

Sanyasis collect there in February every year in memory of the death of Mahima Gosain and large crowds of devotees collect, it is an inspiring period for the population. These naked Sanyasis are men of learning and are well disciplined. Their leader Biswanath Baba is a philosopher who in future will probably rank among other eminent philosophers.

Some of the Ruling Chiefs were noted for their oppression, while others were noted for their devotion to moral and religious cults. The family of Dhenkanal produced Bhagirathi through whose patronage *Mahima Dharma* started and spread. It also produced the family which left the ghostly monument of Jatan Nagar, the ruins of the Palace on a hill, which has not been lived in for over quarter of a century and is a prominent feature of the landscape.

The same family produced Raja Trilochan who distinguished himself as the only Raja of Orissa to resist the march of the Marahattas. The battle has been immortalised by poet Brajanath Badajena in his *Samar Taranga*. Raja Somanath Singh of Angul martyred himself by defying the British and lost his kingdom.

Religious movement in the mediaeval period did not leave the district untouched. The Kapilas Hill contains monasteries which attract Sanyasis of many sects. On the bed of the Brahmani at Sarang, there is a huge figure of Vishnu (32 feet long) in the Ananta Sayanam posture. Another figure of Vishnu (41½ feet long) is at Bhimakand in sleeping posture. They are the largest figures of Vishnu in the World carved on an outcrop of natural rock.

Dhenkanal district has been the home of elephants for centuries and had numerous tigers prowling its forests. But during the last decade, the tiger has nearly become extinct on account of the vandalism of man caused by lure of fabulous prices.

2. Origin of the name of the District

The district of Dhenkanal, one of the centrally located districts of Orissa, owes its name to the headquarters town of Dhenkanal. The whole of the district, with the exception of the Angul subdivision, consists of ex-feudatory States. The district came into being on 1st January 1948 when new districts were created after the merger of the princely States with the Province of Orissa. It originally comprised the ex-States of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Athmallik, Rairakhol, Talcher, and Pal Lahara. The town of Dhenkanal, the capital of the ex-State of Dhenkanal, was chosen to be the headquarters of the newly formed district and also of the Angul district. The origin of the name of this town which also gave the name to the ex-State of Dhenkanal, remains to a large extent obscure [1]. A tradition relates that the founder of the Raj

1. *See* Chapter XIX regarding the origin of the name of the town

Family of Dhenkanal transferred his seat of Government to this place and named it Dhenkanal after the name of an aboriginal Chief Dhenka Savara who formerly ruled over this tract.

3. Location: General boundaries, area, population

The district lies between 20°-29′ N and 21°-42′ N latitudes and 84°-16′E and 86°-2′ E longitudes.

In shape it somewhat resembles a sector of irregular sides, the arc extends from east to west forming the southern limit and the meeting point of the two radii is as its northernmost tip. The district is bounded on the south along the arc of the sector, by the Jajpur and Athgarh subdivisions of Cuttack district, Nayagarh subdivision of Puri district, and Baudh subdivision of Baudh-Khondmals district. The westernmost part of the district, where the arc meets the western radius, is touched for a very short distance by the Sonepur subdivision of Balangir district. To the west of the district, along the western radius lie Rairakhol and Deogarh subdivisions of Sambalpur district. Further north, close to the apex, is the boundary of the Bonai subdivision of Sundargarh district. The apex itself borders the Champua subdivision of Keonjhar district and south of it, almost along the whole length of the eastern boundary the district is contiguous with the Keonjhar subdivision of Keonjhar district.

The district of Dhenkanal extends over an area [1] of 4,226 square miles or 10,945·34 square kilometres with a population of 1,028,935 according to the Census of 1961. But according to the 1971 Provisional Census, it has a population of 1,294,126 (males 6,53,881 and females 640,245). The area remained the same. From the point of view of area it stands seventh among the thirteen districts of Orissa while on population count it is the eighth.

4. History of the district as an administrative unit and the changes in its component parts:

The district of Dhenkanal consists of five ex-State areas and the Angul subdivision. The latter was a princely State prior to 1848, when its last ruler Somanath Singh Jagadev was deposed by the East India Company for alleged insubordination. Under the direct rule of the

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1. There appears to be some inconsistency in different statements about the area of the district. The Surveyor-General of India, presumably calculating on the basis that the entire country is of one level equal to that of the sea, arrived at a figure of 4,177 Sq. miles or 10,818·43 Sq.km. The old publications, including the Imperial Gazetteer of India, the District Gazetteer of Angul and the Gazetteer of the Feudatory States of Orissa present the area of the constituent parts of the modern district and the total area according to these sources is 4,237 Sq. miles or 10,968·43 Sq. km. In other Government records the area is shown as 4,226 Sq. miles or 10,945·34 Sq. km. As Police Station-wise break up of the area is not readily available from other sources, figures from general Government records as 4,226 Sq. miles or 10,945·34 Sq. km. for the district are relied upon in this publication.

British, Angul was administered by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, and because of its backwardness and local inconveniences, its administration followed a line of its own. The laws and Regulations of the Mogulbandi areas were not followed here and in their place special laws were framed for Angul only. In 1855, the Raja of Baudh was compelled to surrender a part of his territory known as Khondmals as he was unable to enforce effective control over that land. The Khondmal area was also placed under the administration of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. In 1891, Angul and Khondmals were constituted into Angul district, with its headquarters at Angul. The amalgamation of these two tracts, each forming a subdivision, continued upto 1936, when the new Province of Orissa was created. That year Angul subdivision was constituted into a district under the Angul Laws Regulation, 1936. On 1st January, 1948, all the Feudatory States of Orissa, except Mayurbhanj, acceeded to the Indian Union and formed part of the Province of Orissa. New districts were created with effect from that day and the district of Dhenkanal thus came into being, consisting of the ex-State areas of Dhenaknal, Hindol, Talcher, Athmallik, Pal Lahara, and Rairakhol, Later on for administrative convenience the Rairakhol ex-State was transferred to Sambalpur district with effect from 26th October, 1949. Two villages, namely, Kabatabandha and Goliamuhanpatna were transferred to Cuttack district in 1964*. Dhenkanal and Angul were two separate districts with one composite office located at Dhenkanal. The Collector of Dhenkanal was the *ex officio* Collector of Angul. The status of Angul as a district was changed to that of a subdivision of Dhenkanal district since 15th September, 1967 by the Angul Laws Regulation (Repeal) Act, 1967.

5. Subdivisions, Tahasils, and Thanas

At the time of its formation in 1948, the district consisted of nine subdivisions, viz., Dhenkanal (Sadar), Kamakhyanagar, Parjang, Hindol, Talcher, Kaniha, Athmallik, Pal-Lahara, and Rairakhol. Before merger the Dhenkanal State itself consisted of three subdivisions, viz., Dhenkanal Sadar, Kamakhyanagar, and Parjang, while the Talcher State had two subdivisions, viz., Talcher and Kaniha. These subdivisions were maintained for a short period after merger. Subsequently in 1949, Kaniha was merged with Talcher and in 1950, Parjang was merged with Kamakhyanagar. Rairakhol was transferred to the district of Sambalpur and Angul was made a subdivision of Dhenkanal. As a result of which there remained only seven subdivisions in the district. No other district of the State of Orissa has such a large number of subdivisions. The districts, next to Dhenkanal in this respect are Cuttack, Koraput, and Sambalpur with six subdivisions each. The

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* Vide Revenue Department Notification No. 35229—II-J-19/64-R., dated 10-6-1964.

subdivisions of this district are, therefore, small in size and population. None of these is more than 1,000 square miles (2,590 Sq. km.) in area and has a population of more than 250,000 (according to 1961 Census). The largest and the most populated among these subdivisions is Angul which is 902·1 Sq. miles in area and had a population of 230,538 in 1961, while the Hindol subdivision is the smallest in size, being 312 Sq. miles in area, and Pal Lahara is the smallest in population having only 52,684 inhabitants in 1961.

Each subdivision consists of two or more Police-Station areas. In all there are twenty three Police-Stations. Each subdivision constitutes a Tahasil. (For population and area of subdivisions and Police-station *see* Chapter III—People). The subdivisions, Police-Stations and Tahasils of the district are as shown below:—

Subdivision/Tahasil		Police-Station
1. Dhenkanal Sadar	..	1. Dhenkanal Sadar
		2. Gondia
		3. Motanga
2. Kamakhyanagar	..	1. Kamakhyanagar
		2. Bhuban
		3. Parjang
3. Talcher	..	1. Talcher
		2. Colliery
		3. Kaniha
4. Pal Lahara	..	1. Pal Lahara
		2. Khamar
5. Athmallik	..	1. Athmallik
		2. Thakurgarh
		3. Handapa
		4. Kishorenagar
6. Hindol	..	1. Hindol
		2. Rasol
		3. Balimi
7. Angul	..	1. Angul
		2. Chhendipada
		3. Jarpara
		4. Purunakot
		5. Bantala

1 Sq. mile = 2·59 Sq. Km.

6. Topography

(i) Natural Divisions

The district is for the most part covered with dense jungle and a long range of hills. The country is undulating and contains a number of fertile valleys and the soil varies from a rich loam to the gravelly detritus of the hill slopes. Broadly speaking, the district is formed of the valley of the Brahmani which bisects it in a semi-circular manner with the hilly tracts to its south and north. For practical purposes, therefore, the district may be divided into three natural divisions, viz., the southern hilly region, the valleys of the Brahmani with its tributaries, and the northern hilly region.

The southern hilly region forms the watershed between the Brahmani and the Mahanadi, which is the southern border of the district in Athmallik and Angul subdivisions. Almost the whole of the Athmallik subdivision and the southern halves of the Angul and Hindol subdivisions are covered by this region. The region runs parallel to the Mahanadi and is wider to its west. Towards the east, it becomes narrower till it comes to an abrupt halt with the alluvial plains formed of the river Sapua (a tributary of the Mahanadi) and its tributaries. In the Athmallik subdivision, the watershed line, not far south of its northern boundary, is irregular. North of the line, the slope is generally towards the north in which direction the rain water is carried to river Tikra through numerous mountain streams. The rest of the subdivision is drained to the Mahanadi by the Ghosar Jor and the Sindol Jor, both flowing southward. The valleys of these two rivers are undulating and the patches of cultivable tracts that they afford are surrounded by forests. The two valleys are separated by a mountainous high land which is dotted to its north with several peaks none exceeding 2,000 feet (610 metres) in height and is flanked to its south by Hingmandal hill, the highest point of which is 2,973 feet (906 metres). West of Hingmandal hill is the valley of Ghosar Jor and further west lies a mountain belt of lesser height. To the immediate south-east of Hingmandal hill and in alignment with it is the Panchadhar hill. Between Hingmandal and Panchadhar is a narrow pass through which is laid the road to conneot Athmallik, the subdivisional head-quarters, with Sambalpur-Cuttack road. This narrow pass appears to have been carved by the Sindol Jor, which winds through it in search of the low lands of the Mahanadi valley. The valley of the Mahanadi is a narrow strip having vegetation similar to that of the Brahmani valley and to its north are found the forest tracts and forest-clad mountains. The valley is wide in its middle and comes to an abrupt end where the Mahanadi, being obstructed by the Chanda Parbat and Sanakania mountain, changes its course from south-east to east. After this, from

the village Sitalpani, the river passes in between solid rocks up to the village Barmul in Puri district, and this narrow gorge is locally called 'Satkosia Ganda'. The whole of the subdivision of Athmallik, excepting the narrow valley of the Mahanadi, is broken up by hills and rocks. The hill slopes and valleys are covered with forest and there are only a few patches of cultivated land. To the east of Athmallik subdivision the mountainous tract is thickly clad with forest and is very sparsely populated. Here the rugged hills occupying a compact area, allow little space for level stretches. The majority of the hills are not of very great height but some of them rise to an altitude of over 2,500 feet (762 metres). Towards further east elevation of the hill ranges gradually lessens and their width becomes narrow. Here the hills form the natural barrier between Dhenkanal district and Narsinghpur subdivision of Cuttack district. In the extreme east of the district right along the Dhenkanal-Cuttack boundary is the Kapilas range, the highest point of which has an elevation of 2,087 feet (636 metres). The cap of laterite covering Kapilas hill is a plateau from which one gets a magnificent look of the Mahanadi and the city of Cuttack.

The valley of the Brahmani comprises major part of the Talcher subdivision, northern part of Angul, Hindol, and Dhenkanal subdivisions and the southern part of Kamakhyanagar subdivision. The valley is dotted with many isolated hillocks and compact hilly tracts and is more or less undulating. It is the rice-growing region of the district but cultivated stretches are often interrupted by forests or forest-clad mountains, important among which are Phuljhari and Kanaijora of of Talcher, Budhi Parbat and Basangbania of Hindol, Saptasajya and Dalar Parbat of Dhekanal, and Sundarkhol of Kamakhyanagar. The extensive Talcher coal-field lies within this valley. The general slope of the country is from west to east and from north to south, the country is undulating and contains a large number of villages amidst fertile land and the soil varies from rich loams to the gravelly detritus of the hill slopes.

The northern mountainous regions cover the east and north of Pal Lahara subdivision and the northern part of Kamakhyanagar subdivision. Here a magnificent hill called Malayagiri (3,895 ft. or 1,187 metres), which is one of the loftiest peaks in Orissa, towers above the hill ranges. The region, for the most part hilly is densely covered with forest abounding in Sal (*Shorea robusta*) trees. The Sal forests are said to be the finest in Orissa but are very inaccessible. The high hills to the north of the region form the central portion of the mass of tangled hill ranges which stretch towards Bonai and Keonjhar. The distinguishing feature of the area is the Malayagiri peak which may be climbed from south-west along a rough hill-path. The ascent is steep and

prolonged but presents little difficulty. The path winds up over bold spurs with magnificent view of the surrounding country. Two ranges are to be climbed before the final ascent is reached. The peak itself is a narrow plateau of no uniform width, about two-thirds of a km. at its widest. It is formed by a depression on the top of the hill. At either end of the plateau rise two bold peaks of bare rock, between which the one to the west is of greater height and is, therefore, taken to be the actual summit of Malayagiri. This summit is steep and precipitous and is inaccessible on its western and northern sides. From the summit, one can see the fine range of hills running westward in two parallel ridges with a valley in between, the level of which is about 1,500 feet (457 metres). To the north-east, the Malayagiri range falls away precipitously but on its south-eastern side for about two-thirds of a km., it has gradual slopes. On the south-western side near the summit is a spring where a small reservoir has been constructed.

***(ii)* Main Peaks**

The loftiest peak of the district, as stated above, is Malayagiri in Pal Lahara subdivision which is 3,895 feet (1,187 metres) in height. Besides Malayagiri, there are a few high peaks in Pal Lahara near the border of Keonjhar having elevation of over 2,500 feet (762 metres).

In Kamakhyanagar subdivision, there are important peaks like Baruan (1,274 ft. or 387 metres), Bari Phuljhari (1,718 ft. or 524 metres), Sundarakhol Pahar (1,606 ft. or 489 metres), Udaigiri (1,435 ft. or 437 metres), Ranjagarh Parbat (1,779 ft. or 542 metres) and an unnamed peak near Bahadapal (1,894 ft. or 577 metres).

In Dhenkanal subdivision the most prominent peak is Kapilas (2,087 ft. or 636 metres) and the other notable ones are Gumaria (1,922 ft. or 586 metres), of the Saptasajya hills in the south and Dalar Parbat (1,443 ft. or 440 metres) in the north.

The boundary line of Hindol subdivision of Dhenkanal district and Athgarh subdivision of Cuttack district is dotted with several peaks rising above 2,000 feet (610 metres) in height. Mandaria (2,039 ft. or 621 metres) and Bankmundi (2,087 ft. or 636 metres) are situated to the west and east of the headquarters of Hindol subdivision and offer magnificent view.

Angul subdivision possesses a few peaks of above 2,000 feet (610 metres) in height. Most of them have no specific names, and of them Banmundali (2,591 ft. or 790 metres) is the highest.

In Athmallik subdivision the main peaks belong to Panchdhar and Hingmandal hills. Two unnamed peaks of Panchdhar rise above 3,000 ft. (915 metres) while two of the peaks of the Hingmandal are 2,939 ft. (896 metres) and 2,933 ft. (894 metres) in height.

7. Main Rivers and their Tributaries

The river Mahanadi, marks the southern border of this district in Athmallik, and Angul subdivisions, and the river Brahmani passes right through the district by dividing it almost into halves. Both these great rivers have innumerable tributaries, large and small. Most parts of the district lie within the basin of the Brahmani while the basin of the Mahanadi spreads over Athmallik subdivision and southern regions of Angul and Dhenkanal subdivisions. Excepting the Mahanadi and the Brahmani no other river flows through the district.

(i) The Mahanadi

The Mahanadi or the big (Maha) river (Nadi) takes its origin near about Sihawa in Madhya Pradesh. It is also known as Chitrotpala, whose sanctity is highly spoken of in many *puranas*. Taking a winding course and being fed by important tributaries like Seonath, Hadso, Jonk, Mand, Sone, Ib, Ong, and Tel, it grows both in volume and size. About 5 miles (8 km.) west of Baudh town, just from the point where it meets two tributaries, Salki and Karandi Jor, from its south and north, it flows along the boundary of Athmallik subdivision and Baudh-Khondmals district. The river changes its course from south-east to due south near Baudh town but after traversing a few kilometres it again takes a south-eastern course on a rocky bed. After that it proceeds east ward in winding course and a few kilometres west of Tikarpara into the Barmul gorge (known locally as Satakosia Gand). It is 14 miles (22·4 km.) long and here the river winds round the wooded hills, 1,500 ft. (457 metres) to 3,000 ft. (915 metres) in height, crags and peaks of rare beauty overhang its course on both sides, which at one point is so narrow that the water rises about 70 feet (21 metres) at the time of flood. South-east of Tikarpara the river forms the boundary of Dhenkanal and Puri districts for a short distance and then passes entirely through Puri district. Of the tributaries that drain this district, the notable ones are Karandi Jor, Ghosar Jor, Sindol Jor, Chanagorhi and Malia Jor all flowing from the northern side of the river. Total lengh of Mahanadi is 520 miles (832 km.) of which only 48 miles (77 km.) flows on the south-west border of this district.

(ii) Karandi Jor

This rivulet forms the boundary of the districts of Dhenkanal and Sambalpur for a distance of about 4 miles (6·4 km.) before it meets the Mahanadi. Its important tributary called San Karandi Jor also forms the boundary of these two districts for some length. It is through the San Karandi Jor that rain water of the western fringe of Athmallik is drained to the Mahanadi.

(iii) Ghosar Jor

Several small hill streams that receive water from the northern part of Athmallik subdivision combine together to form Ghosar Jor. It is known as the Mano Jor before it meets the Mahanadi.

(iv) Sindol Jor

Sindol Jor or Dandatapa river drains water from the plateau of eastern Athmallik through a narrow valley separating the Hingmandal hill from the Panchdhar hills. It meets the Mahanadi two miles west of the subdivisional headquarters of Athmallik.

(v) Chamagorhi and Malia Jor

These two are small mountain streams. Malia Jor runs close to Angul-Tikarpara road at its lower portion and meets Mahanadi near Tikarpara.

(vi) Sapua

The Sapua takes its rise about 4 miles (6 km.) south of the subdivisional headquarters of Hindol. It flows through Hindol subdivision and then through Athgarh subdivision and ultimately joins the Mahanadi near Katakia Sahi opposite Naraj. The town of Athgarh is situated on its bank. The Sapua's important tributary is the Kantia which is fed by the Bara Jor, just above its confluence. Both Kantia and Bara Jora take their origin in the Kapilas hills.

(vii) The Brahmani

Two rivers called Koel and Sankh both having their origin in Chotnagpur region of Bihar join together near Panposh in Sundargarh district and downstream go by the name Brahmani. The Brahmani has also the usual religious sanctity attached to it which has received recognition in some *puranas*. The meeting place of Sankh and Koel is even today regarded locally as a place of pilgrimage. The name Brahmani appears to be a modern one. It was Brahmi until recently but its old name was Sankhajoti. The Brahmani enters Dhenkanal district two miles (3 km.). west of Banor in Pal Lahara where it is joined by a tributary called Mankra (old name Mandakini). For two miles (3 km.) west of Banor, it serves as the boundary between Deogarh subdivision of Sambalpur and Talcher subdivision of Dhenkanal district. For the next one mile (1·6 km.) it marks the border of Pal Lahara and Talcher subdivisions after which it passes through the Talcher subdivision and meets the tributaries, called Samakoi, Tikra, and Singda Jor. The river has uncertain course which changes occasionally but generally it flows in southward direction. Two miles (3 km.) south of the village Samal, the river flows on the border of Talcher and Kamakhyanagar subdivisions up to the village Kamalang where it receives the Nandir Jor. Therefrom it changes its course and flows generally towards the east on the boundary of Dhenkanal (Sadar) and Kamakhyanagar subdivisions. On its way it is fed by a number of tributaries, including Nigra and Ramiala. After leaving the border of Kamakhyanagar subdivision, it forms for a next few kilometres the borders of Dhenkanal and Cuttack districts and then flows

in to the district of Cuttack. The length of the river within this district is about 100 miles (160 km.). It is navigable for a few month in the year as far as four miles (6·4 km.) below Talcher, where there are some dangerous rocks.

(viii) **Mankra**

It takes its origin in Keonjhar (Sadar) subdivision of Keonjhar district close to the highland wherefrom rises the river Baitarani. While the Baitarani flows north-ward Mankra flows towards the west. It is joined by its chief tributary Kukhra about four miles (6·4 km.) east of Pal Lahara, the subdivisional headquarters, which is situated on its left bank. For the last five to six miles (8 to 9 km.) of its course the stream forms the boundary between Dhenkanal and Sambalpur districts and meets the Brahmani near the village Banor. It drains almost the whole of Pal Lahara subdivision and while during rains it flows in spate, it becomes almost dry during summer.

(ix) **Samakoi**

Rising in the Kalapat reserved forest area of the district it receives a large number of hill streams before it flows into the southern part of Pal Lahara subdivision. It meets the Brahmani four miles (6·4 km.) south of Sirpur in Talcher subdivision.

(x) **Ramiala**

The Ramiala also has its origin from the same Kalapat forest tract and for a greater part of its course flows in the mountainous region receiving many feeder streams before flowing into the plains near Kamakhyanagar. At this point its course abruptly changes from south-west to due south and then to east till it meets the Brahmani.

(xi) **Tikra**

The Tikra, which has a total length of 125 miles (200 km.), rises in Rairakhol subdivision of Sambalpur district and after passing through a portion of Deogarh subdivision, enters Dhenkanal district in Angul subdivision. After only about 3 miles (5 km.) of its course in Angul, it enters Talcher subdivision and joins the Brahmani. Its principal tributary is the Aunli, 45 miles (72 km.) long, which rises in Athmallik, flows through Angul and joins it in Deogarh subdivision.

(xii) **Singda**

The Singda takes its rise among the Sarisua hills and flows through Angul into Talcher subdivision where it joins the Brahmani.

(xiii) **Nigra**

The Nigra, 110 miles (176 km.) long, takes its rise in the hills which form the boundary between Angul and Athmallik subdivisions, joins the Brahmani at Khargaprasad near Meramandali Railway Station in

Dhenkanal subdivision. The town of Angul is situated on its left bank. Among its several tributaries, the principal ones are the Bauli and Mutkuria which are respectively 30 (48 km.) and 28 miles (45 km.) in length.

8. Waterfalls

The mountainous regions of the district possess some waterfalls here and there. There are a few waterfalls in the Kapilas hill three miles (5 km.) to the west of the village Deogan. These falls have an average height of about 30 ft. (9 metres), but the stream, which takes its origin in the Kapilas hills, is not perennial. Even during the rainy season its volume of water is not considerable. There are also waterfalls below Panchdhar hills near the subdivisional headquarters of Athmallik which present scenic beauty. Four important falls have recently been discovered amidst dense forests of northern Pal Lahara near the village Nagira. These falls occur successively in a single stream and are named as Najadev Nund, Saranidarh, Tikadarh, and Garjankhol by the local people. The stream has a perennial flow and the volume of water that passes through the falls even during the summer months is considerable. From reports received, it can be said that they are the largest falls occurring in the district.

9. Tanks

There exist in the district, specially in Angul subdivision and along the banks of the Mahanadi and the Brahmani in Athmallik, Dhenkanal, and Kamakhyanagar subdivisions, a number of tanks some of which are of considerable size and depth. Most of them have been excavated on the very bed of small streams to serve as reservoirs for storage of water for agricultural and other purposes. The names of villlages near which more important of these tanks are situated are shown below subdivision-wise:—

Kamakhyanagar subdivision	..	Bhuban, Basudeipur, Goradia
Dhenkanal subdivision	..	Pengua, Digambarpur
Angul subdivision	..	Angul, Nuasahi, Kankinali, Gara Santri, Dhanurjaipur.
Athmallik subdivision	..	Madhupur,
Talcher subdivision		Kalamchhuin

10. Springs

At Kapilas near the Chandrasekhar temple and at Saptasajya are two springs where water oozes out of the mountain surface at a high level. The spring near Chandrasekhar temple passes through different constructions and has attained religious sanctity. The temple, Inspection

Bungalow and the vicinity are served by the spring water. The spring ultimately flows down as a small stream beside which is built a flight of steps to reach the temple from below. There are three hot springs at the western side of the hill range forming the boundary between Keonjhar district and Pal Lahara subdivision near Bankhol and Magarmuhan. In addition to these, there is another hot mineral spring containing sulphur at Beuljhari about 3 miles (5 km.) of the headquarters station of Athmallik. The water of this spring is used for bathing purposes and so the surrounding area remains swampy. Springs of pure water also occur at many places. They are found at the foot of Kapilas hill in Dhenkanal subdivision, Khatakhura in Kamakhyanagar, Karanda in Hindol, Baghamunda in Angul, and Patamunda inPal Lahara. The springs near Karanda are close to the road to Hindol from Hindol Road Railway Station. A fair is held here every year in the month of July.

11. Geology

(i) Physiography

Physiographically the district of Dhenkanal can be divided into four regions which are described below:—

The southern and south-western part comprises hill ranges persistently trending WNW-ESE and is covered by the subdivisions of Athmallik, Angul, and Hindol. The elevations vary from 60 to 971 metres above sea level. In this region of folded mountains most of the prominent hills and ridges are composed of very ancient metamorphic rocks — Khondalities and quartzite with charnockites and gneisses forming the flanks and valleys. In general the ridges represent synclinal structures while the valleys are anticlinal, indicating a very advanced stage of denudation.

The eastern part comprises predominantly alluvial terrain with stray hills and ridges. The elevations vary from about 42 to 636 metres above sea level. The valleys and plains in this region are formed of granitic gneisses which are the predominant rocks, while the hills are composed of the khondalites which are resistant to denudation. There is no well-defined strike trend, but E-W strike is more prevalent than of any other direction. The denudation here is even more advanced.

The central part of the district is an undulating terrain extending in the west into broad flat topped hills which reach an altitude of about 564 metres above sea level. This region is covered by Kamakhyanagar and Talcher, and northern parts of Angul and Athmallik subdivisions. The Brahmani valley portion of this region exposes mainly granites and gneisses with occassional hillocks of khondalites, while the remaining portion from west of Murhi and north of Angul up to the western end

of the district is covered by flat-lying sedimentary rocks of Gondwana system. The flat topped low hilly terrain in the northern part of Athmallik and N. W. Angul is characteristic of these flat lying sedimentary rocks. The straight line boundary of these sedimentary rocks against gneisses particularly on the north is due to steep faults.

The northern and north-eastern part of the district contains WNW-ESE trending hills immediately north of the Talcher coal field and NW-SE trending hills towards the boundary of Keonjhar district which locally change to east-west trends like the Malayagiri hill south of Pal Lahara. These hills and ridges are separated by broad valleys and low hilly areas. The heights above sea level in this region vary from about 76 metres at the Brahmani river to 1,204 metres on Malayagiri. The higher hills of this region are composed of quartzites (Iron-ore series and Kolhan series) while the lesser hills are made of quartz-mica-schists granites and other rocks. The broad valleys are mostly of gneisses.

(ii) **Drainage**

The major portion of the district is drained by the Brahmani river and its tributaries. From Ruhila, where it enters the district up to Tarava, north of Dhenkanal, the river flows in a general S. E. direction, broadly parallel to the general strike trend of the prevalent rock formations, but locally guided by major joints and faults. In the eastern part the river takes a turn to NE and then to east, in conformity with the change in the regional strike of the rock formations. The major tributary streams have a general right angle pattern, joining the main river normal to course, except in the eastern part where they are mostly parallel or at acute angles. The ESE flow of the Tikra Nala which joins the Brahmani at Bijigol is guided by a major fault at the northern boundary of the Gondwana formations. The Mahanadi along the south-west boundary of the district flows parallel to the strike of khondalites and is guided by a major shear zone. The major tributaries of this river in Athmallik and Angul flow SSW, normal to the flow of the main river.

(iii) **Geological Antiquity**

The oldest rock formations of the district are Khondalites, Charnockites and their variants. They are succeeded by a series of younger formations of iron-ore series. Both the formations were however, grouped in the pre-Cambrian age. These are in turn succeeded by the rocks of Gondwana system belonging to upper palaeozoic to mesozoic age. The laterite and alluvium were deposited during quarternary period.

From the available data, the stratigraphic sequences of the district is as follows :—

Quarternary		Laterite and alluvium.
Upper Palaeo-zoic to mesozoic	Gondwana system	Mahadeva (?).	Sandstone and Conglomerate
	Barakars	Sandstone, shale, Coal, Fireclay.
	Karharbari	Sandstone, Conglomerate.
	Talchirs	Green needle shales, red sandstones and Talchir boulder beds.
....	unconformity	....
Precambrians	Kolhan series(?)	Sandstone, shale Grit and Conglomerate pegmatites, aplites, quartz veins, Granophyre, granite gneiss. Ultrabasic intrusives, Epidiorites.
	Iron-ore Series	Upper Traps and Tuffites. Banded hematite Jasper, Lower Traps and Tuffs. Hornblende-chlorite schist, quartzites and quartz mica schists.
	Dharwars	Charnockites—Hypersthene bearing gneisses and granulites of acid to basic composition. Khondalites—Quartzites, Khondalites, Calc silicate rock.

The khondalite and the associated rocks are the oldest rock formations of the district and are exposed to the south and south-west of Brahmani river. They are also seen to the S. E. of Kamakhyanagar (20° 58′ : 85° 33′). The common rock types are khondalites containing quartz, felspars, silimanite and garnets with graphite and boitite etc. as accessories. Quartzites are often silimanite and kyanite bearing. The khondalites and quartzites crop out in hills running WNW-ESE along the south western part of the district, through Athmallik, Angul, and Hindol. The Panchdhar hill range composed of these rocks in Athmallik attains a height of 3168′ above the mean sea level. Scattered outcrops of khondalite are found around Dhenkanal township and south east of Kamakhyanagar.

The Charnockite exposures are found in Athmallik, Angul, and Dhenkanal. The rocks are subjected to regional metamorphism.

The rocks of the iron ore series are exposed to the north and north-west of Brahmani river. Quartzites and micaschists are the most predominating rock types. They are subjected to the lesser degree of metamorphism. The quartzites, generally flanked by the epidiorites, from the Malayagiri hill range, Dipali Parbat and Shikheswar Parbat in Pal Lahara and continues towards Dhenkanal to the south east. Quartzites are also exposed in Baruan range, Bariphulbari hill. △1718, just north of Anantapur State forest. Ferruginous quartzites occasionally manganiferous are noticed near Nandijhari (21° 18′ : 85° 07′), Khondabeda (21° 16′ : 85° 03′) and Khemla (21° 20′ : 85° 03′). Hornblende schists are seen in the hills △870, △855, △702 and at north and north-east of Kunjam, east of Chhanchuria (21° 21′ : 85° 15′) and west of Kandha (21° 03′ : 85° 33′) where they occupy low lands. Ferruginous purple shales and phylities are found overlying the quartzites and quartz schists in the hill △703, east of △301, north of △1112 and south of △609.

Banded hematite quartzite along with quartzites and quartz schist are found in the Malyagiri range. Banded cherts with alternating white and dark bands are seen in the mounds north of △653. The rocks are traversed by veinquartz. Extensive trap exposures are seen to the north of Pal Lahara and extends for several miles into the adjoining Bonai-Keonjhar area.

Epidoirites and amphibolites occur as sills near Kataboi (21° 21′ : 85° 23′) and the area NE of Boitasari (21° 19′ : 85° 17′) and as irregular bodies at the SE of Khulari (21° 22′ : 85° 17′) and between Lambakani (21° 12′ : 85° 23′), Tangri, and △777.

North of Nandijhari and Bankhol are seen two small veins of pyroxenites. Pyroxenites also occur to the north east of △1444 hill, North of Kuturia (21° 12′ : 85° 20′) and near Baghamunda (21° 02′ : 85° 22′)

Dunites and peridotites with which chromite is associated are found near Maruabil (21° 03′ : 85° 43′) which extends further east into the Cuttack district. Ultrabasics associated with the chromites are also seen at Maulabhanja △611 and north of Asurabandh (20° 53′ : 85° 47′) etc. Occurrences of chromite has also been marked near Umundira, Kantol, Ekul, and Chotringa. Out-crops of dunite are seen on hill △578, NNW of △777 hill and south west of Asanbahali (21° 09′ : 85° 18′).Olivines in these rocks are mostly serpentinised.

Major outcrops of granite are found at Maruabil and further WNW extending into Keonjhar district. Other exposures are marked at Bharatimundia △672 and to the NE of Bhuban. The granitic rocks of this area are represented by hornblende gneisses, biotite-gneisses, granite and veins of pegmatite aplite, and quartz, and are best developed in Pal Lahara and adjoining areas of Talcher and Dhenkanal. Veins of pegmatite and aplite are few, small and those near Gurusulai and Naogaon are important. Small veins and stringers invade almost all the older rocks in the area.

Sandstones, conglomerates and slates of possible Kolhan age are found overlying the tuffites of the iron ore series and granites and gneisses in the northern most portion of Pal Lahara, in the Mankarchua state forest and along the boundary with Keonjhar district.

Dolerites are found north of Hamparkola, they are found intrusive into Kolhans and into the granite rocks towards the south. South of the Brahmani they are found as intrusive into the khondalites.

The Gondwana formations extend from Kamakhyanagar in the east through Talcher, Angul, Athmallik areas and further west into Rairakhol area of Sambalpur district.

The lowest member of this formation is the Talchir series which is about 150 metres thick. They consist of Talchir boulder bed of glacial origin *, sandstone and greenish shales. They are mostly exposed at the southern part of the basin. Some outcrops are also marked at the northern margin also. A thick horizon (of about 450m) of sandstone and shales of Damuda age is found overlying the Talchirs and is coal bearing. These coal bearing rocks are chiefly confined to the area

* The Talcher boulder bed marks a very significant stratigraphic horizon in the stratography of India. This boulder bed known as the "Talcher boulder bed" contains boulders of all specifications which have straition marks on them, the phenomena being attributed to scratching under tremendous pressure of the glaciers. The Talcher rocks also contain altered Felspars which is another indication of severe cold conditions arising out of the glaciation phenomena. The age of this glaciation vizs-a-vis Talchir boulder bed is approximately 90 million years which in geological terminology is known as the "Carboniferous Age". (Also, vide Appendix I.).

west of the Brahmani river but a small portion is exposed on the eastern and north-eastern side of the river opposite to Talcher township. The Damudas are overlain by a series of gritty and pebbly sandstones of 450 metres thickness (Mahadeva sr.) which are devoid of coal. Out crops of these rocks are found within a few kilometres north-west of Talcher, 12 to 16 Km. NW of Angul town, in the Madalianala south of Patrapara (21° 05′ : 84° 46′), etc.

12. Economic Minerals and Rocks

(i) Beryl

Beryl is found associated with the pegmatites at Nanguliabera (20° 48′ : 83° 11′).

(ii) Building Materials

Dhenkanal district is well provided with building and construction materials of various kinds. The charnockites, granites and khondalites, etc., can very well be used as building stones as well as for decoration of the buildings. They are also suitable for road metals. Laterites occur, at various localities of the district such as near Kantol (21° 07′ : 85° 33′), etc. They are massive and can be used as building stones. The Gondwana sandstones are also available in plenty and are mostly used in this district for building purpose. The ferruginous shales and sandstones are used generally for colouring the walls, etc. Kankars are found at Raghunathpur (20° 46′ : 85° 15′), Muktapasi (20° 56′ : 85° 25′), Chararagaria (20° 48′ : 85° 17′), Gundichanali (20° 50′ : 85° 31′), Dimirai (20° 50′ : 85° 39′) Meramandali (21° 48′ : 85° 18′), Gopalpur NE of Dhenkanal, Dhundrapal (20° 52′ : 84° 40′), Arkhadud (20° 48′ : 85° 40′) and Jhenjmunda (20° 46′ : 84° 26′) which are widely used for lime burning in the district.

(iii) Chromite

The important chromite deposits of the district are found at S. & S.W. of Maruabil (21° 03′ : 85° 43′), north of Muktapasi and Maulabhanja Parbat, etc. Minor occurrences have also been marked at Ghotringa (21° 03′ : 85° 35′), Umundira (21° 05′ : 85° 42′), around Ekul (21° 09′ : 95° 41′), west of Kantol and north of Asurabandh. These are the western extension of the Sukinda Chromite belt.

The chromite is associated with ultrabasic rocks which are, at many places, covered by laterites. In Maruabil area the lodes vary from 1 m to 80 m in length and 2 to 11 metres in width. Chromite occurs as massive banded and pitted ores in 36 Nos. of exposures. On the preliminary examination the probable reserve is estimated 122,000 tonnes up to a depth of 15 metres. The deposits to the south-west of Maruabil is bronze to brass colour, massive to granular in nature. The probable reserve estimated to a depth of 14 m is 36,360 tonnes. The chromite ores available in this district are mostly lumpy and of metallurgical grade.

(iv) Clay

The china-clay occurrences have been marked at north of Karanda (20° 42′ : 85° 20′), north of Sibulposi (20° 56′ : 85° 30′), Machhakata (21°04′ : 84°50′), Purunagarh (21°02′ : 84° 50′), Raybara (20°57′ : 84°59′), Banarpal (20° 50′ : 85° 13′), Sibpur (20° 48′ : 85° 16′), east of Nua Ruro 20° 49′ : 85° 21′), east of Parang (20° 50′ : 85° 16′), Hingirdaghatipass, south-west of Babandh, and east of Dudurkot (20° 41′ : 85° 15′). They can be used for potteries industry.

(v) Fire clay

Fireclay is mostly confined to the Gondwana formation. The occurrences are seen at Kaniha (21° 05′ : 85° 01′), Chhendipada (21° 05′ : 84° 52′), Raghunathpur (21° 01′ : 85° 16′), Brahmanbil (21° 03′ : 84° 56′), Gopalprasad (20° 59′ : 85° 01′), and Malibandh. They can be used for fire bricks, moulds and casts, etc.

(vi) Coal

The coal bearing Damuda formations of the Talcher coal field extend over 518 Sq. kilometres including the area in Sambalpur district. Outcrops of coal are found only at a few places.

The history of coal in Talcher dates back to 1837 when Lt. Kittoe examined coal outcrops near Gopalprasad. Mapping of this coal field was first done by W. T. Blandford, H. F. Blandford and W. Theobald (Jr.) of the Geological Survey of India, during 1855-56. In 1918 L. L. Fermor examined some localities. In the early twenties the East India Prospecting syndicate carried out prospecting for coal over 29 Sq. killometres west of Talcher town. Some areas were leased out to M/s. Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., M/s. Southern Marhatta Railway Co. and M/s. Talcher Coal field Ltd., Madras. Production started in 1924 in the Handidhua Colliery, in 1930 in the Dera Colliery, and in 1932 in the Deulbera Colliery. The last two collieries are now operated by the National Coal Development Corporation. Three important coal seams are met within the area so far explored. The bottom seam (seam No. 1) which is termed the main seam is 3·7 to 4 metres thick. The middle seam (seam No. 2) is shaly and is not worked. The top seam (seam No. 3) is 2·4 to 3 metres thick. At places the seams have coalesced to form a composite seam. In general coal in this coalfield has low ash, high moisture and is non-coking but has proved to be quite suitable as locomotive fuel.

The Villiers Ltd. estimated a total reserve of 312 million tonnes in the 28 Sq. Km. near Talcher. Reserves of only the main and top seams in this area were estimated by Geological Survey of India at 246 million tonnes.

The coal field has been remapped in detail in recent years by the Geological Survey of India. Drilling by the Indian Bureau of Mines in the last few years in the Balanda block revealed 488 million tonnes of proved and indicated reverses. Enormous reserve of high ash upper coal seams exist to the north and west of the existing mines. They can be utilised for thermal plants. Directorate of Mines have proved a reserve of 5·65 million tonnes of Class II coal in Natada area to the west Nandira. An indicated reserve of 334·54 million tonnes of high ash coal has been calculated in Natada and Gopalprasad area*.

(vii) Garnet

Occurrences of garnet are seen near Chintamanipur (21°07′ : 85° 05) west and south-west of Poipal (21° 09′ : 85° 08′) and just on the bank of Bagchua nala on Burubahal Huri at the foot hill of Malayagiri in between Boitasarai and Sapthara village and near Dangapal.

(viii) Glass Sand

Sandstone occurring in the hillock west of Keotpada and in the western parts of Sorodiapahar south of Nindipur, are fairly pure and possess a uniform grain size. They can be used in the manufacture of glass. Some of the Gondwana sandstones may be suitable as a source of glass sand.

(ix) Gold

Small amounts of alluvial gold are recovered from the sands of the Aunli and the Tirka rivers, after the rainy season. The sands of the Ramiala and the Betali nala also on washing yield very small amounts of gold. It is expected that the gold is derived from the conglomerate beds of the Gondwana formations.

Recovery of gold by washing of gravels from the streams is carried out at Katni (20°58′ : 85° 36′), Dolia (21°07′ ; 85° 29′), Kandhara (21° 03′ : 85° 33′) and at Gundichanali.

(x) Graphite

Local concentrations of graphite are noticed in khondalite formations at their contact with pegmatites on the southern flanks of the Barakanya Parbat (20° 39′ : 85° 45′) and on the mound south of Mangarajpur.

Traces of graphite are seen at many places in the kondalite hills of Panchdhar Range.

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* Coal from the main seam has usually 6—11 per cent moisture, 34 to 35·5% volatile matter, 8 to 12% ash and 46 to 47·5% fixed carbon with calorific value 10,900 to 11,200 B. T. U./lb. The top seam coal has 6—11.5% moisture, 29—32 % volatile matter, 13 to 21 % ash and 40 to 45·5% fixed carbon with calorific value, 9·500 to 10·300 B. T. U./lb.

(*xi*) **Iron-ore**

Ferruginous grits and shales of the Mahadeva formations are locally smelted for iron at Ichhapur (20°52′ : 84°45′), Mandan (20° 58′ : 84° 37′), Purunapani (20° 59′ : 84° 35′) and Dalpaka (20° 59′ : 84° 30′). Though locally these are used in making indegenous agricultural implements, these are of no importance in modern iron and steel making practice.

About two and half kilometres WNW of Sankamur (21°15′ : 85° 09′) lenticular deposits of magnetite (Fe-56·4%) occur in granite gneiss. The reserve is estimated at 48,000 tonnes.

On the quartzite hill east of Nandijhari (21° 18′ : 85° 07′) there are concentrations of limonite and botroydal hematite with minor amounts of manganese ore. The reserve is estimated at about 400,000 tonnes.

Massive hematite with limonite (Fe-55·94%) are found in banded-hematite quartzite which form a low ridge east of San Baghadari (21° 24′ : 85° 01′). There is a minimum reserve of one million tonne of ore here.

(*xii*) **Kyanite and Sillimanite**

Crystals of kyanite exposed on the surface have been recorded east of Torodanali and Jhili in quartz-kyanite-mica-schist. Pieces of kyanite about 11 Cms. across are found at the foot of Baruan range. Kyanite occurs about one and half kilometres to the east of Torodanali in the form of coarse bladed kyanite in the quartz-mica-schists. Boulders of kyanite rich rock are also seen. The kyanite zone is mainly restricted to the flanks of the hill. Occurrence of kyanite is found in Magarmuhan area (21° 14′ : 85° 17′).

Aggregates of sillimanite, 10 to 12 Cms. long and 5 to 8 Cms. across, are found near the contact of granite and khondalite, south of hill 634 (20° 32′-30″ : 85° 33′-33″).

(*xiii*) **Limestone**

A narrow outcrop of limestone is reported from the Gondwana sediments east of Sapuanala (21 °06′ : 84° 49′). Talcher coal field shales weather into calcareous concretions which are locally burnt for lime.

(*xiv*) **Manganese Ore**

Minor occurrences of manganese ore in the form of boulders, pebbles or concretions have been reported near Santipur (20°54′ : 84°22′) in the Talaipathar reserved forest, in a nala between the hill south of Podapadar (20° 51′ : 84° 34′) and the nala south-east of △ 1551 hillock near Hatasimili (20° 47′ : 84° 40′). Small pockets and lenses of manganese ore in highly sheared khondalite rocks are noticed near Dandatopa (20° 48′ : 84° 36′).

(xv) Mica

A deposite of muscovite mica has been worked at Soratnali (20°-49' : 85°-26') in the ex-State of Dhenkanal. Minor mica-bearing pegmatites are at Majur (20°-38' : 85°-34'), Chandpur (20°-49' : 85°-25'), Bharnia (20°-51' : 85°-25'), Kusuki (20°-51' : 85°-22'), Pathargarh (21°-04' : 85°-27'), Torodanali, Mangalpur (20°-51' : 85°-17'-30"), Kharagprasad (20°:49' : 85°-19'), North of Kikuta (20°-41' : 85°-19'), west of Krishnachakra (20°-42' : 85°-15'), east of Sarasingh (20°-39' : 85°-16') in Hindol subdivision, east of Kantiaposi (21°-13' : 85°-11') and in a well excavation at Dangapal in Pal Lahara subdivision and Dangarpal, Suajhari, Sapkata, Bulihar and Durgapur in Talcher sub-division. In Angul, mica bearing pegmatites have been recorded at Burhapankha (20°-52' : 84°-14'), Girang (20°-51' : 85°-10'), Nangulibera (20°-48' : 85°-11') and Basala (25°-44' : 85° 06'). The mica books measure about 15 Cms. in diameter but are much spotted.

(xvi) Mineral Pigments

Red clay is associated with Gondwana sandstones and shales in the Balikudia jungle about 3 kilometres north-west of Pasalhani (21°-0' : 84°-52'). The deposit is fairly large and occurs as a bed within 1·2 or 1·6 metres of the surface. The material is slightly gritty but has a good covering power. In colour it compares favourably with that of standard good quality India red ochre. It is locally used for dying cloth.

Some of the red clays found associated with the Mahadeva grits and sandstones on the hills south of the village Simlipal (21°-04' : 84°-47') are of good colour and covering power. Pebbles of hematite weathered out from the Mahadeva grits and found lying in the surface detritus on the slopes of hills south of Simlipal and lenses of soft hematite which are likely to yield material suitable for colouring purposes.

(xvii) Mineral Springs

Three hot springs are reported from the west of hill range forming the boundary between the Keonjhar district and Pal Lahara near Bankhol (21°-14' : 85° 22') and Magarmuhan (21°-13' : 85°-22'). Hot springs are also seen near Athmallik and about 8 km. west of Kaniha.

(xviii) Quartz-crystals

Transparent crystals of quartz are reported to have been collected from the area south of the Baruan Range and from the bed of the Brahmani river. The occurrences are sporadic in nature.

(xix) Quartzites

Quartzites suitable for refractories are found at the following places : Tangiri Parbat, △649, south of Lohamunda (21°-14' : 84°-59') mound south of Bajrakot (21°-13' : 85°-03'), east of Bondabeda (21°-10' : 85°-04' hill △832 and Phuljhari hill △971, north-west of Talapada (21°-08' : 85°-09')

13. Earthquakes

Ordinarily there is no occurrence of any earthquake or earth tremor of any magnitude in this district. But the unprecedented earthquake of Bihar of the year 1934 was felt throughout the district though there was no reported damage.

14. Flora

The district may roughly be divided into two botanical divisions, the one comprising the narrow valleys and the alluvial plains and the other consisting of undulating tracts broken by hills and mountain ranges. The former is best utilized for paddy and other agricultural crops.

The vegetation in the district is mostly of dry deciduous type. At places. tropical moist deciduous and semi-evergreen mixed types are also noticed, the latter being mostly in Dhenkanal subdivision and along some perennial stream in Angul and Athmallik subdivisions.

The principal species, found throughout the district is Sal (*Shorea robusta*).. The more important associates of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) are Asan (*Terml. alia tomentosa*), Aonla (*Phyllanthus amblica*),Bahara (*Terminalia belerica*), Gambhari (*Gmelina arborea*), Giringa (*Guazama tomentosa*), Harida, (*Terminalia Chebula*), Jamu (*Eugenia Jambolana*), Kendu *Diospyros embropteris)*, Kumbhi (*Careya arborea*), Kurum (*Adina cordifolia*), Kusum (*Carthamus tictorius*), Piasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Sisoo (*Dalbergia sisoo*), Sunari (*Cassio fistula*), Kangra (*Xylia dolabiformis*), and Rai. In localities with moister climate Kangra is found in, abundance with Sal and sometimes forming pure patches. Bamboo is another important associate of Sal. Teak, not found naturally in the locality has been successfully introduced in the forests of Angul subdivision.

• The aesthetic value of some species is also noteworthy. Among the ornamental plants and trees found in the district are Palasa or flame of forest (*Butia frondosa*). Ashoka (*Saraca indica*). Champa (*Michela champaca*), Krushnachuda (*Delonix regia*). Simul (*Bombax malabaricum*), Bharima (*Kydia calycina*), Kanchana (*Bahaunia variegata*), *Peltopherum pienocarpum* and *Cassia fistula*.

(i) Forests

Out of the total extent of 4,226 Sq. miles (10,945 Sq. km.) of the district, a major part comprising 2,454 square miles (6,356 Sq. km.) is covered with forests. Of the forest area, 1,244 Sq miles (3,222 Sq. km) constitute Reserved Forests and the rest 1,210 Sq. miles (3,134 Sq. km.) protected forests. Total forest areas thus constitute more than 53 per cent of the total area of the district. The forest areas are scattered throughout the district but they occur generally in Pal Lahara and Athmallik subdivisions,

The principal species is Sal with other associates mostly bamboos. Other important timber species are also found depending upon the climatic condition and other local factors. An important feature of the forests of Angul subdivision is the introduction of teak (*Tectona grandis*) which is an exotic species not found naturally in the locality. Large areas have been planted successively with teak and the results are very promising. Some of the older plantations have produced timbers of over 6′ in girth or even more. In "1926—Plantation" of Raigada Range, Angul the maximum girth recorded is 7′-6″ and in '1889—Plantation' of Purunakot Range it is 8′-8″. Besides, some exotics like eucalyptus, mahogany (*Swietenia mahogani*), bamboo (*B. tulda, B. nutans, C. phr*), sandal wood tree (*Santalum album*), Pepper (*Piper nigrum*), Cashew (*Anacardium occidentalis*) and *Prosofris juliflors* are being introduced on an experimental basis.

Forests in general however can be divided into two classes, viz., village forests and reserved forests. The village forests are called the Khesra forests or open forests where from the tenants are allowed to collect fuel and to graze their cattle without levy of any fee or royalty. Forests other than these are reserved forests (including protected forests). To get fuel or timbers from the reserved forests, the tenants are liable to pay the prescribed fee or royalty.

Rights and concessions enjoyed by the people of the district in different classes of forests are as follows:

(*i*) To take dry fallen firewood from reserved forests and Khesra forests free of royalty.

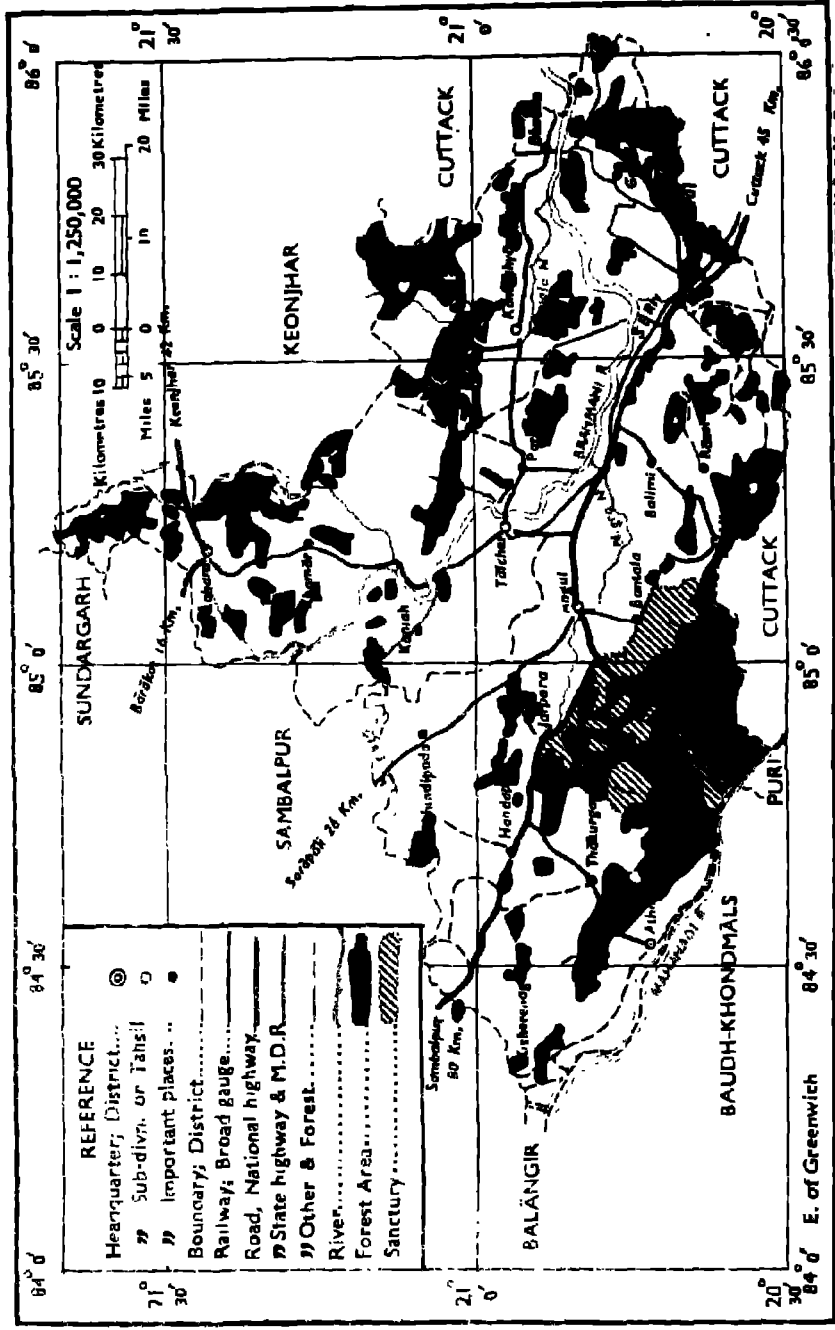
(*ii*) To remove unreserved species free of royalty from Khesra forests.

(*iii*) To take timber of reserved species from Khesra forests or from the current year's *coupice* of protected forests at half the royalty.

(*iv*) To enjoy small quantities of minor forest produce i. e., *mahua* (*Madhuca indica*) flower, honey, wax, *harida*, *bahara* and *aonla*, etc., from all classess of forests free of royalty.

(*v*) Firewood, brush wood and bamboo for fencing and timber for making agricultural impletments can be obtained from the Khesra forests on payment of *nistar* or forest cess.

Besides all these, considerable quantities of timbers and bamboos are supplied free to the fire-affected persons to reconstruct their houses.

FOREST & FOREST ROAD MAP OF DHENKĀNĀL DISTRICT

(ii) **Conservation of wild life**

The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912, is in force in the district. Close season for shooting in reserved forests is, however, regulated by the Orissa Government Reserved Forest Shooting Rules, the relevant portion of which is given as Appendix II.

For conservation of wild life the whole of Raigada Block of Reserved Forest, with an area of 10,551 acres has been constituted as a game sanctuary, where the following game is generally found:—

(*a*) *Animals*—Tiger, Leopard, Wolf, Cheetal, Bear, Sambar, Barking deer, Spotted deer, Wild Boar.

(*b*) *Birds*—Jungle fowls, Pea-cock, Kochilakhai, Green Pigeon.

15. Fauna

(i) **Wild Animals (Mammals)**

The extensive and dense forests of the district harbour a great number of wild animals. There are wild elephants and bisons in deeper recesses; leopards, deers, wild pigs and wild dogs in the lighter jungle and bears on all the hills. The yearly loss of human life and cattle and damage to crops from the depredations of wild animals are naturally considerable. With the spread of communications, wild animals are depleting.

The carnivorous animals include tiger, leopard, bear, hyaena, wolf and wild dog besides other smaller species, such as fox, jackal, weasel and otter.

Tigers (*Panthera t gris*) were fairly numerous in hilly tracts covered with dense forests, their spoor being seen along the beds of streams. Generally they do not frequent beyond certain localities except during the rutting season. But in rare cases they have been found straying in open country miles away from any jungle. In some localities one was almost certain to meet them along certain paths which they regularly patrolled. During the last 15 years tiger population has been almost completely exterminated. Tigers were poisoned to sell the skin to foreigners who paid un-imaginably high prices. Among Sikaris of Talcher there were a few who knew the art of doping a tiger with opium.

A census taken in 1968 showed 31 tigers in Dhenkanal district. At present, there will probably be not more than 10, i. e., 3 in Raigada forest block in Angul subdivision, 3 in Kamakhyanagar subdivision and 4 in Pal Lahara subdivision. There has been rapid depletion mainly by poisoning. Now that the killing of tigers has been stopped by law some improvement is expected.

Leopards and Panthers (*Panthera pardus*) are mostly found in the hills adjoining the cultivated area where they levy toll from the flocks of goats and sheep. They are rarely found in the largest and more extensive forests.

The Kalarapatria (Leopard) is fairly numerous and it is chiefly due to this species and *Falis chaus* (Common Jungle Cat) that the scarcity of ground game is attributed.

The large civet cats (*Viverra zibetha*) are found but not in large number. The palm civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*) which is very destructive to poultry is fairly common in areas close to villages.

The jackal (*Conis aureus*) chiefly inhabits the scrub-jungle near villages. The jackal and the common fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) usually prowl about the villages, of which they may be said to be scavengers. They also take off a number of poultry during the rains when the jungle is high.

A species of red coloured flying squirrel (*Pataurista petaurista phillppensis*) is found in dense forest areas. The common Indian ground squirrel (*Iciurrus palmarum*) is plentiful everywhere. The common Indian porcupine (*Hystrise lencura*) inhabits the rocky hills but being entirely nocturnal in its habits is seldom seen. Its food consists chiefly of roots.

The *Lepus ruficandatus* is the only hare found but is not common.

The pangolin (*Mahis crassicandata*) is found living in deep burrows. The quiet beast feeds chiefly on insects, its favourite diet being the white ant. Pangolins grow from 2 to 2½ feet (60 to 75 centimetres) in length and are covered with scales of a light olive colour.

Hyaenas (*Hyaena striata*) are very common in the vicinity of villages where they live principally on carrion. The village dogs are frequently carried off by them, and to this reason is ascribed the comparatively small number of pariahs or mongrels in most villages.

Wild dogs (*Cuon alpinus*), extremely destructive to game, are fairly numerous. They chiefly belong to the larger species. In height more than a jackal, their ears are erect and the tail very bushy with a dark tip. In the cold season they have a bright chestnut brown coat. They systematically hunt game in small packs. When hunting their prey, they are quite fearless and it is known that even Sambars and bisons find it difficult to escape their charge.

Wolves are few, they are of the grey species and usually haunt certain localities. They are very destructive to goats and sheep but molestation of human beings is not known.

The common Indian sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is found everywhere and is the only representative of the family. The rocky, scrub-clad hills are their habitat from which they usually descend to the villages and waste land during the night in search of food. Although their favourite food are the Mahua flowers (*Bassia latifolia*), berries and white ants, they do a great deal of mischief to sugarcane and maize and now and again one develops carnivorous tendencies. They seldom attack people except when taken by surprise, yet as they are numerous, a number of people are killed or injured by them. A she-bear with cubs is decidedly dangerous when taken by surprise.

The ratel or honey-badger (*Mallivora capensis*) is closely allied in appearance to the above but is small in size. It measures about 3 feet (one metre), the upper part of the body being of an ashy-grey and the rest of it coal-black. Being nocturnal in its habit it is rarely seen. It lives chiefly in rocky caves in the hills and its diet consists of lizards, insects and honey.

The Sambar (*Rusa unicoler nigra*) has his abode in dense forests and generally frequents the high and inaccessible hills. It is the largest of the Indian deer. They are nocturnal in habit grazing chiefly at night and returning to the hill tops during the day, where they rest in some shady spot. It is most difficult to get at them owing to the density of the forests. They are extremely destructive to crop which necessitates special precautions against their inroads.

Thr spotted deers (*Axis axis*) or Chittal are commonly seen in small herds in low-lying lands near water, where the forest is open and undergrowth scanty. They are gregarious in their habits and care little for the neighbourhood of man. Like Sambar, they do great damage to the winter crops and also to the young paddy.

The Indian mouse deer (*Moschiola memina*), the smallest of its tribe, exists but owing to its diminutive size is seldom seen. It stands 10 to 12 inches (25 to 30 centimetres) at the withers and in colour is brown with white or buff spots and longitudinal stripes. The muntjac or barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) is easily recognised by its dog-like bark although it is seldom seen.

The Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) is found in all the less heavily-wooded forests, where it feeds largely on wild berries.

The four-borned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) is fairly common. The female and young male so resemble the barking deer that they are frequently mistaken for the latter.

Wild boar (*Sus serofa cristatus*) swarm in the forest tract and wander about in large herds, doing great damage both to the young growth in the forest, as well as to the crops in the fields, which they do not infrequently invade at night and from which it is well-nigh impossible to drive them out. A number of them fall victim to tigers which find them quite palatable.

Bison (*Bos gaurus gaurus*) usually called Gayal occur in the denser and remoter forests. They generally graze in close proximity to elephants, often moving amongst a herd.

Elephants are found in the district, particularly in the sourthern part of Angul and the dense jungle of Athmallik. They wander about in herds ranging from 10 to 60 animals, doing incalculable damage to the forest by uprooting young saplings and stripping of the bark of valuable trees. They are a scourge to villagers living within or on the skirts of the jungle. Previously Kheddah operations used to be conducted at regular intervals by the British Government in Angul and by some of the Rajas in their respective territories. Now-a-days Kheddahs are no more conducted.*

Two species of monkeys are met with, the black faced Hanuman (*Presbytes entellus*) and in certain localities close to villages, the ordinary small-brow Bandar of the brown species (*Macaca mulatta*). The former, which is the commoner, avoids settlements in villages and keeps more to the hills and jungles. It is hunted by a wandering tribe called Sabakhia, which considers its flesh a great delicacy.

(*ii*) **Birds**

Like wild animals, bird life is also plentiful in this district. The pea fowl, jungle fowl and common spur fowl are fairly common.

The patridge are rare. The grey hornbill is often found in the forest tracts.

The common blue winged teal, whistling and cotton teal are found in numbers round the year in tanks scattered throughout the district. The comb-duck is found along the Mahanadi river.

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* In 1953, the ruler of Talcher killed a rogue elephant in the Dhenkanal forest which was eleven feet (3·53 mtr.) in height, each of its tusks weighing 92 lbs. (41·73 kg.) and measuring 8 feet 5 inches (2·59 meters) in length out side the curve. (stracey, 1956).

A list of birds commonly found in the district is given below:

	English name	Scientific name	Local name
	(1)	(2)	(3)
(*i*)	Greylag goose ..	*Anser anser* ..	Kaja
(*ii*)	Comb duck ..	*Sarkidiornis melanotos* ..	Nakata
(*iii*)	Pea fowl ..	*Pavo cristatus* ..	Mayura
(*iv*)	Hornbill ..	*Tockus birostris* ..	Kochilakhai
(*v*)	Green pigeon ..	*Treron phoenicoptera* ..	Harada Chadhei
(*vi*)	Blue rock pigeon	*Columba livia* ..	Golapara
(*vii*)	(*a*) Black patridge	*Francolinus francolinus* ..	Kala titiri
	(*b*) Grey patridge	*Francolinus pondicerianus*	Titiri
(*viii*)	Red jungle fowl ..	*Gallus gallus* ..	Banakukada
(*ix*)	Grey heron ..	*Ardea cinerea* ..	Kantia baga, Matia baga
(*x*)	Parakeet ..	*Psittacula eupatria* ..	Sua, Tia
(*xi*)	Maina ..	*Acridotheres tristis* ..	Bani, Raja bani

(*iii*) **Crocodiles**

Large-sized crocodiles are not seen in the district but the little Thantia and the long-nosed fish-eating Gharial are found in large rivers.

Monitor-lizard called Godhi is also commonly found in the district.

(iv) Reptiles

The following sankes are commonly found in the district :—

(a) *Poisonous*—Cobra (*Bara tripudians*), Rusell's Viper (*Viprera Russelli.*), Krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*).

(b) *Non-poisonous* Python, *dhomana, dhanda, Kandanali,*

(v) Fish

In the rivers Rohi (*Labeo rohita*), Bhakura (*Catla catla*), Chitala (*Notopterus chitala*), and a host of smaller varieties of fish are found. Rohi, Bhakura, and Magura (*Clarias batrachas*) are generally reared in the tanks under pisciculture. In other tanks innumerable varieties of fish of smaller dimensions are to be found.

16. Climate

The climate of this district is more like that of the Deccan plateau than of the east coast region. Being in the north-eastern corner of the Deccan plateau the climate is milder than in the main Deccan region. The year may be divided in to four seasons. The hot season is from March to May. The period from June to September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season and the cold season is from December to February.

(i) Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for 13 stations for periods ranging from 14 to 70 years. The detail of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Appendices III and IV. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,421·1 mm. (55·95"). Pal Lahara near the northern border of the district has an annual rainfall of 1,782mm (70·17"). The central parts of the district comprising the Talcher-Angul-Chhendipada region get much less rainfall than the surrounding regions. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. In the fifty-year period-1901 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall occured in 1933 when it amounted to 131 per cent of the normal. There were only 4 years in this period when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal. It will be seen from Appendix IV that the rainfall in the district was between 1200 mm. and 1700 mm. (47·24" and 66·93") in 40 years out of fifty.

On an average there are 73 rainy days (i. e., days with rainfall of 2·5 mm. 10 units or more) in a year. This number varies from 66 at Athmallik to 84 at Pal Lahara.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded in the district was 306·8mm. 12·08") at Pal Lahara on 4th October, 1936.

(ii) Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Angul, which provides 55 years' data. The data of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions over the whole district. The hot season commences by about the beginning of March when temperature begins to rise rapidly. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at 40°C (104°F). With the onset of the monsoon early in June, day temperature drops appreciably and throughout the South-West monsoon season the days are generally cool, but nights continue to be warm. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by the first week of October, both day and night temperatures begin to drop steadily. December is usually the coldest month of the year with a mean daily minimum temperature of 12·90°C (55 °F.). In association with the passage of western disturbances across North India during the winter months short spells of cold occur and the minimum temperature sometimes drops down to about 7°C (44°F.).

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Angul was 46.1°C (115° F) on the 24th May, 1947 and on the 6th June, 1958, and the lowest minimum temperature was 6·7° C (44° F) on the 3rd January, 1923.

Angul, Talcher and neighbourhood are de-forested, are the hottest parts of the district and have lower rainfall than forested areas.

(iii) Humidity

The humidity of the air is generally high, especially in the South-West monsoon and post-monsoon months. In the other months, the afternoons are comparatively drier. In the summer afternoons the relative humidities are between 25 and 40 per cent.

(iv) Cloudiness

During the South-West monsoon season the sky is generally heavily clouded. In the summer and the post-monsoon months there is moderate cloudiness, the afternoons being more cloudy than the mornings. In other months the sky is generally clear or lightly clouded.

(v) Winds

Winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force in the summer and South-West monsoon seasons. Winds are mostly from directions between south-west and north-west in the monsoon. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons they are mainly between west and north. In the summer months the winds become variable in direction.

(vi) Special weather phenomena

In the hottest part of the year sea breeze reaches as far as Dhenkanal town.

The district is affected by storms and depressions in the monsoon season and in October, when winds increase in force and widespread heavy rain occurs. Thunderstorms, mostly in the afternoons occur in the summer months and in October. Rain during the South-West monsoon season is also often associated with thunder. Occasional fog occurs in the cold season.

Appendices V, VI and VII give the temperature and humidity, mean wind spread and special weather phenomena respectively for Angul.

APPENDIX I

Talcher boulders

Boulders small and big found at different places on the surface and under-ground in Talcher have puzzled Geologists for over a century. In Manual of the Geology of India (1879) by Medlicott and Blanford it is stated at page XXXV :—

"*Climate of Gondwana Epoch*—The climatological evidence contained in the Gondwana rocks is very curious; and although it cannot be said to prove an epoch of low temperature, it certainly suggests it. In the Talchir formation, almost wherever that extensively developed group is exposed, fragments of metamorphic, transition or Vindhyan rocks are found imbedded. These fragments are always rounded, often of large size (many having been measured 6 feet in diameter, and some are probably larger), and in many cases imbedded in the finest silt. It is difficult to understand how such large blocks can have been transported and deposited in a fine mud without the agency of ice; roots of trees are out of the question where the occurrence is on so large a scale. In one instance, moreover, some of the blocks were found to be polished and striated, and the underlying Vindhyan rocks were similarly marked. The appearances are not such as would be produced by glaciers; and it appears more probably that if ice transported the blocks, it was in the fluviatile form known as ground ice. It was at first suggested that this might be the case without any change in the temperature, as the Talchir formation might have been deposited on a plateau sufficiently lofty for ground ice to be formed. But the additional evidence since obtained of similar deposits apparently of glacial origin, in South Africa, in beds precisely corresponding to the Talchirs in position, the likelihood that the Permian breccias of England are also glacial, the poverty of the Permian fauna, and the great break in forms of life at the close of the palaeozoic period, together with the additional astronomical data in favour of variation in the Sun's heat— all combine to suggest the possibility of recurrent epochs of diminished temperature having taken place at intervals in the earth's history, and of one of these intervals having coincided with the Permian epoch. This might perhaps also explain the migration of Australian and African plants to the tropics, and the subsequent dissemination of these same plants in the temperate regions of Europe and Asia, as the earth's temperature increased again. There is nothing in the Lower Gondwana flora to indicate tropical affinities : the flora, as already noted, is poor, and the ferns might as well have inhabited a damp temperate climate as a tropical one; whilst the beds containing the Talchir boulders are singularly devoid of life, either vegetable or animal."

A solution may probably be sought from the latest theory of drifting continents derived from investigations of the ocean floor. According to this theory, peninsular India was a part of Antartica, about 180 million years ago. It broke away and sailed north 8,800 km. at the rate of roughly 5 centimetres in a year. In the course of many millenia, there was plenty of opportunity for a freezing climate to leave its mark on land.

APPENDIX II

Close season for shooting of birds and animals in the district of Dhenkanal

1	2
BIRDS	Close Time
Herons, Egrets, Horn-bills, Rollers, King-fishers, Hoopoes, Indian Orioles, Black-headed Orioles and purple wood pigeons.	Whole year
Ducks, Florica, Jungle fowl, Pea-fowl, Spur fowl, Orioles, Sandgraoese and painted suipe.	15th April to 30th September.
Partridges ..	15th March to 30th September.
All pigeons other than purple wood pigeon...	1st Frebruary to 31st July.
ANIMALS	
Tigers, Leopards, Panthers, Buffaloes, the females of bison, deer, gazelles and antelope and male deer when hornless or with horns in velvet.	Whole year
Hares, the females of Nilgai males of deer, gazelles and antelopes.	1st May to 30th September.
Chital stags ..	1st June to 30th September.

APPENDIX

Normals and Extremes

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dhenkanal	49 (a)	14.0	34.5	19.6	32.5	82.0	221.2	369.8	337.6
	(b)	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.1	4.6	10.6	16.3	16.4
Kamakhyanagar	50 (a)	17.3	27.2	17.5	35.8	79.3	201.2	359.7	331.0
	(b)	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.5	4.7	10.6	16.8	15.9
Talcher ..	50 (a)	15.0	26.4	17.3	25.1	61.7	198.4	351.8	300.5
	(b)	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	4.6	10.5	16.4	14.6
Pal Lahara ..	50 (a)	18.5	30.2	20.1	34.3	68.6	252.5	546.9	470.9
	(b)	1 1	1.9	1.7	2.3	4.3	11.7	20.9	19.8
Athmallik ..	47 (a)	9 7	30.0	15.7	18.8	40.9	246.4	435.9	358.7
	(b)	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.7	2.9	9.5	16.7	15.3
Handapa ..	48 (a)	14.2	27.9	15.2	22.9	54.4	221.5	428.5	361.4
	(b)	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	4.4	10.2	17.8	16.4
Krishnanagar ..	14 (a)	18.8	34.5	19.8	14.5	38.9	184.7	460.3	394.7
	(b)	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.5	9.2	16.4	16.5
Hindol ..	48 (a)	14.0	33.5	26.2	37.9	68.3	226.8	339.9	312.2
	(b)	1.1	2.1	1.8	3.1	4.7	11.5	16.6	14.9
Angul ..	45 (a)	12.5	29.5	18.8	28.7	54.9	199.6	325.6	293.9
	(b)	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	4.3	11.4	15.5	14.9
Chhendipada ..	50 (a)	16.8	27.4	19.8	28.2	53.3	203.5	340.4	297.4
	(b)	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	3.6	19.2	15.5	15.2
Parunakot ..	50 (a)	14.5	31.0	19.6	28.2	65.0	214.1	354.8	322.6
	(b)	0.9	1.7	1.6	2.2	4.3	10.7	17.1	16.4
Jayapara ..	34 (a)	20.1	24.6	18.0	26.4	49.3	176.5	302.5	280.4
	(b)	1.4	1.7	1·6	2.0	4.2	9.2	15.4	14.6
Bantala ..	15 (a)	15.7	43.9	14.0	41.1	56.4	169.7	349.3	268.2
	(b)	1.1	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.7	9.3	15.5	14.0
Dhenkanal district	(a)	15.5	13.8	18.7	28.8	59.5	208.9	382.0	333.0
	(b)	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	4.1	10.4	16.7	15.8

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number

* Based on all available data upto 1950.

III
of Rainfall

Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as percent of normal and Year **	Lowest annual rainfall as percent of normal and Year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
							Amount	Date
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
233.2	102.9	35.1	4.1	1,487.9	155 (1936)	57 (1918)	230.0	1908, June 24
12.9	5.9	1.4	0.4	74.8				
234.2	100.6	23.9	3.8	1,431.5	154 (1936)	57 (1918)	233.7	1936, Oct. 5
13.4	25.9	1.2	0.4	75.4				
206.8	71.6	19.8	3.8	1,298.2	148 (1943)	61 (1918)	294.6	1881, July 14
11.6	5.0	1.2	0.3	70.3				
228.1	87.6	18.0	6.6	1,782.3	132 (1929)	63 (1905)	306.8	1936, Oct. 4
13.4	5.1	1.0	0.4	83.6				
325.5	69.9	19.3	3.6	1,474.4	137 (1919)	64 (1923)	289.1	1910, July, 4
11.1	4.3	1.2	0.3	66.3				
259.1	94.7	21.6	4.6	1,526.0	149 (1939)	68 (1947)	268.0	1933, Sept. 21
11.8	5.9	1.4	0.5	74.0				
237.5	78.5	20.6	6.9	1,509.7	148 (1948)	66 (1948)	294.6	1942, July 10
11.6	4.9	1.2	0.4	68.8				
234.2	128.5	38.9	3.6	1,460.0	131 (1933)	64 (1918)	298.5	1934, Aug. 10
12.8	6.6	1.6	0.3	78.1				
·194.8	103.9	29.7	3.6	1,295.5	141 (1925)	67 (1913)	260.1	1883, June 28
11.6	6.0	1.6	0.4	72.8				
195.6	78.2	29.6	7.1	1,288.8	160 (1917)	65 (1918)	241.3	1825, June 28
11.3	4.4	1.1	9.4	68.3				
228.3	110.7	24.4	2.8	1,416.0	146 (1925)	62 (1902)	256.0	1936, June 14
13.0	5.7	1.3	0.3	75.2				
199.9	93.2	27.9	2.8	1,221.6	150 (1933)	57 (1923)	179.8	1886, June 14
11.2	5.3	1.7	0.3	68.6				
190.2	100.1	27.2	4.8	1,280.9	117 (1936)	83 (1938)	179.1	1947, Aug. 29
10.0	6.3	1.2	0.5	69.1				
220.6	93.6	25.2	4.5	1,421.1	231 (1933)	65 (1918)	..	..
12.0	5.5	1.3	0.4	72.8				

of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

** —Years given in the braket.

APPENDIX IV

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district

(Data : 1901—1960)

Range in mm.	*No. of years*
1	2
901—1000	1
1001—1100	2
1101—1200	3
1201—1300	6
1301—1400	10
1401—1500	10
1501—1600	9
1601—1700	5
1701—1800	2
1801—1900	2

APPENDIX V

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

(ANGUL)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temp.	Mean Daily Minimum Temp.	Highest ever	Maximum recorded	Lowest ever	Minimum recorded	Relative Humidity 0830	Relative Humidity 1730 *
	°C	°C	°C	Date	°C	Date	%	%
January ..	27·7	13·5	33·9	1930, January 31	6.7	1923, January 3	73	43
February ..	30·4	16·2	37·2	1934, February 27	8.8	1950, February 14	68	38
March ..	35·4	20·2	42·2	1953, March 28	10.6	1906, March 2	60	26
April ..	37·6	24·1	45·6	1941, April 2	16.1	1920, April 15	62	30
May ..	39·9	26·3	46·1	1947, May 24	18.9	1910, May 9	65	38
June ..	35·8	26·2	46·1	1958, June 6	21.1	1957, June 16	71	60
July ..	31·2	25·2	37·8	1912, July 2	21.7	1945, July 2	80	80
August ..	30·9	25·0	36·1	1945, August 6	21.1	1956, August 6	81	80
September ..	31·6	24·8	35·6	1943, September 8	21.7	1950, September 29	82	79
October ..	31·3	22·1	35·6	1918, October 2	14.4	1926, October 29	78	68
November ..	28·7	16·9	33·9	1918, November 8	8.9	1910, November 26	73	54
December ..	26·7	12·9	31·7	1957, December 13	7.2	1937, December 29	73	47
Annual ..	32·3	21·1	..	..	..	..	72	54

* Hours I. S. T.

APPENDIX VI

Mean wind speed in Km./Hr.

(ANGUL)

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5·1	5·8	6·9	7·9	9·5	8·5	8·2	7·9	6·3	5·3	5·1	5·0	6·8

APPENDIX VII

Special weather phenomena

(ANGUL)

Mean No. of days with	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thunder ..	1·0	3·4	5·0	9·5	10·8	14·2	10·5	12·2	13·4	5·6	0·4	0·0	86·0
Fog. ..	3·0	2·4	0·5	0·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·6	2·0	1·2	1·7	12·0
Hail ..	0·1	0·0	0·2	0·0	0·1	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·5
Dust storm ..	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·2	1·3	0·5	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	2·1
Squall ..	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	0·3

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

17. Pre-history

(i) Early Stone Age

In the Mahanadi-Brahmani Valley the Stone Age hunters found an ideal environment and had their earliest settlements the relics of which are now found at Bhalitundi (opposite to Talcher town on the other side of the Brahmani), Bhimakand, Chakrasil, Harichandanpur, Hindol Road, Kankil, Kulei, Talcher, Samal, Kaliakata, Parang, Tikarpara, Pal Lahara, Muchurigaria, and Kharagprasad.

The tools of the Early Stone Age occurs at the bottom of the river cliff sections in a layer of coarse gravels. At Bhalitundi, Kulei and Kharagprasad on the Brahmani and Pal Lahara on the Mankra and the Neta such implementiferous sections are seen. Tools occur on the surface at Bhimakand, Chakrasil, Harichandanpur, Hindol Road, Kankili Kaliakata, Parang, and Muchurigaria. The gravel spread of the Mahanadi at Tikarpara, the Brahmani at Talcher and Samal, and the Nandir at Parang has also yielded these tools. Like Kuliana, the secondary laterite of Talcher is also implementiferous. A few tools were found from the Revenue Rest Shed tank at Talcher when it was being excavated in 1958. The tools were recovered in situ from the laterite pits at a depth of three to four feet from the surface. Here, the laterite is pisolitic and usually of the murram variety used for spreading on the roads.

Pal Lahara, Harichandanpur, Kaliakata, and Parang are the richest among all the sites so far discovered in this district. Keeping apart Harichandanpur, the rest are purely Early Stone Age sites. Harichandanpur is the only site which gives us evidence of its occupation throughout the pre-historic period. Here, we get the tools of the early, middle and late Stone Age cultures lying on the surface, in the forest and in the dried up bed of the stream. There are outcrops of quartz quartzite and other suitable rocks nearby, which have provided the necessary raw material for the various Stone Age industries. The other notable site among these four is Pal Lahara. Here, the big exposure of the highly cemented coarse gravel containing tools in the sections of the Mankra is of great interest to the archaeologist. If anywhere a search for the fossilised human or animal remains is to be made, it is this place. Hundreds of tools, of both the crude and developed Early

N. B.—The portions on pre and proto history of Dhenkanal have been contributed by Dr. G. C. Mohapatra.

Stone Age facies, have been chiselled out from these wonederful sections of Mankra. The sections of the Neta in the neighbourhood are not less promising.

From the typo-technological analysis of these tools it is clearly seen that both the early and the late tool types are present in this collection. The tools are generally the hand axes, cleavers, scrapers, points, irregularly flaked bifaces and pebbles, flakes, and cores. The early types showing the crude technique of stone flaking are manifested only in a few hand axes, scrapers and irregularuly flaked bifaces, and pebbles. The technique employed in their manufacture is called 'Block on Block', a free flaking technique holding two blocks of stone and striking the one with the other. The advanced types are points, cleavers, smaller scrapers and well-made specimens of the already existing types. In the later specimens generally the flaking is much controlled with a new flaking technique known as the 'Cylinder-hammer'. The early types are massive and the majority of them are irregular in shape. But the later types are well-made with sharp working edge, well defined outlines and symmetrical body. Typologically, the Early Stone Age industry of the Dhenkanal district corresponds to the Abbivillio-Acheulian industry of Europe and the handaxe-cleaver tradition of the peninsular India.

(*ii*) Middle Stone Age

In the Dhenkanal District we do not have many sites of this industry. But the neighbouring districts like Keonjhar and Sundargarh have a large number of it. Only at Harichandanpur we have faint traces of it in the form of a few tools, typo-technologically similar to the tools assigned to this period from other parts of Orissa.

Now this scarcity of the tools of the Middle Stone Age culture in this district can be explained in one way. We have seen that generally the chief raw material for this industry had been the fine grain rocks like chert, jasper and opal. The outcrops of these rocks either in the form of veins or river pebbles are extremely rare in this district, whereas they are found plenty in the Brahmani and the Baitarani Valley in the Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts, respectively, from where a large number of Middle Stone Age sites have been reported.

(*iii*) Late Stone Age

The industries of this age are the Microliths and the polished stone celt (Neolithic) which fall within the geological period of the Holocene. The tools occur on the surface without any stratigraphic context. There is no means to find out which industry is early and which is late. It may be that both are contemporary to each other. But at places like

Sanganakallu[1] and Brahmagiri[2] in Mysore the microlithic industry was found to have been succeeded by the polished stone celts. But no such excavated evidence is available in Orissa.

The climatic condition during this time was not perhaps very much different from that of the present time. The only likely difference may be that during these days the forests were more thick and the soil was less eroded which at present have deteriorated only due to extensive cultivation and other human activities.

Microlithic tools have only been found at Kaniha, a place which is very near to Harichandanpur. They comprise a few fluted cores and blades. The name microlith suggests their very diminutive size which were never used singly but in a composite fashion. Specially the blades were used as a composite knife when two or three of them are hafted on a wood or bone by making a long groove on it. A single microlithic blade is very small and brittle but when mounted in a composite fashion becomes as effective as any ordinary pen knife of our time. The fluted core is that from which several of such blades have been removed. These cores retain the longitudinal flake scars running from the top to bottom, each scar representing the original place of a blade removed. This skill of composite tool making is definitely another industrial development which reflects upon the growing intellectual capacity of these people the ancestors of whom, not very long before, were living like animals depending on nature for everything. These small composite tool making may also suggest another change in the economy of the Early Man. It might be that due to the gradual increase of the aridity, the luxurious fauna and flora, on which the people of the Early and Middle Stone Age were solely feeding were completely or partially extinct. Hence the Late Stone Age folk had considerable difficulty in continuing to live as simple food gatherer like their ancestors and were compelled to embark on a new life as that of a food producer. These composite tools, useful for harvesting rather than killing animals, were perhaps invented to meet the need of his new carreer, the career of an incipient agriculturist. The other types of tools which are usually found in such microlithic industries in other places in Orissa and India have not yet come up from the Dhenkanal district. They are the various types of small scrapers, borers, burine, points and corresponding cores and flakes. Though these types are the same as those of the Middle Stone Age, their size and shape are much smaller than the former. Side by side with his crude agriculture man of this time was a hunter which is evident from his other tool types. There is no evidence so far as to whether this man had any type of pottery and domestic animals.

1. Subbarao, B. *Stone Age Cultures of Bellary*, Deccan College Dissertation Series 7, (Poona, 1948).
2. Wheeler, R. E. M. 'Brahmagiri and Chandravalli, 1947: Megalithic and other cultures in Mysore State', *Ancient India*, No. 4 (1947-48) pp. 180-310.

The polished stone celts, popularly known as the neolithic celts, are really the agricultural implements. Along with these celts we have a fairly large number of ring stones which were probably used for weighting the digging sticks for ploughing the field (a primitive form of agriculture now prevalent among many primative tribes). A group of scholars believe that they are the mace-heads. At Harichandanpur, a fragment of this ring stone made of quartzite (two chisels and one celt, all the three are of epidiorite), have been discovered. Four chisels, two of epidiorite and one of dolerite and the fourth of sandstone, were found from Sardapur. Kaniha yielded a fragment of the quartzite ring stone and two chisels of basalt.

In September 1971, neolithic stone implements have been discovered at Sana Kerjang jungle, a village in Angul subdivision. A note on this discovery has been given as Appendix-I to this Chapter.

18. Proto-History

Shouldered celts have not yet been found in the Dhenkanal district but the remnant of a crude copper using culture has been found at Dunria near Pal Lahara. A copper celt with a convex working edge and resembling a shouldered stone celt in other respects is now kept in the Lucknow Museum which was found from Dunria (Pal Lahara). It measures 7¼ inches long, 6¼ inches wide and nearly 3/8th of an inch thick at the butt-end. The cutting edge, however, is not sharp. Unfortunately, nothing of its archaeological context is known nor anybody has ever tried to examine the metal in order to know exactly how it was made. From its shape it can be said to be a metal replica of the stone shouldered celts. In this context the opinion of a few scholars may be quoted. Gordon suggests that 'once outside the influence of the Harappa culture the Aryans met with aboriginals in a neolithic stage of culture, but there were also those people who used pointed-butt stone axes and square-shouldered tanged stone adzes. These latter may possibly be copies of metal types, but there is no evidence for it in India'. In the footnote he also suggests that 'the shouldered copper axes of Midnapur are something of this type and are in the same area, but as the place of origin of these tanged stone adzes is in Indo-China, it is more likely that these copper tools were influenced by the stone adzes which had already arrived from the east'[1]. Dani firmly believes that 'such a degree of perfection in stone working (making the shouldered celts) is hardly justifiable unless one is copying a metal form. The earliest evidence of the shouldered type in bronze comes from Anyang where they have been dated to the Yin dynasty (c.1300-2018 B. C.)'[2].

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1. Gordon, Colonel D. H. 'The Early Use of Metal in India and Pakistan' The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, LXXX, p. 59.

2. Dani, Ahmad Hasan, op. cit. p. 225-226.

He also says that 'J. G. Anderson and Bernard Karlgren believe purely on typological basis that the bronze specimens are perfected copies of the stone type'[3]. Whatever may be the case, whether the stone form is a copy of the metal or vice-versa the fact that both the forms are very intimately connected with each other is clearly perceived when we take their distribution pattern into consideration. The metal forms are confined only to the south-eastern part of India including eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. This is the region including Assam where the stone-shouldered celts generally occur.

From outward features and crude finish of the specimen from Dunria, one can safely assign it to a period when the knowledge of metallurgy was much less developed than the early historic period (i. e., the pre-Mauryan and the Mauryan period) in which copper was so extensively used for striking the punch-marked coins and joining the shaft and the capital of the famous Asokan pillars.

19. Archaeology

(i) Temples and Images

Although the district of Dhenkanal is very rich in pre-historic archaeology, it has not much of archaeological remains of the histrorical periods. In fact, no archaeological relics belonging to pre-Christian period have yet been discovered in this district. The archaeological interest in this region is confined to a few temples and images found in the Brahmani valley. An important group of temples in dilapidated condition are standing in the village Kualo in Kamakhyanagar subdivision. Kulao is an abbreviation of Kodalaka which was the headquarters of the Sulki rulers who flourished about the 8th century A. D. This group of temples were very likely constructed by the Sulki kings and both architectural and sculptural peculiarities indicate that these were the monuments of early medieval period. A detailed description of these temples has been given in Chapter XIX—'Places of interest'.

Remains of a large number of broken temples are also found at Bajrakot in Talcher subdivision and the date of these may be attributed to almost the same period. The Bhingeswara Siva temple of this place is in good state of preservation and it reveals an architectural style comparable to that of Parasurameswar temple in Bhubaneswar. A detailed description of the architectural and artistic peculiarities of this temple is also given in Chapter XIX.

The sculptural remains found in this district are of very peculiar nature. They are remarkable not only by peculiar style and technique but also by the collosal nature of the images. The most important

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3. *Ibid*

examples of such images are those of Anantasayana Vishnu found at Sarang in Kamakhyanagar subdivision and at Bhimakand in Talcher subdivision. Both the images are carved on natural rock and are represented in sleeping posture. The image of Bhimakand being 41′-6″ in length is considered to be the largest sleeping image in India, the largest standing image being that of Gomateswar in South India. Descriptions of the images of Bhimakand and Sarang are also to be found in Chapter XIX.

(*ii*) **Coins**

There are also reports about discovery of Gupta gold coins and Ganga gold fanams from Angul. But as these coins belong to private collection and as no research work has been published on them, it is not possible to write anything about these coins. It is known from the Talcher Copper Plate grant of Sulki king Kulastambha that a type of silver coin called Rupya was in circulation in the Kodalaka Mandala. But no such coins have yet been discovered from this region.

(*iii*) **Inscriptions**

This district has yielded large number of Copper Plate Inscriptions belonging to Bhaumakara, Sulki, Tunga, and Nandodbhava dynasties of medieval Orissa. Among the Bhauma Copper Plate Inscriptions, mention may be made of (1) Hindol Plate of Subhakara Deva III, dated in the Bhauma year 103, i. e., 839 A. D., (2) Talcher Plate of Subhakaradeva IV, dated in the year 141, i. e., 877 A. D., (3) two Talcher Plates of Sivakaradeva III both dated in the year 149 or 885 A. D., (4) the Dhenkanal Plate of Tribhuvana Mahadevi, dated in the year 160 i. e., 896 A. D., (5) the Angul Plate of Dharma Mahadevi and (6) the Taltali Plate of Dharma Mahadevi, the last two plates being undated. These plates are very important in our study about the history and genealogy of the Bhaumakara dynasty. The Taltali plate reveals the rule of a number of queens like Gauri Mahadevi, the first queen of Subhakara V, Dandi Mahadevi, the daughter of Gauri Mahadevi, Bakula Mahadevi, the 2nd queen of Subhakara V and Dharma Mahadevi, the queen of Santikara III, brother of Subhakara V. The rule of these queens except that of Dandi Mahadevi is not known to us from any other sources.

Out of the 9 Copper Plate Inscriptions of the Sulki rulers, so far available to us, as many as seven have been discovered in Dhenkanal district. Complete genealogy of these Sulki kings can be obtained from the Talcher Copper Plate grant of Kulastambha and Dhenkanal Copper Plate charters of the Tunga dynasty, so far known to us. three have been discovered in Dhenkanal district and only one has come to light in Bonai in Sundargarh district. The history of the Nandodbhava dynasty is known from six Copper Plate Inscriptions out of which three have been found in Dhenkanal district.

So far no important stone inscriptions have been discovered in this district. A few votive inscriptions are, however, seen in the temple at Kapilas and those are inscribed in proto-Oriya scripts. If properly studied, those scripts would throw much light on development of Oriya alphabets.

20. Early History

The early history of the territory comprising the district of Dhenkanal has remained obscure due to paucity of reliable materials. The territory was probably included in the Maurya Empire under Asoka during the 3rd Century B. C. and had also very likely formed a part of the Empire of Kharavela in the 1st Century B. C. But nothing more could be said about the history of this region during the period before Christ.

Dhenkanal region was probably included in the Empire of Satavahana king Gautamiputra Satakarni who flourished in the 2nd Century A. D. A Nasik Cave Inscription[1] of Vasisthiputra Pulumavi reveals that Mount Mahendra and Malaya were located in the Empire of Gautamiputra. The Mount Mahendra is a famous peak of that name located in Ganjam district and the mount Malaya may be identified with Malayagiri in Pal Lahara subdivision in Dhenkanal district. The Greek writer Pliny[2] reveals that the Mount Melius was located in the land of Oretes and the tribes called Suaris and Monedes were inhabiting at the neighbourhood of it. The Greek 'Oretes' seems to be the same as the Sanskrit 'ODRAS' and mount Melius is very probably identical with Malayagiri. In that consideration it may be said that the Greek writer Pliny has referred to the Malayagiri Hill located in the Odra country and the tribes named Suaris and Monedes are very likely the same as the Savara and the Munda people who are inhabiting the neighbourhood of the Malayagiri hill to the present day. The reference of Pliny to the Malayagiri of Orissa leaves no doubt to the fact that even this hill was well known in ancient India and the identification of it with the Malaya hill mentioned in the Nasik Cave Inscription thus appear very plausible[1].

The district of Dhenkanal has not yielded any Kushan coins although such coins are found in plenty in the coastal districts of Orissa as well as in the districts of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. On the basis of the finds of Kusan coins scholars are of opinion that the Murunda tribe ruled over the eastern Orissa about the 3rd century A.D. but as no such coins have been discovered in this district this region may be said to have been outside the sphere of the Murunda rule.

This district did not come on the route of the campaign of Samudragupta who invaded Kosala and marched towards the coastal region of Kalinga through Mahakantara identified with the forest tract of Jeypore and Kalahandi (Mahavana). No Gupta relics excepting a few Gupta

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1. Ep. Ind. VII, P. 60 ff.

2. Pliny's Natural History Vol. II Bk. VI, Ch. XXII, P. 46

gold coins, are found in this district; and as these gold coins have probably come to this area in course of trade nothing can be said on the basis of such chance-finds. It appears that petty local chiefs ruled over different parts of this region in early times enjoying semi-independent status and such state of affairs continued till the early mediaeval period. But as no written records about the activities of those chiefs have come to light it is not possible to say anything about them.

The history of the district of Dhenkanal can properly be studied from the time of ascendency of the Bhauma-karas, who started their rule about 736 A. D. The Bhauma Empire extended from Danda-Bhukti (modern Midnapur district in West Bengal) in the north to Kongoda (Ganjam district of Orissa) in the south and from the sea in the east to the Baudh-Khondmals district in the west. The district of Dhenkanal was without doubt a part of this extensive empire and as has been mentioned above, a large number of Copper Plate Inscriptions belonging to the Bhauma-kara kings have been discovered in different parts of the district. The detailed history of the Bhauma-karas would be given in the Cuttack District Gazetteer as the capital of this ruling dynasty was located at Viraja, modern Jajpur in the district of Cuttack. The Dhenkanal region was, however, under direct administration of the feudatory chiefs of the Bhauma-kara monarchs and it was divided into different 'mandals' under the political control of different ruling dynasties. The accounts of these ruling families are presented below.

21. The Bhanjas of Angulaka-pattana

About the 8th Century A. D., the Bhanja kings were ruling over the western part of this district from their headquarters at Angulaka-Pattana. The Baudh Copper Plate Inscription[1] of king Netta Bhanja reveals that he was a ruler of Angulaka-Pattana in the 8th Century A. D. This place has been identified by scholars with Angul. But it should be remembered that the present town of Angul is of recent origin and that the site of Angulaka-Pattana may, therefore, be located close to the old Angul popularly called Purunagarh. After Netta Bhanja, the Bhanjas seem to have been driven towards Baudh by the Sulkis who occupied Angul area and ruled over an extensive territory known as Kodalaka Mandala.

22. The Sulkis of Kodalaka Mandala

Dhenkanal, Talcher and the neighbouring area was known as Kodalaka Mandala during the 8th and 9th Centuries A. D. and was under the rule of the kings belonging to Sulki family who were feudatories of the Bhauma-kara rulers. The Sulkis are an ancient family and are referred to in the Vrihat-Samhita[2] and Markandeya Purana[3]. The Haraha Inscription[4] dated in 611 A. D. reveals that the Maukhari king Isanavarman defeated the Sulkis along with the Gaudas and the

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1. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVII. P. 104—118
2. Vrihat Samhita, XIV. 8.
3. Markandeya Purana LV
4. Ep. Ind. XIV, P. 110—21.

Andhras. The Gaudas have been assigned to the Bengal littoral and the Andhras to the Godavari-Krishna doab, whereas the Sulkis have been taken to be the rulers of Orissa region. Thus the Sulkis seem to have political predominance in the heart of Orissa as early as 611 A. D. when they were defeated by the Maukhari Isanavarman. Apart from the Haraha Stone Inscription, our knowledge about the history of this family is mainly derived from 9 Copper Plate Inscriptions, 5 of which are discovered from Dhenkanal[1] and one each from Hindol[2], Talcher[3] and Puri[4], while the 9th one was brought to light from Joragram[5] in West Bengal. The last mentioned record confounded scholars like Haraprasad Sastri and R. D. Banerji, who were of opinion that the kingdom of the Sulkis was in West Bengal and that the people of Sulki caste in Bengal were the descendants of the Sulki ruling family of the early medieval period. The Jaragram Copper Plate was issued by king Ranastambha donating the village Jara in Kodalakamandala to a Brahmin named Pachuka who hailed from Radhamandala. Although H. P. Sastri and R. D. Banerji were of impression that Radhamandala was included in Kodalakamandala, the inscription in question clearly indicates that these two Mandalas were not associated with one another except that the Brahmin Pachuka came from Radhamandala and was granted land in Kodalakamandala. The village Jara may be identified with Jarpara in modern Dhenkanal district. It may be pointed out that not a single village referred to in the 9 Copper plate charters referred to above, can be located in West Bengal. On the other hand, places like Konkula, Goyila, Kankavira, Chakaliaka, etc. are respectively identified with modern Kankula, Goyilu, Konkaria, and Chakalia, etc., in Dhenkanal district. The town of Kodalaka, the capital of Kodalakamandala, is identified with the modern village Kuaol in this district and it contains many important relics belonging to the early medieval period. The river Sankhajoti referred to in the Dhenkanal grant of Kulastambha is no other than the present river Brahmani which is called Sankha in its upper course even at present.

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1. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. II. P. 396-400
P. 400-05.
P. 405-09.
P. 409-12.
P. 412.-17.

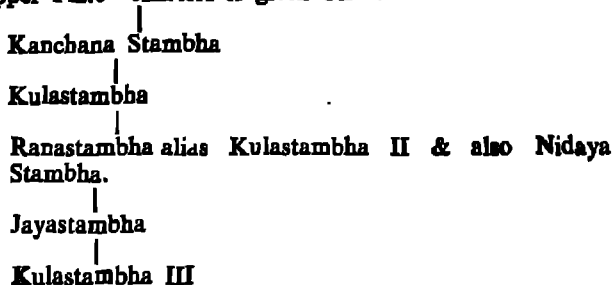
2. Ep. Ind. XXVIII. P. 107-14.

3. Ep. Ind. XII. P. 156-58.

4. J. A. S. B. LXIV. P. 123-27.

5. J. B. O. R. S. IV. P. 168-71.

The genealogy of the Sulki kings of Kodalakamandala as known from their Copper Plate charters is given below.

Kanchana Stambha
|
Kulastambha
|
Ranastambha alias Kulastambha II & also Nidaya Stambha.
|
Jayastambha
|
Kulastambha III

The Talcher Copper Plate Grant of Ranastambha is dated in Bhauma Era 103 i.e., 839 A.D. and from this it can be suggested that his grandfather Kanchanastambha, the earliest known king of the Sulki family, flourished at the end of the 8th Centuary A. D. Kanchanastambha was very probably the feudatory of the Bhauma-kara king Sivakara II, who is known from his Chaurasi Copper Plate Grant [1] dated in the year 73 (809 A. D.) to be the over-lord of Dakshina Tosali. The son and successor of Kanchanastambha was Kulastambha I who enlarged his own territory after subduing the Savara tribes. The Savara Chief named Dhekata was defeated and killed by him after which he assumed the proud title of Vikramaditya. Some scholars [2] are of opinion that Dhekata was the same as the legendary Savara Chief Dhenka after whom the place has been named as Dhenkanal. The memorial stone called 'Dhenka Savara Munda' is located near the palace of the Raja and is honoured by the local people even at present. Kulastambha I called himself Ranaka. But his successor Ranastambha styled himself as Maha-Samantadhipati. He is known to have built a number of temples for the worship of Siva and the cluster of temples at Kualo were probably constructed by this ruler. His Talcher Copper Plate Grant is dated in 103 Bhauma Era, and so he may be taken to be a contemporary of the Bhauma king Subhakaradeva III whose Dharakot [3] and Hindol [4] plates are dated in the same year 103 (839 A. D.). Ranastambha was also known as Alanastambha and Nidayastambha and he was also probably called Kulastambha II. After his death his brother Jayastambha succeeded to the throne and assumed the high sounding titles of Maharajadhiraja and Lord of all Gondramas. The meaning of Gondrama is not quite clear. According to Pandit Binayak Mishra, it means the Gond people who were living in the modern Pal Lahara area. It appears that Jayastambha challenged the suzeranity of the

1. J. B. O. R. S. XIV. P. 292-306.
2. B. Mishra, Dynasties of Medieval Orissa, P. 32.
3. J. A. H. R. S. Vol. IV. P. 189-94.
4. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XVI. P. 69-83.

Bhauma-kara monarchs and declared his independence. The downfall of the rule of this family is probably due to the rebellious attitude of Jayastambha against the Bhauma-karas and during the time of the next king Kulastambha III, the Sulkis were ousted from power and thier territory was divided between two rulling families—the Nandodbhavas and the Tungas, who took possession of the southern and the northern portions respectively.

23. The Nandodbhavas of Airavatta Mandala

The Nanda or the Nandodbhava family, who got possession of the southern portion of the Sulki dominion, called their territory as Airavatta Mandala. This Mandala comprised the south-eastern part of Dhenkanal district, the Narsinghpur and the Banki region of Cuttack district, and part of Nayagarh subdivision of Puri district. The headquaters of Airavatta Mandala was located at Jayapura identified with the modern village of the same name in the district of Dhenkanal. The headquaters was named Jayapura probably after Jayananda, the founder of the Nanda rule in this area. The account of the rule of this dynasty is known to us from six Copper Plate Inscriptions, three of which were found from the district of Dhenkanal [1], one from Daspalla in Puri district [2], one from Narsinghpur in Cuttack district [3] and another from Baripada in Mayurbhanj district [4]. The last mentioned Copper Plate was found at Dhenkanal and it is now preserved in the Baripada Museum. So all the inscriptions of the Nandodbhava kings were found in the areas over which they had political influence. The genealogy of the Nanda kings known from these inscriptions may be presented as follows:—

Jayananda

Paramananda

Sivananda

Devananda I

Vilasatunga

Devananda II

Dhruvananda

The last two rulers are known from their Copper Plate charters to be ruling over Airavatta Mandala in the years 184 corresponding to 920 A. D. and 193 corresponding to 929 A. D. respectively. The Sulki king Ranastambha, as pointed out above, was ruling in 103 Bhauma

1. J. B. O. R. S. XV. P. 87-100.
   Ditto XVI. P. 457-72.
   Ep. Ind. XXVII. 325-30.
2. Ep. Ind. XXIX. P. 183-89.
3. Ep. Ind. XXVII. P. 331-34.
4. Ep. Ind. XXVI. P. 74 ff.

Era, i. e., (839 A. D.) and as the rule of the Sulkis terminated about the middle of the 9th Century A. D., the Nandas must have succeeded the Sulkis in this region.

Jayananda, the first Nanda king, is thus ascribed to the middle of the 9th Century A. D. The activities of the rulers of this dynasty are not known to us as the available Copper Plate grants speak very little about them. All the rulers except Dhruvananda, the last king, were Saivas by their faith and Vilasatunga has been described to have commendable virtues and is credited with the excavation of many tanks in the territory. Dhruvananda was a devoted Buddhist and he probably made some attempts to popularise Buddhism. The kings of the dynasty were all subordinate to the Bhaumakaras and with the decline of the imperial authority, the rule of the dynasty came to an end by the middle of the 10th Century A. D.

21. The Tungas of Yamagartta Mandala

The northern part of Kodalaka Mandala constituted a separate Mandala under the rule of the Tunga family and was named Yamagartta Mandala. A chief named Jayasimha claimed himself as the Lord of Yamagartta Mandala in the year 99 which is taken by scholars to have been dated in the Bhauma era.

It appears that during the early years of the rule of the Sulki king Jayastambha, Jayasimha snatched away the portion of the Sulki kingdom and founded a new kingdom named Yamagartta Mandala. But Jayasimha could not continue long and Yamagartta Mandala very soon fell into the hands of the Tungas. Our knowledge about the rule of the Tunga family is derived from five Copper plate Inscriptions, four of which were discovered at Talcher [1] and the one at Bonai in Sundargarh district[2]. Of these five Inscriptions, three Talcher Copper Plate Grants were issued by a ruler named Gayadu Tunga and one Talcher and Bonai grant was issued by Vinita Tunga. From the inscriptions of Vinita Tunga, we find the accounts of two generations only, i. e., of Vinita Tunga and his father Khadga Tunga [3]. The charters of Gayadu Tunga gives the following genealogy extending over three generations:—

Jagat Tunga
|
Salana Tunga
|
Gayadu Tunga

1. J. A. S. B XII. P. 291, J. A. S. B. V. P. 347,
O. H. R. J. VII. P. 66.
Arch. Survey of Mayurbhanj, P. 154.
2. J. B. O. R. S. VI. P. 236.
3. Binayak Mishra, Dynasties of Mediaeval Orissa, P. 39.
According to R. D, Banerji, however, three generations of kings are mentioned, namely, Vinita Tunga I, his son Khadgatunga and his son Vinita Tunga II. (History of Orissa, Vol. I. P. 201).

Vinita Tunga appears to be a feudatory of Bhaumakara Chief Sivakara III whose Talcher Inscriptions [1] dated in the year 149, i. e., 885 A. D. was issued at his request. In his own charter, Vinita Tunga claims himself as the Maharaja Ranaka, Lord of 18 Gondhramas and also as one who obtained the five great sounds. It is, however, not possible to co-relate the two branches of the family known from the two sets of Copper Plates but it may be said that these two families belong to the same stock as both claim to have hailed from a place named Rohitasa (Rohtas in Sahabad district of Bihar) and to have belonged to Sandilya-gotra. The Tunga rulers were the patrons of Buddhism although they were the devotees of Lord Siva.

25. Feudal States

The Bhaumakaras declined by the middle of the 10th Century A. D. when the eastern part of Orissa including the Dhenkanal region passed to the hands of the Somavamsis of South Kosala. The Somavamsis in their turn were ousted by the Gangas and Orissa was occupied by Chodagangadeva sometime before 1112 A. D. The Ganga rule lasted as long as 1435 A. D., when a new Solar dynasty founded by Kapilendradeva came to power. About the year 1533-34, Govinda Vidyadhar put an end to the Suryavamsi rule and started the rule of the Bhoi dynasty which lasted up to 1559 when Mukundadeva, belonging to the Chalukya family, forcibly occupied the throne. In 1568, the Afghans of Bengal invaded Orissa, and defeated and killed Mukundadeva after which Orissa came under their occupation. During all this period of dynastic changes, the district of Dhenkanal played no remarkable role in history and this territory simply passed from one political authority to the other. During the rule of the Suryavamsis and the Bhois, some new feudal states were developed as self-contained political units in subsequent periods. These are Dhenkanal, Talcher, Hindol, Athmallik, Pal Lahara, and Angul and the history of each of these states is presented below :

(i) Dhenkanal

The ruling family of the ex-State of Dhenkanal belongs to the Bhoi dynasty; and according to tradition, Harisingh Bidyadhar, the brother of Govinda Bidyadhar, the Commander of Gajapati Pratapa Rudradeva, is the founder of this line of kings. Harisingh was granted *Jagirs* in the Karomola *Biso*, one of the 24 *Bisos* of the ex-State of Dhenkanal, by Pratapa Rudradeva. This Chief gradually subjugated the neighbouring *Jagirdars* and *killadars* and by 1531 A. D. acquired the *Killas* of Atinda and Apangabisos, as well as the Bhanja Jagirdars of Besalia. The Killa Dhenkanal was occupied by him about 1582 A. D. and this has been considered to be the date of his supremacy over the Dhenkanal

1. Orissa under the Bhauma kings, P. 40—50.

State. He consolidated his position and ruled as a semi-independent chief till his death in 1594 A. D. He was succeeded by his son Lokanath Bhramarabar who enlarged the State by acquiring the *Bisos* of Guddesh, Nuagarh, and Tipijori. After his death in 1615, his son Balabhadra Raisingh became the ruler. It was during the rule of this Chief that the Bisos of Uppardesh and Parjang were incorporated in the Dhenkanal state. Balabhadra Raisingh was succeeded by his son Nilakantha Raisingh Bhramarabara in 1641 who ruled up to 1682 A. D. and got possession of the Baniapara Biso. After him, his son Nrusingha Bhramarabara ruled up to 1708 and extended the area of his State by occupying the *Bisos* of Janadesh, Nrusimha Prasad and Gompur. He was succeeded by his son Kunjabehari Bhramarabara who ruled from 1708 to 1728. This ruler fought with the Chief of Angul and took possession of Gotamara Biso for sometime but subsequently it was taken back by the Chief of Angul. His son Brajabehari Bhramarabara recovered the possession of Gotamara Biso by defeating the Chief of Angul. He was succeeded in 1741 by his son Damodar Bhramarabara who had a short rule of one year and eight months only. It is said that he was murdered by a Moghul General named Marjan and as he was issueless, one of his relatives named Jainarayan was selected as the Raja by high officials and courtiers in 1743. It was during his time that Orissa was occupied by the Marhattas in 1751 and he had to face repeated incursions of Marhatta Generals. When Sheo Bhatt, the first Marhatta Governor of Orissa, was dismissed from service in 1764, the Raja thought it a good opportunity to rebel. He attacked and murdered Bulikhan, the adopted son of Sheo Bhatt, and seized his horses and effects. Bhawani Pandit, the *de facto* Subadar (1764—68), suppressed the rebellion of the Raja.

In the middle of 1769 Raja Jainarayan wrote to Muhammad Riza Khan, the Naib Nazim of Bengal appointed by the British, as follows; "His country has been plundered by the Marhattas. Sambhaji Ganesh who is staying at Jajpur has rebelled against Raja Januji. Consequently the Raja's people have come from the Deccan to summon him to Nagpur. The whole country from Balasore to Cuttack is undefended and Sambhuji has designed to loot it. Should a letter of encouragement be sent to the writer, he will stay in the country with a satisfied heart. Sends to Murshidabad his brother, who will relate all particulars to the Khan". It is not known how Riza Khan could have helped the Raja of Dhenkanal against the Marhattas during those days, and there can be no doubt that the appeal of the Raja turned futile.

Raja Jainarayan was succeeded in 1771 by Trilochan Singh who ruled from 1771 to 1798 and he is known to be a mighty and powerful ruler. It is said that the Gajapati Raja of Khurda conferred upon him

the title of Mahindra Bahadur, which is borne by the chiefs of Dhenkanal as hereditary right. The army of Dhenkanal during the rule of this Raja consisted of 10,000 *paiks*, 1,800 *telugu* and 500 *nagas*. The Raja was himself fond of wrestling and had recruited 13 wrestlers from outside Orissa to impart his soldiers training in gymnastics every day.

Rajaram Pandit, the Marhatta Governor of Orissa (1778—93), imposed a *peshkash* of 60,000 *Kahans* (of *cauris*) on the Raja of Dhenkanal. Trilochan Mahindra, however, resented payment, whereupon Rajaram's forces invaded Dhenkanal in 1780. The army of Dhenkanal fought bravely and were able to repel the Marhatta invaders.

It was by that time that a formidable coalition among the Peshwa of Poona, the Bhonsla of Nagpur, Haidar Ali of Mysore and Nizam Ali Khan of Hyderabad was formed against the East India Company. But Madhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur secretly professed friendship with Warren Hastings and his army led by Chimnaji against Bengal merely made a show of invasion but actually made deliberate delay on their way in Orissa. Madhoji by that time heard about the defeat of Rajaram Pandit at the hands of the Raja of Dhenkanal which was indeed a blow to the prestige of the Marhattas in Orissa. He, therefore, directed Chimnaji to retaliate and the latter accompanied by Rajaram Pandit and Manju, defeated the Raja, who was forced to accept the terms dictated by the Marhattas. By the time David Anderson, the envoy of Warren Hastigns arrived at Balasore on the 27th January, 1781, Chimnaji had despatched most of his army towards the hilly regions of Dhenkanal and when Anderson arrived at Cuttack on the 28th January, he found Chimnaji as well as Rajaram Pandit already out on their campaign against Dhenkanal. Thus the battle with Dhenkanal was probably fought in January-February, 1781. The fight between the Marhattas and the Raja of Dhenkanal forms the subject matter of the famous poem *Samaratarangа* composed by Brajanath Badajena who was living in the court of Raja Trilochan Mahindra Bahadur.

After the departure of Chimnaji, Trilochan Mahindra fought with the Rajas of Keonjhar and Pal Lahara and took from them the Biso of Saurik and Palasuni respectively. He also obtained the Bisos of Chhadesh and Lakshmi Prasad respectively from the Rajas of Tigiria and Athgarh. Raja Trilochan was not only a great warrior but also an able administrator and during his rule, education, as well as, trade, commerce, and agriculture flourished in the State. The Raja of Khurda, being very much impressed with the kingly virtues, conferred on him the title af Mahindra Bahadur which became the hereditary title and distinction for his successors and was recognised by the Marhattas as well as by the British. Raja Trilochan Mahindra Bahadur died in 1785 and was succeeded by his son Raja Dayanidhi Mahindra Bahadur who ruled up to 1796.

As he died issueless, one Jagannath Mansingh, a member of the Raja's family, assumed power for 13 days only after which one Ramachandra Singh, the younger brother of Raja Dayanidhi, ascended the *Gadi*. It was during his rule that the British conquered Orissa in 1803-04, and Raja Ramachandra Mahindra Bahadur received *sanad* from the British Commissioner in 1804. He was succeeded by his son Raja Krishnachandra Mahindra Bahadur in 1807 who ruled up to 1822 when he died issueless while returning from pilgrimage. He was succeeded by his younger brother Raja Shyamasundar Mahindra Bahadur who also died issueless in 1830 after which his widow, Rani Kundan Dei adopted a boy of seven years named Bhagirathi Singh who ascended the *Gadi* in 1830. Raja Bhagirathi was a Sanskrit scholar and a broad-minded ruler. During his rule, the great famine of *Na-anka* took place in 1866 and the Raja rendered all possible help to relieve the distress of his people. The British Government in recognition of his liberal administration bestowed upon him the title of Maharaja. Bhagirathi Mahindra Bahadur made a revenue settlement in his state in 1846-47. During this settlement, lands were measured by a pole of 10′-6″ in length and the unit of measurement was the *Man* (ମାଣ) (one acre approximately). This yielded a gross land revenue of Rs. 63,316 to the State. The second revenue settlement(1883-84) started during his life-time and ended after his death when the state was under the management of Court of Wards. This Settlement increased the land revenue to Rs. 98,339.

Maharaja Bhagirathi Mahindra adopted the youngest son of his brother-in-law Pitambardeva, the Raja of Baudh, and named him Dinabandhu. He died in 1877 and was succeeded by his adopted son who being a minor of 11 years, the State was managed by the Court of Wards under the control of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals. The minor Raja prosecuted his studies at Cuttack and appeared at the Entrance Examination of Calcutta University in 1884, but failed. The next year he died leaving an infant son of about six months. The State had to be managed by the Court of Wards and the prince Surapratapa, the son of Dinabandhu Mahindra Bahadur, prosecuted his studies sometimes at Cuttack and sometimes under private tutors. The 3rd revenue settlement started in 1895 and ended in 1902, and the gross land revenue after the settlement amounted to Rs. 1,50,878.

Sura Pratapa was installed as a Ruler in November, 1906. He took keen interest in Education and Reforms and introduced an Education Department of the State. During his rule, both Primary and Secondary education made great progress. He also undertook measures of irrigation to improve agriculture. In 1908, there was partial failure of crops and for relief of distress he spent about a lakh of rupees. He undertook modern mothod of assessment of land revenue by Cadastral

survey in 1912. But the settlement was suspended after his death in 1918 owing to the out-break of famine in his state. He died in October 1918 at the age of 34, after a su 'den attack of influenza. He was succeeded by his son Raja Sankar Pratap Mehindra Bahadur who was then a minor boy of 14, and the Court of Wards continued the revenue settlement that had been suspended for sometime in 1918 and concluded it in 1925. According to this settlement, the gross land revenue of the state came at Rs. 2,41,549. Raja Sankar Pratap is the last ruler of Dhenkanal having assumed ruling powers in 1925, and during his administration the state merged with Orissa in 1948. The powers of Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Deo Mahindra Bahadur were restricted from 17th January, 1944*. They were restored on the lapse of paramountcy of the British Crown.

(*ii*) Talcher

According to tradition, the progenitor of the ruling family of Talcher was Narahari Singh, one of the five sons of Arjun Singh, king of Jaipur in modern Rajasthan. Narahari Singh came to Orissa on pilgrimage in 1471 A.D. as a result of a fratricidal quarrel and later on he went to Bhimanagari on the bank of the river Brahmani where he succeeded in making himself a ruler of the place. Such tradition as pointed out in the History Chapter of Mayurbhanj has no historical basis as the antiquity of Jaipur does not go beyond the 18th century A.D. There is no doubt that this traditional account was created in later times probably with a view to attaching a Rajput heritage to ruling families during Harisingh's invasion of Orissa.

The rulers of Talcher belong to the Solar dynasty and in all probability the earliest ruler of this line was a scion of the family of the Suryavamsi Gajapati kings of Orissa who ruled in 15th-16th centuries A. D.

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*Certificate dated the 12th July, 1947 from the Hon'ble the Resident for Eastern States.

Owing to maladministration in the Dhenkanal State the Crown Representative was compelled to restrict the powers of the Ruler from the 17th January, 1944. This restriction will continue until the lapse of paramountcy on the 15th of August, 1947. Accordingly the Crown Representative appointed from time to time, the following officers in the State:—

1. Rai Sahib S. K. Srivastava, as Chief minister for 3 years from 17th January, 1944.
2. Rao Sahib T. Satyanarayan, as General Minister for 3 years from 17th January, 1944.
3. Rai Sahib Rai Gopal Das as Special Officer from October, 1944 to April, 1945.
4. Rai Bahadur O. K. Chatterjee, as Superintendent of Police from August, 1944.

These officers served as agents of the Crown Representative and performed their duties throughout under the instructions and guidance of the Political authorities who are solely responsible for all actions the aforesaid officers did in the discharge of their duties.

If Narahari Singh, the first king of the Talcher family, be ascribed according to the above tradition to 1471 A. D., he may be said to have acquired overlordship of Bhimanagari Dandapat during the rule of Gajapati Purushottamadeva (1446—1497). Nothing definite can, however, be said about this. Narahari Singh is said to have ruled from 1471 to 1480 and after him his son Udayanarayana Singh became the ruler in Bhimanagari. The Gajapati king was pleased with his valour and bestowed on him the title of Birabara Harichandan. The ninth ruler of this line was Padmanabha Birabara Harichandan who re-named the state as Talcher after the name of the family Goddess Taleswari. Padmanabha Harichandan is remembered as a pious ruler and is said to have constructed many temples in his state. He ruled from 1575—1598 A. D. and died at the age of 48. The twelvth ruler Ramachandra Birabara Harichandan ruled from 1711 to 1729, and owing to his generosity and liberal administration he was being compared by his people with Ramachandra of epic fame. He died at the age of 72 and was succeeded by his son Pitambar Birabara Harichandan who is remembered for various works of public utility. He died in 1740 as an octogenarian. The fifteenth ruler of the line was Krishna Chandra Birabara Harichandan who came to the Gadi in 1752. Orissa had been occupied by the Marhattas in 1751 and Krishnachandra signed a treaty acknowledging their overlordship and agreeing to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 1,000. He is said to have had a fair complexion and so he was nick-named 'Nimakoli' meaning that his complexion was as fair as the Neem fruit. During the rule of Ramachandra Mansingh Harichandan, the seventeenth ruler of the line, Orissa was visited by a great famine and the people of Talcher suffered as there was no organised measure to bring relief to them. Ramachandra Mansingh ruled from 1766 to 1774 and during the last year of his rule another famine occurred in Talcher with a heavy toll of human life. He died childless at the early age of 32, and was succeeded by Nimai Charan Champati Singh Birabara Harichandan. This ruler ruled only for four years (1774—1778) and in spite of his best efforts he failed to remove the famine conditions from his State. As he died issueless, the courtiers and officials installed on the Gadi a minor boy named Bhagirathi whom they declared to be an adopted son of the ex-ruler. This led to some trouble and the boy left the state for sometime but returned after a short period and ruled the state under the guidance of Vighneswar Raiguru who acted as a Minister. Bhagirathi Harichandan had a long rule which lasted till 1846. He was succeeded by Dayanidhi Birabara Harichandan who devoted most of his time to study of scriptures and religious books. He helped the British Government in their occupation of Angul and earned from the Government the title of Mahindra Bahadur. It was during his rule that the famine of *Na-anka* occurred in 1866, but this pious ruler took all possible measures to save the people from starvation. He died in 1873 at the age

of 72 and was succeeded by Ramachandra Birabara Harichandan. This ruler was fond of Sanskrit culture and his court was adorned by many Sanskrit Pandits. He was also interested in history and geography and compiled a small book on History of India entitled 'Bharatara Sankhipta Itihasa' which was prescribed as a text-book in the middle Vernacular classes of Orissa. Being an enlightened ruler, he established Courts of Judicature, Accounts Section, Tauzi, Nizarat, Police-Stations, Jails, etc. and insisted on regular maintenace of records as well as observance of official rules. He started the work of land settlement in 1898. He also established Departments of Public Works, Health, Education, Excise, and Forests. He encouraged Local Self-Government and set up a Municipality to look after the health and sanitation of Talcher Town. In 1887 he constructed the Victoria Hall, Circuit House in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Queen Victoria. He died in 1891 and was succeeded by his son Kishore Chandra Birabar Harichandan.

Kishore Chandra was born on 9th June , 1880. He was a boy of 11 when he succeeded to the Gadi on 18th December, 1891. He was invested with full ruling powers on 9th June, 1901. He received his education in Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack. His private tutor was Babu Raj Kishore Patnaik. His legal adviser was late Madhusudan Das. He was proficient in the art of music, both vocal and instrumental. He was a generous ruler. When famine occurred in 1911, he distributed paddy to the needy people from State Granary and encouraged the rich to help the famine-stricken people. The George Hospital at Talcher was established by him in 1912 in commemoration of the Delhi Durbar. He established a High English School in 1915 which is said to be the 7th High School in the then Orissa, besides establishing one Girl's Middle School, Elementary Training School and many other schools in his State. He introduced the legisative system and established a legislative body called *Byabastha Parishad.* Half of the members of this body were elected by village headmen and half nominated by the ruler. He set up a council and nominated 3 councillors to run the administration of the State. The ruler himself was the President of the council and the 3 councillors were Dewan Bahadur Pramod Chandra Deb (Vice-President), Babu Jagan Mohan Mishra and Babu Braja Bihari Mohanty. There was separation of the judiciary from the executive. His eldest son Hrudaya Chandra Dev was the Sessions Judge. Kishore Chandra established a special court (*Dharmadhikya Court*) to dispose of cases relating to religious matters. The chief priest Pandit Kapileswar Pattjoshi was in charge of this court. He introduced municipal system in Talcher town and Panchayat system in every village. He beautified the town by erecting many gates and laying out a pleasure garden known as 'Rani Park' covering an area

of 5 Sq. miles. This was a natural zoo. He remodelled the palace and made it double-storied. At Talcher, a special Post and Telegraph Office was established. During his rule, the railway line was constructed from Cuttack to Talcher coal mines (1925), which paved the way for economic development of this region. He gave leases to Villiers Ltd., and to Railways for extraction of coal. He had electricity generated from thermal power at Talcher and supplied electricity to the palace and Talcher town in 1924. He started orphanage in his State. Kishore Chandra was an enlightened ruler. He was also a writer in Oriya. He established a machine press at Talcher. He presided over the Utkal Sammilani in its Balasore session (1905) and was for sometime President of Rajkumar College, Raipur. After having an ascendancy for 54 years, he died on the 7th November, 1945.

On the death of Kishore Chandra, his eldest son Hrudaya Chandra Deb Birabar Harichandan succeeded to the Gadi on the 7th November, 1945. He was born on the 27th February, 1902. He had his education in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, where he graduated. He married the second daughter of the Raja of Bodogodo (Ganjam). He was the last ruler of Talcher and ruled for hardly two years. During his rule, the State merged with Orissa on 1st January, 1948. He died on 11th September, 1970.

(*iii*) **Angul**

Like other ex-State areas of the district, Angul was also once a feudatory State. It is believed to have been inhabited at one time by Khonds, who at an early date were driven back into the rocky fastness of Khondmals by successive waves of Hindu immigrants. It seems that many centuries ago the numerous loosely formed principalities in this hilly region passed under the sway of military adventurers, who found the country an easy prey. The earlier rulers were often at feud with one another, and it was easy to provoke a quarrel here, or stir up an intrigue there, and then take advantage of the dissension to seize the chief's fortress, the possession of which in those days meant the Government of the State. There is no record of these different conquests, but gradually a number of states in the mountainous hinterland of Orissa, including Angul, appear to have acknowledged the overlordship of warrior chiefs, who were or claimed to be Rajputs.

The early history of the Ruling family of Angul has remained in obscurity. The kings of Angul belong to the Kadamba family and to Kasyapa Gotra. The earliest known ruler of this line was Raja Dhanurjjaya Singh Jagaddeva. It may, however, be said that Dhanurjaya is not the first king of the Kadamba family of Angul as the predecessor of Dhanurjjaya is known to have been defeated by the ruler of Dhenkanal

who occupied some border villages like Kharagprasad, Mangalpur and Kamalang. Dhanurjjaya Singh made heroic attempts to restore the prestige of Angul and he not only succeeded in getting back the above villages from Dhenkanal but also marched as far as the village Goulpur situated at a distance of nine miles west of Dhenkanal town and installed there a pillar in commemoration of his victory. The victory pillar was popularly known as 'Dhanu Singh Thenga' and the legend of it is current in the locality till today. Dhanurjjaya died issueless and was succeeded by his younger brother Raja Nityananda Singh Jagaddeva. This ruler was a peace-loving man, and taking advantage of his weakness, the Raja of Dhenkanal invaded Angul once again and forcibly occupied several border villages. Raja Nityananda was succeeded by his son Krushna Chandra Jagaddeva who restored the territories occupied by Dhenkanal and undertook various works for improvement of the State. He constructed the temple of Nagarimohanadeva in his headquarters and made arrangements for the worship of the deities. Krushna Chandra Jagaddeva died in the Amli year 1211, i. e., A. D. 1803, the year of the British occupation of Orissa. As he was issueless, his younger brother Achala Mansingh ascended the *Gadi* and ruled for a short period of two to three years. In 1803 also, Angul was ceded to the British by the Marathas, and its chief entered into an engagement by which he bound himself to maintain submission and loyalty to the Government of the East India Company and to pay an annual *peshkash* or tribute of Rs. 1,250.[1] Achal Mansingh was succeeded by his eldest son Jarawar Singh who also shortly died in the Amli year 1217, i. e., A. D. 1809. After Jarawar Singh, there took place a fratricidal struggle among his step-brothers who were Jayasingh and Gopinath Singh, the sons of the 1st wife of Achal Mansingh; and Prithvi Singh, Biswanath Singh and Jagannath Singh, the sons of the 2nd wife. Jarawar Singh was succeeded by Jaya Singh but after a rule of only 3 to 4 months, this ruler with his three sons and a trusted servant were murdered in cold-blood and this crime was suspected to have been committed by his step-brother Prithvi Singh who forcibly occupied the *Gadi* immediately after that. The wife of Jaya Singh committed the *Sati* rite and a portion of her *saree* which she wore at the time of entering into the fire is said to have been preserved in the store-house of a Jaganath Temple. Prithvi Singh also was not destined to rule long. In 1813, the Governor-General directed Mr. J. Richardson, the Settlement Commissioner of Cuttack and Mr. J. W. Sage, the Acting Collector, to make joint investigation about the troubles of Angul. The officers strongly suspected Prithvi Singh to have murdered Jaya Singh and his sons and they reported that he was a usurper to the *Gadi* having no legal claim to it. The British Government, therefore, deposed Prithvi

1. L. S. S. O' Malley—Angul District Gazetteer, (1908) P. 19.

Singh and put him under arrest. The *Gadi* of Angul passed to Somanath Singh, then a young boy of 14. Somanath Singh was the son of Gopinath Singh, the youngest son of Achal Mansingh by his first wife. It appears that Somanath Singh with his mother was kept in the prison by Prithvi Singh and he was released when his claim to the *Gadi* was recognised by the British Government. He soon acquired an evil reputation as an oppressor among his own men and a filibuster among his neighbours.

Somanath Singh was the last king of Angul and he ruled for a long period of 33 years from 1814 to 1847 when he was deposed by Government. He was a spirited and a head-strong ruler and although ruled his territory with considerable efficiency, he incurred displeasure not only among the neighbouring Feudatory Chiefs of Dhenkanal, Hindol, Daspalla, Baudh, and Athmallik but also among the British Officers by his head-strong dealings and outspoken nature. Mr. Mill, the then Commissioner of Orissa, remarked about him as follows : "He is an intelligent though eccentric man but is withal proud and head-strong and the most refractory of all Chieftains and the most likely to come into collision with the constituted authorities. He is little disposed to obey orders which clash with his imaginary rights whatever may happen, says Mr. Ricketts, to his fortune and not to his fault—and as being fortune, is to be met as it best may—bowed to and endured"[1].

In 1831, Somanath Singh plundered some villages of Daspalla for which Government directed him to pay Rs. 1,450 as compensation. But he strongly refused to pay this amount. In 1837, there occurred a case of six murders in Angul and the Raja was suspected to have instigated this crime. Mr. Ricketts wanted the Raja to deliver the culprits to the Government but he contemptuously refused to comply with the orders. It was by that time that the Khonds of Ghumsur rebelled against the British Government (1836-37) and the Khond's Chief Dora Bisoi and his nephew Chakra Bisoyi were suspected to have been given asylum in Angul by the Raja. Rather, he endeavoured to conceal it by writing to the Commissioner—'If I sieze Dora Bisoi, what terms will be allowed him ?' The answer was promptly given. 'From your writing, I know you have him in your fastness. His life shall be spared, if he is delivered to my officer by such a date, if not, the Cuattck force will march upon you". This threat was effectual. The Raja gave up Dora Bisoi[2]. In 1846, Raja Somanath Singh forcibly occupied a village of the Raja of Hindol for which he was fined Rs. 3,000. The Raja maintained that he had legally purchased the village from the Chief of Hindol, but this was not accepted by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals.

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1. Calcutta Review—No. XVII Vol. IX (1848) P. 200
2. L. S. S. O' Malley—Angul District Gazetteer (1908) P. 20

The Raja, however, did not pay any fine and disregarded the orders of the Superintendent. That very year (1846), the Khonds of Ghumsur again made a rebellion and the Government once again suspected Somanath Singh to have helped the rebel leaders and although there was no positive proof to establish the guilt of the Raja, suspiciar against him became deep rooted. In the begining of 1847, Capt. Macpherson and his Assistant, Candenhead reported that their camp at Kusumgarh was attacked by the Khond leader Nabaghana Kahar with the aid of the Raja of Angul. Under leadership of Nabaghana Kahar and his son Bir Kahar, the Khonds of Baudh broke out in rebellion in 1847, allegedly supported by Somanath Singh. On the 27th February, 1847, two Khond villages of Daspalla, Kotturi and Marada, were plundered and burnt by some unspecified persons but Cadenhed reported that the plunderers were sent by the Raja of Angul. Reports were regularly sent by Capt. Macpherson to the Government of Bengal accusing the Raja of Angul of his complicity in the Khond rebellion. The Raja when asked by the Government repeatedly refused in strong terms to have any connection with the rebels and protested that his enemies were falsely implicating him in the matter. Capt. Dunlop who was sent to Angul to enquire about the case of plunder of the two villages of Daspalla reported that there was no proof of the allegations against the Raja. But the Government was determined to take some action against Somanath Singh and the Commissioner was directed to summon the Raja of Angul to Cuttack for further investigation. The Raja was summoned to Cuttack to account for his conduct, but he refused to obey the summons and at this open defiance. following on a long career of disobedience, mismanagement and oppression, Government decided on the deposition of the Raja and the annexation of his State. Accordingly in December 1847, a proclamation was published announcing the annexation of Angul and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the Raja. Lokanath Singh Gambhira Samant, the son of the Raja of Angul, met the Commissioner on the 2nd January, 1848 and reported to him that his father's attitude of defiance was not liked by him and that the officers in Angul were instigating his father against the Government. He further revealed that about 700 Paiks of Angul under Krupasindhu Garnaik had gone to Kusumgarh in aid of the Khonds.

The British forces thereupon were directed to march towards Angul on the 15th January, 1848 under Colonel Campbell, who invaded Angul in co-operation with a detachment which advanced from the Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh) under Colonel Ouseley. The soldiers of the Raja including the Commander Krupasindhu Garnaik fled in confusion, and Krushnachakragarh, the residence of the Raja, was occupied without bloodshed. The Raja who had fled from the palace was captured on the 1st February, 1848. A series of charges of aggression and murder being proved against him, he was sent as a State prisoner

to Hazaribag where he remained till his death. His State was confiscated by the Government in their Resolution, dated 16th September, 1848. Lokanath Singh, the son of the Raja, was also deprived of his hereditary right for succession and was granted an allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Angul thus passed under the direct rule of the British and was administered by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, through the agency of an officer known as Tahsildar, who collected revenue and administered justice, until in 1891 when Angul was constituted a separate district, the Khondmals (now a subdivision of Baudh-Khondmals district) being added to it. For subsequent administrative changes, see Chapters I and X.

The conquest of Angul, given by L. S. S. O' Malley as Appendix in his Angul District Gazetteer (1908), has been quoted in full and given as Appendix II to this Chapter.

(iv) Hindol

The early history of the ex-State of Hindol is not fully known. The Raj family of Hindol is said to have started from one Chandradeva Jenamani in 1553. He was a scion of Khemedi ruling family of Ganjam and belonged to the Solar dynasty. He is said to have taken possession of this territory after defeating and killing the then Sardar or Chief named Dhanurjaya Samal and his six brothers. The widows of the Sardar and his brothers burnt themselves following the rites of the Sati and these seven Satis are being worshipped by the ruling family even up to the present day. The tutelary deity of the family is Durgadevi installed by the founder of the family. After taking possession of the state, Chandradeva Jenamani relinquished his right in favour of his own brother Udhavadeva Jenamani who ascended the *gadi* in 1554. The new ruler made an alliance with the Raja of Angul by marrying his granddaughter, and ruled peacefully up to 1581 A. D. He was succeeded by Dameidev Jenamani who ruled for six years and after him Brajabehari Jenamani, Ramachandradeva Jenamani and Nakuladeva Jenamani ruled one after the other up to 1623 A. D. Nakuladeva was succeeded by Raja Nandadeva who is remembered for his notable military exploits. He defeated the Raja of Dhenkanal at Ganjara and took away a portion of his territory. He also occupied some slices of lands from the Rajas of Narsinghpur and Angul after defeating them in battles. The Raja of Khurda being pleased with his military ability bestowed on him the title of 'Maharatha'. The village Nandapur in this state has been named after him. He died in 1640 and was succeeded by Rushideva Maharatha who had a short rule of two years only and after him Gajendradeva Maharatha came to the *gadi*. Nothing is known about this ruler and his immediate successor Harideva Maharatha. Harideva was succeeded in 1670 by Brundaban Singh who obtained the title of 'Narendra' from the Raja of Khurda. He was succeeded in1679

by his son Narahari Singh Narendra who was an idle and ease-loving ruler. The ruler of Dhenkanal invaded Hindol and easily defeated him in several engagements. Maharaja Narahari Singh not only ceded the portion of the territory conquered by Nandadeva but also gave undertaking not to encroach upon the state of Dhenkanal in future. He died in 1691 and was succeeded by Achyuta Singh Narendra who ruled up to 1701 A. D. The next ruler was Bhagabat Singh Narendra during whose rule there was a boundary dispute with the territory of Angul which eventually led to war and subsequently the Raja of Angul was defeated in a battle that was fought at Mahidharpur. Bhagabat Singh died issueless in 1701 A. D. and was succeeded by his younger brother Damodar Singh Narendra. During his rule, the Raja of Narsinghpur invaded Hindol but was successfully repulsed. He was succeeded in 1770 by Raja Radhamani Singh and got the title of 'Mardaraja Jagaddeva from the Raja of Khurda and the succeeding rulers of Hindol continued to bear that title. After his death in 1781, his son Ramachandra Singh became the Raja up to 1786. He was succeeded by Raja Krushna Chandra Singh Mardaraj Jagaddeva, during whose rule the British occupied Orissa. Raja Krushnachandra obtained from the British Government the official sanction for the hereditary title of Raja and agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 551-3-11* per annum. Raja Krushnachandra Singh had six Ranis and his only daughter was married to Raja Somanath Singh, the last ruler of Angul, who got as dowry the villages of Mahidharpur, Serenabeda and Kodali which are now located in Hindol subdivision. Krushnachandra Singh died in 1829 and was succeeded by Raja Harihara Singh. This ruler quarrelled with his brother Iswar Singh and drove him out of his territory. When he died in 1841, the people of Hindol wanted to set up his own brother Bindak Singh on the *gadi*. But Raja Somanath Singh of Angul intervened in this affair and brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of Cuttack who decided in favour of Iswar Singh. During the rule of this Raja, Angul was occupied by the British and Raja Somanath Singh was deposed. Iswar Singh ruled peacefully up to 1874 and after him his two sons Fakir Charan Singh and Janardan Singh ruled one after the other from 1874 to 1876 and 1876 to 1906, respectively. Raja Janardan Singh Mardaraj Jagaddev was an enlightened ruler. During his rule, the land revenue settlements were made twice and the revenue of the State increased from Rs. 22,144 to Rs. 29,284. He worked hard to improve the material condition of the State and constructed some good buildings, the most notable of which is the Durbar Hall which contains decorations designed by him. After his death in 1906, the ex-State of Hindol came under the management of Government as his son Nabakishore Singh was then a minor. Nabakishore Singh was invested with ruling powers on the 20th October, 1913. He is the last ruler of this line and during his rule, the State merged with Orissa on 1st January, 1948.

*equivalent to Rs. 551·24

(v) Pal Lahara

According to popular tradition, the first king of the ruling family of Pal Lahara was Santosh Pal, a Rajput of Dharanagar. He is said to have come on pilgrimage to Puri and on his return visited this territory where a struggle was going on between two aboriginal parties for supremacy over that land. The Sabaras, one of the contesting tribes, selected Santosh Pal as their future ruler and concealed him under a heap of straw (locally known as *pala*). Later on, being victorious they formally installed him as the king and regareded themselves as the king-makers. As the Rajput Chief Santosh Pal was concealed under a heap of straw (*pala*). the territory ruled by him was named as Pal Lahara. This tradition seems to be recent. It cannot be taken to be authentic. The account of the rulers after Santosh Pal are vague. The Rajas of this territory are known to have assumed the title Ganeswar Pal and Munipal alternately. About the year 1789 when the ruler Munipal died without a heir the territory was ruled by the queen mother Annapurna and the illegitimate brother of the ex-Raja Munipal, named Nanda Pal. After the death of Annapurna in 1815, the Raja of Keonjhar claimed the *gadi* of Pal Lahara as he had matrimonial relation with the ruling family of that state. Nanda Pal also supported the claim of Keonjhar. But after his death in 1825, the people opposed the rule of Keonjhar and subsequently made a petition to Col. Gilbert, the then Political Agent of the South-West Frontier, protesting against the interference of Keonjhar. Col. Gilbert supported the cause of the people and ordered the Raja of Keonjhar to withdraw his forces from Pal Lahara. One Baidyanath Pal was selected by the people as their ruler. The next ruler Chakradhar Munipal was very faithful to the British Government. When the Bhuiyans of Keonjhar revolted against their Chief in 1867-68, Chakradhar Pal rendered much help in suppressing the Bhuiyans and in recognition of his service he obtained the personal title of Rajabahadur from the British Government. He also got the hereditary title of Raja in 1874. He died in 1888 and as his son Dwitikrishna was then a boy of four years, the territory came under the management of Court of Wards till 1908 when Dwitikrishna Ganeswar Pal assumed the administration of the State. But on account of his mismanagement the State was once again taken away by the Government in 1911. Dwitikrishna died without any male issue in 1912 and was succeeded by Sarat Chandra Munipal, one of his close relatives. The state, however, continued to be under the management of Court of Wards till 1925 when the new Raja got full administrative control. During the rule of Raja Sarat Chandra Munipal, Pal Lahara merged with the State of Orissa on 1st January 1948, and now it is being administered as a subdivision of Dhenkanal district,

(vi) Athmallik

The tradition regarding the foundation of the ex-State of Athmallik may be stated as follows :

A princess of the Bonai ruling family married Balabhadra Bhanja (some say Braja Kishore Bhanja), a brother of the Raja of Keonjhar. Balabhadra organised a plot to dethrone his brother, but failed. He was arrested and put to death. His widow then being heavy with child took shelter in Bonai where her brother was then ruling. The Raja of Keonjhar tried to get her back to his palace, but the Raja of Bonai was determined not to allow her to go back to Keonjhar. To avoid further trouble the Raja of Bonai left his sister at Raniganj in the ex-State of Baudh, where she gave birth to a son. The boy was named Pratap Dev and after coming of age he is alleged to have defeated a Dom-Raja ruling over Domgarh, a tract lying to the north of the Mahanadi. While excavating a tank in the newly acquired territory, Pratap Dev is said to have found a Handa (metal vessel) which was considered to be a lucky find and the territory was then named Handapa. The capital town Handapa may be identified with the present village of the same name in Athmallik Subdivision. The elevated plain known as Handapagarh is to the present day renowned as a Garh (fortified residence) of the Dom-Raja, who was defeated by Pratap Dev. The village Pratappur near Handapa has probably been named after the founder of the kingdom and as it was found difficult to subdue the aboriginal people of the locality the territory was subsequently divided into 8 divisions each placed under a Chieftain called Mallik as a measure to suppress the unruly tribes. Hence the kingdom changed its name from Handapa to Athmallik, which means 'the land of 8 Chieftains'.

The boundary of the kingdom was originally very extensive. It was bounded by river Mahanadi and the state of Baudh in the south, Rairakhol and Angul in the north, Sonepur and a part of Rairakhol in the west and Chhendipada, Sarispalghati, Jagannathpur Ghati of Angul in the east. Later on, however, the Raja of Angul forcibly occupied eleven Padas (villages) including Chhendipada of the Solapada Pargana (the Pargana consisting of 16 villages) of Athmallik adjoining his State. Raja Somanath Singh Jagadev, the last Raja of Angul, had taken on mortgage the Charimallik area from Athmallik giving a loan of Rs. 400 (Rupees four hundered only) to the Raja of Athmallik. After the occupation of Angul by the British Government, the area was not returned to Athmallik. By the time when the British occupied Orissa and made treaty engagements with the tributary Rajas in 1804, Athmallik was not regarded to have a separate existence as it was then a tributary of Baudh. The territory of Baudh together with Athmallik was included in the South-West Frontier Agency till 1837, when they were transferred

to the Orissa Division. The Chief of Athmallik was then officially known as the Zamindar and was being addressed as Samanta. In 1874, the Chief of Athmallik was officially recognised as a Raja and he was allowed to have the hereditary title of Raja. In 1890, the then Raja Narendradev Samanta was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his good administration. But Athmallik was not treated as a separate State till 1894 when the Chief was granted a Sanad, the terms of which were identical with those contained in the Sanads of the other Chiefs of Orissa. The last Raja of Athmallik was Kishore Chandra Deva, the grandson of Raja Mahendradeva Samanta and the son of Raja Bibhudendradev. The state merged with Orissa during the rule of Kishorechandra in 1948 and is now constituted as a subdivision of Dhenkanal district.

26. Freedom Movement

The District of Dhenkanal, consisting mostly of the Princely States had political awakening long before the creation of the district. It was in the thirties of the present century that the Orissan States started agitation against reactionary feudal rule. Prajamandals were formed in different States to organise freedom struggles against the Princes who were being supported by the British imperialism. In September 1938, there were great agitations in the ex-State areas of Talcher and Dhenkanal and the rulers started repressive measures to suppress the popular rising. The State authorities of Dhenkanal arrested a number of agitators on the 11th September, 1938 and when large groups of people protested against this arrest, fire was opened to disperse them as a result of which many people were seriously wounded. The situation after that became very tense and for sometime it went out of control.

The Talcher Prajamandal demanded recognition of their fundamental rights, such as , right to form associations and hold meetings, abolition of forced labour and forced gifts and modification of Tenancy rights and Forest Laws. The Raja of Talcher tried to suppress the political ferment by following repressive measures and the people launched a new type of non-violent challenge against his mal-administration. Large number of people left Talcher and took shelter in the neighbouring British territory of Angul. It has been estimated that about 65,000 people out of a total of 85,000 left the State * and this political exodus which is unprecedented in Indian History attracted keen attention of Mahatma Gandhi, and the leaders of the Indian National Congress, as well as of the Government of India. The refugees stayed outside Talcher undergoing great hardship and even foregoing one year's cultivation. They were determined not to return to their hearth and home unless

* The number is taken from the Amrita Bazar Patrika, Independence Number, 1947—p. 188.

their demands were accepted by the Ruler. Refugee camps were opened for them and relief operations were carried on by various social service organisations.

The People's agitation in Dhenkanal and Talcher spread to other neighbouring States and a no-rent campaign was also started in several States. On the 29th October 1938, the All-Orissa Garhjat Day was observed. The death of Baji Raut, a boy of 12, by Police firing evoked wide-spread sympathy. An account of the incident leading to the death of Baji Raut is given as Appendix III to this Chapter. In November, agitation flared up once again in Dhenkanal and a large number of people armed with bows, arrows, axes and lathis confronted the police force on the 2nd November. As a result of the clash, firing was opened and several people sustained severe injuries. The next incident of firing in Dhenkanal took place on the 11th November resulting in the death of several persons. In the last week of December, the agitation of the people acquired considerable momentum as non-violent Satyagraha was launched against the Durbar Government of Dhenkanal. Batches of volunteers coming from Cuttack offered Satyagraha led by many prominent leaders. Many Satyagrahis were arrested by the State authorities and the agitation continued throughout the month of December, 1938. In the 3rd week of December, the Chief of Dhenkanal decided to meet the political demands of the people to a certain extent. But the representatives of the people were not satisfied.

In February, 1939 large number of people left Dhenkanal and Talcher for Angul, thus swelling the number of the refugees still more. The problem of the State refugees demanded serious attention of the Government and a Conference was called at Angul on the 21st March 1939 attended by the Revenue Commissioner, Orissa, the Assistant Polictical Agent, and representatives of the Congress, as well as of the refugees. But as the terms of compromise proposed in the Conference were not accepted by the Raja of Talcher, nothing definite could be done by that Conference. It was by that time that Mahatma Gandhi advised the people to with-hold Satyagraha and to start constitutional agitation for the redress of their grievances. The rulers were also advised by the Political Department to adopt conciliatory attitude and accordingly constitutional reforms were proclaimed by the Chiefs of Talcher and Dhenkanal respectively on the 23rd and 26th of June, 1939. These proclamations improved the political situation, and as the paddy season was approaching the refugee problem was solved to a considerable extent.

This policy of appeasement of the Chiefs could not, however, satisfy the people who demanded civil liberty, and representative system of administration in the States. People's agitation, therefore, continued

during the later half of the year 1939 in spite of the ruthless measures adopted by the Chiefs and their Agents to suppress the vigour of the agitation. The Indian National Congress supported the agitation of the States people and a resolution was passed accordingly in its Haripura Session in 1938. In February 1939, the All-India States People Conference met at Ludhiana and elected Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as President and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, as Vice-President. This Conference declared that the struggle of the States' people should be carried on under the guidance of the Congress.

The political awakening of the people of the ex-States (now constituting the Dhenkanal district) during 1938-39 gave rise to inordinate love of freedom and bitter hatred towards the rule of feudalism and British imperialism. This popular sentiment was kept enlivened by the leaders and workers of the Prajamandal and the States' people agitation was linked with the Independence Movement of the Indian National Congress.

The Quit-India Resolution of the Congress in August, 1942 brought the message of struggle for freedom to the people of the ex-State areas of Orissa. The Talcher Prajamandal defied the Durbar Government and organised a parallel independent Government. An independent Government was also set up at Kamakhyanagar in Dhenkanal State. In Talcher, practically the entire State excepting the headquarters town came under the control of the Prajamandal Government and the ruler was forced to seek help from the Political Department. The people made a heroic attempt to snatch away the control of Talcher town from the hands of the Ruler and organised bands of peasant militia marched from almost each village of the State towards Talcher on the 6th September, 1942. They were armed with crude weapons while the State forces were reinforced by the British army and the Air Force. Before the actual encounter, leaflets were distributed from the air asking the people to go back to their respective villages but as they were not dissuaded, smoke screen and tear gas bombs were used and the people were fired at by the ground forces and also by machine guns from the air and large number of them were killed and injured. The Talcher Durbar was thus able to suppress the stubborn rising of the people with the help of the British forces and recovered the administrative control of the State. In Dhenkanal also, the State forces aided by the British Government forces suppressed the popular movement and imprisoned the leaders of the Prajamandal. Some reputed leaders of Talcher and Dhenkanal remained underground and continued to incite the people against the State and the British Government. But victory of the State forces led to ruthless oppression and a reign of terror started in the States. Troops marched through villages looting and plundering indiscriminately causing untold suffering and

loss for the people. Mass fines were imposed on villagers and were realised by force and violence. Large number of Prajamandal workers and freedom fighters were confined to prison where they were greatly tortured.

After the end of the World War II, political situation in India had a radical change. The All-India States People's Conference met at Udaipur in December, 1945 under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and declared that its goal was 'attainment by peaceful and legitimate means of full responsible Government by the people of the States as an integral part of a free and federated India.' A strong agitation started for the merger of the princely States with Orissa and when the Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946, a memorandum to that effect was submitted to them. The rulers, on the other hand, took recourse to reactionary measures and submitted counter-memorandum to the Political Department against the proposal of merger. The rulers of Orissa and Chhatisgarh States held a secret conference at Puri from the 9th to the 14th July, 1947 and passed several reactionary resolutions some of which were about formation of federation of Orissa and Chhatisgarh States and administrative co-ordination with British Indian Provinces or with a bigger State like Hyderabad. The Orissa and Chhatisgarh Regional Council of the Tenants met at Cuttack on the 10th August 1947 and demanded merger of the Orissa States with the Province of Orissa. It also urged upon the Rulers to concede to people's demands and to release all political prisoners. The attainment of independence in August, 1947 brought the problem of merger to the forefront and in November that year, the ex-State of Nilgiri came under the administrative control of the Government of Orissa. On the 13th December 1947, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came to Cuttack to have a personal discussion with the Government of Orissa as well as with the rulers of the ex-States on the subject of merger. The rulers, who at first hesitated, ultimately gave their consent to the merger plan on the 15th December 1947. The integration of the States with Orissa was effected on the 1st January, 1948 and this was the date when the District of Dhenkanal came into being.

APPENDIX I

A Note on the Discovery of Stone Age Implements at village Sana Kerjang Jungle (Angul)

Location—The site of discovery is village Sana Kerjang Jungle (Plot No. 169—Government land) under Post Office Golabandh and Police-Station Jarpara in the Tahsil and Sub-division of Angul, Dhenkanal District.

How to approach—(*i*) Road—Angul is 132 km. from Cuttack and 166 km. from Bhubaneswar, connected by all-weather good road. Regular motor bus service is available. (*ii*) Rail—Angul is also approachable by train. The nearest railway station is Meramundali on Cuttack-Talcher section of S. E. Railway. Regular motor bus service is available from Meramundali to Angul (24 km.).

From Angul, the site is about 13 Km. From Angul town one has to go towards south-west on Angul—Chhendipada road and then at Jarasingha to go by the left-hand road (unmetalled) to reach the site.

The Story of Discovery—On the 1st September 1971, Shri Somanath Biswal, (son of Shri Banshidhar Biswal), resident of Sana Kerjang and a labourer, was grazing cows in the field. One of his cows went towards a mound eroded by rain water flowing down from the small hill, standing nearby, called Jiminia. Having followed the cow, he saw a polished stone in the mound—half buried and half exposed. Out of curiosity he pulled it out. He then started digging and collected some more stones and copper bangles. Lastly, when he found human bones, he got scared thinking that there might be a ghost. He came to his village and narrated the incident to villagers. The villagers collected in large number and dug out stone implements, copper bangles, beads, etc. They also saw fragments of bone. On 2nd September, Shri Hadibandhu Sahoo, a teacher in Kumanda U. P. School and a resident of village Bar Kerjang, while going to his village heard about these finds at Sana Kerjang. Next day he could not carry the news to Angul due to heavy rainfall. On 4th September, he came to Angul and informed Shri Srinibas Rath, I. A. S. the Subdivisional Officer, of this discovery. The Subdivisional Officer went to the spot on 5th September and collected the implements from villagers. There are about 30 such mounds, varying from 5 ft. to 20 ft. in height, lying around the present site.

Shri Prasanta Kumar Ray, Superintendent of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, visited the site on the 13th September, 1971 and conducted exploration and survey works of the site and the adjoining areas. He also collected some stone implements (Chisels). According to him, these implements belong to Neolithic Age (New Stone Age), and the mounds "appear to be burial pits in view of the size and plan of the pits". Trial excavation of these pits is going to be taken up shortly.

APPENDIX II

The Conquest of Angul*

In the Calcutta Review of 1848 a contemporaneous account of the conquest of Angul is given in an anonymous article *The Cuttack Tributary Mahals —Recent Operations against Ungool.* The following extracts from that account will be of some interest and are therefore published as an Appendix, the article having come to my notice too late to enable me (O' Malley) to utilize it in the preparation of Chapter II.

The writer recapitulates the various acts of aggression committed by Somnath Singh, the Raja of Angul, and quotes a story current at the time which shews that he had misunderstood both the tolerance and the power of the British Government. A horse-dealer passing through Angul wished to sell the Raja some of his horses, for which he asked Rs. 2,000 to be paid on the spot. The Raja replied—"No ! I am going to fight the English, and then you shall have Rs. 5,000. The Firinghis are not soldiers — beating drums --blowing bugles — all parade— no fight in them". The canny horse-deader, it is said, refused the offer and went his way, remarking, to the naive surprise of the Raja, that it was possible that he might be beaten by the English. The story, at least, serves to shew the attitude of the Raja, who continued in his aggressive courses, until at length he exhausted the patience of the British authorities.

In February 1847, he was "reported to be creating mischief in Duspulla, plundering villages, and aiding and abetting the Khonds to resist the measures adopted by Captain Macpherson, the well-known Khond Agent, to put down the barbarous practices of human sacrifice and infanticide. A wing of the distinguished Kelal-i-Ghilzie Regiment, then at Cuttack, was in consequence immediately deputed by the Commissioner to proceed to Bermul, to protect the Rajah of Daspulla, and, if necessary, to afford every aid in carrying out the Government measures. As the year advanced, and affairs began to assume a rebellious appearance the Commissioner applied to Government for two regiments. Two regiments of Madras Native Infantry and the right wing of a third, with the full complement of artillery, were consequently formed into the Ungool Field Force. ".

The force left Cuttack on the 15th January under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, C. B. and after marching through Athgarh, Dhenkanal and Hindol, arrived on the 20th at Huttur, a village on the borders of Angul, only to find it deserted. "It was evident

* L. S. S. O' Malley—Angul District Gazetteer—(1908)—Appendix—pp. 139—145.

that the Ungool Field Force carried fear along with it. The people of Huttur had magnified it into a large army-one of some ten or twenty thousand men and at least twenty guns. And they were not the only people who thought so. It was perhaps the largest force that had entered the Tributary Mehals, since the conquest of Cuttack in 1803; and yet it was not composed of more than 2,000 fighting men and four guns, two of the latter 12– pounder howitzers, followed by a train of ammunition waggons, provided with shot and shell. The cause of fear in Huttur was said to be the enemy's having come down, to the number of 400, and persuaded the villagers, that, unless they immediately fled to the hills, the "Sahib-log" would fight them too. As it had been reported that about one mile and a half beyond Huttur a stockade had been built to prevent our further approach, two companies went out to reconnoitre. The much talked-of stockade "defended by 500 Paiks " was found to be almost deserted; a few horsemen were seen preparing their rice, who, on our approach, made off as fast as their chargers could carry them.

"On the 22nd of January the Field Force entered the Ungool country leaving behind the commissariat carts and taking 20 days' provisions, which were carried on elephants. Proceeding in a north-westerly direction for a distance of twelve miles, the village of Hummamera was reached. For want of water there, the troops encamped at Kinda, distant about two miles from Hummamera. And, strange to say, during this march, not a shot was heard in the jungles – not a glimpse of anything in the shape of an enemy was seen.

"We shall now give a description of the Rajah's residence and defences, that is, as they were credibly reported to be, on our entering the mehal. 'The Rajah deeming his former residence insufficiently protected, abandoned it soon after he was threatened with a visit by Mr. Commissioner Ricketts in 1837, and constructed his present abode in the most inaccessible part of his country. The residence itself is at the foot of a hill and is unfortified, but the main road leading to it, via Hindol, is defended by two stockades erected on two hills– one about four miles and the other about one mile from his dwelling. The works are said to be of some strength, and that nothing effective could be accomplished against them without guns. In addition to these defences, there is also a stockade (or small fort) erected on an eminence at Tikripurra; and it has been ascertained that, at a hill called Kurrith-pettah, said to be 6 miles north-east from the Rajah's residence, a new fortification, consisting of a gate with strong stockades, has recently been built, and the jungle cleared for the space of about three miles in front of it. A new gate and stockade have also been constructed at Bowkheta, on the road leading from Tikripurra to the Rajah's residence'. After all

this reported zeal on the part of the zemindar of Ungool, this sheltering himself in the most inaccessible part of his country— only to be reached by passing through what was called the "elephant jungle", where, most probably, the footsteps of British troops had never before been heard— there was every reason to believe that the force would yet meet with the most determined opposition.

"On the morning of the 23rd, the force marched to Pokutungia, about ten miles distant from Kinda. The march was through thick jungle, from which it emerged into a picturesque and verdant country. The fort of Kurrith-pettah (or Kurrith-puttergarh) was believed by Colonel Campbell to be somewhere near Pokutungia, so leaving one regiment, the 29th, at the encamping ground half an hour after the halt was sounded, the remaining portion of the force marched on, under the Brigadier, in search of it. Proceeding along, partly through jungle, and near the base of several hills, after having gone about two or three miles, the hill fort was discovered on the top of a long narrow hill, with a commanding range on the small maidan below, over which the force was sure to march on its progress. A gun and howitzer were immediately called to the front, and the Infantry (the 22nd Regiment) formed a line to the left. The guns were immediately loaded and in position, when after a few minutes' suspense a portion of the detachment of the 41st, which had proceeded in advance with the Brigadier and the Brigadier Major came in sight, making way up the face of the hill to the centre or strongest portion of the fort. The enemy were taken unawares, and on a few of the troops entering their stronghold, one of the rebels was caught in the act of sponging out a gun. Several others were near him; but all immediately fled, by a recess for retreat, which they had taken good care to establish, - a prominent figure on a white horse, supposed to have been Sindu-Ghur-Naik, the Commander-in-Chief, flying with all speed. Had there only been a few cavalry with the force, these fugitives might have been caught, and probably much trouble would have been saved.

"During this brief business, some few shots had been exchanged between the rebels in their flight and our troops in the stockade. But not a man was killed or wounded on either side. The fortification itself, consisting chiefly of a strong timber wall, was found to be admirably constructed: the snugness of the place inside, the various repositories for the rough implements of war—all betokened that Sindu-Ghur-Naik had not been working on a system of his own. Two guns of the smallest calibre, mounted on carriages, were found, one of which was well loaded to the muzzle, and admirably pointed and elevated for a range of some 450 yards on the maidan below. Quantities of powder, iron shot and an ingenious contrivance for grape, viz., a small bag filled with pieces

of iron and rolled round with a sort of tow, so as to fit the bore of the piece, with various other articles, were found in the fort. A party remained there during the day, blasting and demolishing the works, during which operations the Rajah's powder was discovered to be considerably below the usual strength. By .3 o'clock next morning (the 24th) the hill fort was only distinguishable by various fires, which marked out the boudaries of Kurrith-pettah.

"The force was now making fast progress towards Crutesna chuker-Ghur, the stronghold of the Rajah (the "new residence" mentioned above), also called Gundaru. Two stockades, it was well known, defended the grand approach, and information had since been received that a gun was placed at the first defence, by name the Chundernah Durwazeh. After marching some eight or nine miles through a dense forest—the guns assisted along by the Infantry—the Chundernah Durwazeh came in view. It was a strongly fortified position, with gates supported by masonry, and on each side an extension of stockade of a similar kind to that of Kurrith-pettah. Had this position been even tolerably well manned, with the assistance of two guns it might have made a desperate resistance. It was found to be entirely deserted. This fortress was situated on a rocky hill about 150 feet high, on each side of the face of it was dense jungle, so that it could only be speedily approached by the road direct to the gates. As the force advanced a little, the second stookade appeared. At this position it was reported that the Rajah of Ungool had left his residence, in plain words, that he had fled on our approach. Proceeding on about two miles, over stones and through thick jungle, the force arrived at Crutesna chuker chur, beautifully situated in a valley.

"This village, in addition to that of the Rajah, was found to be the retreat of the head sirdar (Sindu-Ghur-Naik): the villagers had entirely deserted their homes—all bore signs of the fruits of oppression and rebellion. Many of the houses were filled with different kinds of grain, and various articles of some value, over which sentries were immediately placed. In the house of the head sirdar himself a strange medley was to be seen, here an English gun-case, a tent, etc., there a variety of fireworks and Indian gods heaped up together. In a small yard adjoining, stood several horses, anxious for straw and water; and in various recesses might be seen rice prepared for the morning meal evidently hid in the hurry and confusion of escape. Nearly at the base of a hill stood a small house, which was dignified by the title of "the Zenana", from which, it was said, the Rajah had proceeded in a palankeen with a few attendants. Near this spot was the magazine or arsenal, in which were found twc gun carriages finished. and two in the progress of making, the pattern similar to that of the English light

3-pounder carriages. Vast quantities of gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur, lead etc., were likewise found. In the course of the day (the 25th) seven guns of various sizes were dragged from a deep mud pool, where they had evidently only recently been hid.

"The capture of the Rajah and his sirdars, and the conciliation of the natives and inducement for them to return to their villages, now occupied the attention of Colonel Campbell. In order to effect these objects, he sent out various detachments (some of considerable strength) to the most important positions in the surrounding country. The officers commanding posts and detachments had orders to preserve the villages, and the property and persons of the inhabitants, from the slightest injuries. They were also "to use every means of conciliating the people and of inducing them to return to their villages", and, should the villagers be threatened with violence by any adherents to the deposed Rajah, or attacked, the assailants were to be "vigorously repelled". More judicious steps than these could have been adopted. And before the force marched north for the former residence of the Rajah, Crutesnachuker-Ghur and the surrounding villages were fast filling with inhabitants. The Paiks had evidently deserted their chief. They might have aided the Rajah had his country been invaded by a neighbouring zemindar. But the "Feringhis" were quite another thing. The people looked on the English as a merry, harmless, though powerful, race—wishing rather to reconcile and preserve than to make war and plunder.

"On the morning of the 26th, one half of the artillery and two Companies of Infantry marched to Puranaghur, formerly the residence of the Rajah of Ungool. The headquarters of the 22nd Regiment had proceeded thither the day before. Puranaghur is styled Ungool in the various maps, and is situated about nine miles nearly direct north of Gundaru. A worse road for guns and waggons could not well be conceived. It seemed as if the rocks and giant trees of the forest, astonished at our audacity, were determined to resist their progress. On the 27th instant the headquarters of the force, with the remainder of the artillery, arrived. From the absence of so many detachments, the encampment was reduced to about one-sixth of its original size. Some of these had been distributed as follows: one at Tikripurrah, one at Kunjrah, one at Crutesnachuker-Ghur, and one at Pokutungia. All stockades and defences of importance had now been destroyed. At Tikripurrah, materials for another stockade were found; also a deep trench—evidently the commencement of an attempt on the part of the rebels to fortify themselves on the banks of the river. The track of a gun towards this position was likewise discovered.

"The brief campaign was now drawing fast to a close. Towards the end of the month, Colonel Campbell had visited Colonel Ouseley of the South-West Frontier, who was busily employing all the means in his power, and they were not few, for the capture of the Rajah and his sirdars. The meeting took place at Durgapur, about 25 miles north-west of Puranaghur, where a portion of the Ramghur force and detachments of Madras Infantry were for a short time assembled. On the 1st of February the capture of the Ungool chieftain was announced in camp. The Bamrah Rajah and Dewan of the Rajah of Sumbulpore under Colonel Ouseley, appear to have been of great service on this occasion. He was hunted out by the paiks of these chiefs, and was taken not very far distant from Crutesnachuker-Ghur. From this post, held by a detachment of the 29th M. N. I., the commanding officer immediately sent a palankeen, to convey the helpless Rajah into his presence. The hill zemindar came trembling and humiliated. He had ruled a considerable tract of country with, there is every reason to believe, the rod of injustice and oppression. He had attempted to stir up his people against a humane and just Government. He was now about to be led as a prisoner to Cuttack.

"By the morning of the 9th of February the force had assumed the appearance of a general "breaking up", and the capture of Sindhu-Ghur-Naik was not the least pleasant intelligence on that day : he, too, had been hunted down and was being led as a prisoner into Puranaghur. Out of sixteen or seventeen sirdars, not one escaped, but the only one of importance was the ex-Commander-in-Chief; whose capture gave a brilliant termination to the whole business. Thus, in less than twenty-four days from the departure of the force from Cuttack, every object had been effected :— the rebels had been captured, the inhabitants of Ungool had gained confidence in our protection, and the seeds of future improvement had been sown in the country".

APPENDIX III

Baji Raut

Baji Raut, a boy of 12, succumbed to the firing by Dhenkanal ex-State Police some day in the month of October 1938. He is said to have refused to allow the police to take the boat for crossing the river Brahmani. So gallantly he laid his life that he has now been classed as one of the freedom fighters. He belonged to village Nilakanthapur in Bhuban Police-station of Kamakhyanagar Subdivision.

The incident leading to the death of Baji Raut is reported thus : On the day of occurrence *, about 20 armed policemen came to Bhuban for suppressing the popular agitation against the ex-ruler of Dhenkanal. They perpetrated a lot of torture on the people at Bhuban. While they were going back, large number of people chased them. When they reached the ferry at Nilakhanthapur, the people chasing them had already drawn nearer and were about to attack them. The policemen commanded the boatman to ferry them at once. The people from behind were shouting to the boatman not to let them cross the river. The boatman and some other people of the village who were present there refused to ferry the policemen. The policemen tried to snatch away the boat and to cross the river by rowing themselves. But the people resisted. They held fast the ropes of boat. From among the few thus resisting, Baji Raut came to the forefront and denied them the boat. The policemen now found that the infuriated mob following them had almost reached the spot. In the face of imminent danger of attack from the mob, they opened fire killing Baji Raut and 8 others who held the rope. Then they crossed the river by rowing the boat themselves.

*The exact date of the occurrence is not available. Only this much is known that it occurred some day in the month of October, 1938.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

27. Population

According to provisional population figures recored by 1971 Census, Dhenkanal district has a total population of 1,294,126 consisting of 653,881 males and 640,245 females. This is 5·90 per cent of Orissa's total population of 21,934,827 as recorded on the 1st April, 1971. But in 1961 Census, the population of Dhenkanal district was 1,028,935 out of which 516,843 were males and 512,092 were females. It has the largest number of subdivisions which are seven in number and is divided into 23 police-stations.

(i) Break-up of population subdivision-wise

Subdivision-wise and sex-wise population have been furnished in the table given below according to 1961 Census *:

Subdivisions		Persons	Males	Females
Dhenkanal Sadar	..	227,708	114,953	112,755
Kamakhyanagar	..	216,403	107,597	108,806
Angul	..	230,538	116,199	114,339
Talcher	..	116,485	59,345	57,140
Athmallik	..	100,326	50,529	49,797
Hindol	..	84,791	41,809	42,982
Pal Lahara	..	52,684	26,411	26,273

The Dhenkanal subdivision has shown a substantial increase of 40,997 persons between 1951—61, while the other subdivisions, namely Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, Pal Lahara, Athmallik, Hindol, and Angul have recorded increase of 29,840, 23,715, 11,885, 16,286, 16,865 and 40,106 persons respectively. The growth of population in the Dhenkanal subdivision is largely due to the establishment of small-scale industries, educational institutions, Government offices and many development works which attracted a large number of immigrants. According to 1961 Census, the subdivision of Angul is the most densely populated area. It contains 22·4 per cent of the population of the district. Next in importance comes the subdivision of Dhenkanal, Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, Athmallik, Hindol, and Pal Lahara. It is noticed from the Table that females outnumbered the males in Kamakhyanagar and Hindol subdivisions.

* District Census Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1961, pp. 62-63.

The comparative population figures of different Police-stations in the Dhenkanal district for 1941 * 1951 * and 1961 ** are given below :

Police-stations		Population 1961	1951	1941
1		2	3	4
1. Dhenkanal Sadar	..	115,960	94,223	82,365
2. Gondia	..	75,362	61,409	54,816
3. Motanga	..	36,386	31,079	28,112
4. Bhuban	..	47,132	38,864	34,204
5. Kamakhyanagar	..	97,777	77,509	69,867
6. Parjang	..	71,494	60,190	54,848
7. Talcher	..	46,263	37,178	35,600
8. Colliery	..	27,852	22,200	20,253
9. Kanhia	..	42,370	33,392	30,579
10. Pal Lahara	..	30,022	23,440	20,354
11. Khamar	..	22,662	17,359	13,776
12. Athmallik	..	34,661	30,461	29,691
13. Thakurgarh	..	19,734	15,918	12,710
14. Handapa	..	20,447	16,533	14,264
15. Kishorenagar	..	25,484	21,128	16,100
16. Hindol	..	19,087	14,565	12,287
17. Rasol	..	35,554	27,692	23,514
18. Balimi	..	30,150	25,669	22,704
19. Angul	..	98,854	83,637	73,042
20. Chhendipada	..	48,989	39,263	33,872
21. Jarpara	..	35,620	29,260	25,075
22. Purunakot	..	13,732	11,290	10,058
23. Bantala	..	33,343	26,982	23,809

* Census of India, 1951, Vol. XI, Orissa, Part—II-A, pp. 66—69.

** Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part—II-A, pp. 48-49.

(ii) Growth of population

The decennial growth of population of the district from 1901 to 1961 * is given below :

Year		Population	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1		2	3	4
1901	..	572,075	..	..
1911	..	590,895	+18,820	+3·3
1921	..	515,176	75,719	−12·8
1931	..	635,628	+120,452	+23·4
1941	..	741,900	+106,272	+16·7
1951	..	839,241	+97,341	+13·1
1961	..	1,028,935	+189,694	+22·6
1971**	..	1,294,126	+265,191	+26·0
1901 to 1961	..	..	+456,860	+79·8

The population of the areas comprising the present Dhenkanal ditsrict was 572,075 in 1901. In 1961 it increased to 1,028,935 recording a rise of 79·9 per cent during the last 60 years. During the 1901— 1911 decade, the population showed no significant increase except in Dhenkanal State where population was reduced by 1·3 per cent due to famine,

* District Census Hand Book, 1961, Dhenkanal, p. 10.

** Census of India, 1971, Paper 1 of 1971, Provisional Population totals.

high mortality from cholera and other epidemics. Owing to low harvest and scarcity of foodgrains the population of Angul subdivision also diminished by 1·9 per cent. The remaining subdivisions of Dhenkanal district contributed substantially to the growth. Athmallik subdivision alone had recorded an increase of 31·9 per cent over the previous decade's population on account of easy availability of cultivable land, improvement in road communication, high emigration from other parts of the district due to scarcity of foodgrains. All these factors contributed nominal growth of 3·3 per cent in the Census of 1911.

During ten years between 1911—1921, the district suffered from a series of calamities like failure of crops and epidemics in different parts. Epidemics like cholera, smallpox and influenza following the first World War of 1914—1918 effectively reduced the population. Consequently, the population of the district decreased by 12·8 per cent in 1921.

The decade 1921—1931 recorded a speedy recovery by an increase of 23·38 per cent bring the population to 635,628 in 1931. Rapid growth of population during the decade may be attributed to favourable agricultural conditions, improved road communications and industrial developments. Out of seven subdivisions, the growth of population in Talcher subdivision was higher due to the railway line and colliery which attracted immigrants. The population of Pal Lahara subdivision also increased by immigration of Hos from Singhbhum district.

The next decade 1931—1941 has registered large growth of population. There was plenty of rain, good harvests and good public health, but the district was not completely free from epidemics. Angul subdivision could not contribute much to increase of population due to high incidence of death from malaria. In spite of all these there was a further increase of 16·2 per cent bringing the population to 741,900 in 1941.

During the decade 1941—1951, slightly lower growth of population was noticed. Although rainfall was not sufficient the weather was favourable for agricultural purposes. Consequently, output of crop was good in most of the years. The people maintained good health but outbreaks of fever hampered growth of population. The population, however, increased by 97,341 or 13·1 per cent.

The decade 1951—1961 witnessed substantial rise in the population. Many development works were executed during this decade, important among which were completion of minor irrigation works, supply of drinking water to rural areas, and establishment of educational institutions. The major parts of the district were brought under Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks during this

period. Due to general improvement in medical and public health services, decline in death rate was noticed. The decade was free from natural calamities and witnessed good harvests. All these factors contributed to the steady and progressive increase in population which rose as high as 22·6 per cent during the decennium 1951—1961, higher than the State average of 19·8 per cent.

(iii) **Density**

The density of population, according to the 1961 Census, is 243 persons per square mile (Urban 2,852 and Rural 233). The density is much below the State average of 297. Among subdivisions, density is the highest in Dhenkanal subdivision (381) which includes the old town, but it is lowest in Pal Lahara (114). The police-station of Motanga with 595 persons per square mile is the most densely inhabited area whereas Purunakot police-station is the most sparsely inhabited area with 55 persons per square mile.

(iv) **Rural Population**

There are 3,140 villages (2,512 inhabited and 628 uninhabited) in the district. The total rural population of the district is 981,847 * giving an average of 391 persons per inhabited village, as against 354 in the State as a whole. Out of the 2,512 inhabited villages, 1,148 villages have population less than 200 persons. There are 744 villages having population between 200 to 499, 400 with 500 to 999 inhabitants and 178 villages have a population between 1,000 to 1,999 . Further, it has been stated in the 1961 Census that 41 villages have population between 2,000 to 4,999 and only one village, i. e., Kamarachasisahi (Parjang P.S.) in Kamakhyanagar subdivision has population varying between 5,000 to 9,999.

(v) **Urban Population**

The total urban population in 1961 was 47,088 living in 4 towns, namely, Dhenkanal, Bhuban, Talcher, and Angul. The average population per town in 1961 was 11,772 as compared to 17,898 in the State. Bhuban town which acquired the urban status in 1901 tops the list with 15,534 persons per square mile and occupies the third highest density position in the State. Out of 4 towns in the district, there are two Class IV and two Class V towns. Of the total urban population, 62·6 per cent reside in Class IV towns and 37·4 per cent in Class V.

The table at page 86 shows the distribution of population according to towns with variation since 1941.

* District Census Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1961, pp. 68-69

Towns classified by population in 1961 with variation since 1941

Name of Town	Status of Town	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		All Classes (4 towns)					
		1941	21,655	..	..	11,171	10,484
		1951	27,456	+5,801	+26·79	14,279	13,177
		1961	47,088	+19,632	+71·50	25,963	21,125
		Class IV (10.000— 19,999) 2 towns					
Angul 7·32 Square miles 18·96 Square kilometres	.. N.A.C. ..	1961	15,738	..	..	9,094	6,644
Dhenkanal 1·76 Square miles 4·56 Square kilometres	.. ..	1941	8,422	..	..	4,565	3,857
		1951	10,352	+1,930	+22·92	5,757	4,595
		1961	13,727	+3,375	+32·60	7,742	5,985
		Class V (5,000— 9,999)— 2 towns					
Bhuban 0·61 Square miles 1·58 Square kilometres	..	1941	7,231	..	..	3,480	3,751
		1951	7,915	+684	+9·46	3,819	4,096
		1961	9,476	+1,561	+19·72	4,792	4,684
Talcher 6·82 Square miles 17·66 Square kilometres	.. NAC ..	1941	6,002	..	..	3,126	2,876
		1951	9,189	+3,187	+53·10	4,703	4,486
		1961	8,147	—1,042	- 11·34	4,335	3,812

SOURCE—District Census Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1961. p. 70.

The number of towns has increased from 2 with a population of 12,397 in 1901 to 4 with a population of 47,088 in 1961, an increase of 279·8 per cent in six decades. The growth of urban population from decade to decade is given below *—

Year		Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6
1901	..	12,397	..	..	6,191	6,206
1911	..	12,520	+123	+0·99	6,257	6,263
1921	..	11,463	—1,057	—8·44	5,629	5,834
1931	..	14,043	+2,580	+22·51	6,994	7,049
1941	..	21,655	+7,612	+54·20	11,171	10,484
1951	..	27,456	+5,801	+26·79	14,279	13,177
1961	..	47,088	+19,632	+71·50	25,963	21,125

Dhenkanal and Bhuban acquired urban status in 1901. The census has recorded a nominl growth of 0·99 per cent during the decade 1901—1911. The next decade 1911—1921 witnessed sharp decline in population by 8·44 per cent due to epidemics. However, quick recovery is noticed in the decade ending 1931 when the urban population increased by 22.51 per cent. The decade 1931—1941 recorded a spectacular increase of 54·20 per cent urban population owing to the addition of Talcher town in 1941. Good health, favourable agricultural conditions and no change in urban area in 1951 have brought about a satisfactory growth of 26·79 per cent. The decade 1951—1961 registered the highest growth of 71·50 per cent owing to addition of Angul town in 1961.

*District Census Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 12

28. Displaced persons

The number of displaced persons from East Pakistan in the district was 61. They were rehabilitated in three subdivisions, viz., Talcher, Angul, and Dhenkanal.

(i) Talcher

Of the 61 displaced persons in the district, 11 (5 males and 6 females) have been rehabilitated in Talcher Colliery urban area. They have come to this district in June, 1951 from Amarda Relief Camp. These persons were given business loan in the years 1951 and 1952.

(ii) Angul

Among the displaced persons, 35 (14 males and 21 females) came from East Pakistan in 1951 and have been rehabilitated in Angul town. Housing and shopping facilities were provided to them.

(iii) Dhenkanal

The rest, numbering 15 (8 males and 7 females), came from Charbatia camp in 1959. They were rehabilitated in Dhenkanal town. The Government of Orissa have extended various facilities to rehabilitate them by giving quarters and loans for business.

29. Language

According to the 1961 Census 30 languages are spoken in this district. Out of these 30 languages, Oriya is predominant and is spoken as mother-tongue by 9,98, 659 persons or 97.64 per cent of the total population. Speakers of other important languages are arranged in the following manner :Juang (6,234), Ho (5,923), Hindi (5,045), Kui (2,159), Urdu (1,997), Bengali (1,480), Laria (1.167), Mundari (1,150), Santali (1,017), Telugu (973), Kisan (780), Kol (513), Tamil (469), Kora (303), Punjabi (239), Matya (236), and Gujarati (223). The number of speakers of other mother-tongues is insignificant. Among the non-tribal languages Hindi speakers constitute the largest number next to Oriya. According to the proportion of speakers, the two tribal languages, namely, Juang and Ho occupy the second and third position, respectively. Speakers of tribal languages included Juang, Ho, Kui, Santali, Laria, Kisan, Mundari, Kora, Kol, Matya, Kharia, Khond, Mirdha-Kharia, Savar, and Bhuiya. The total number of persons speaking these languages is 19,670, i. e., 1·91 per cent.

The table below shows the sex-wise distribution of different languages spoken in the district according to 1961 Census * :—

Sl. No.	Name of Mother-tongue		Persons	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5
	All Languages	..	1,028,935	516,843	512,092
1	Bengali	..	1,480	751	729
2	Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	..	2	2	..
3	English	..	8	6	2
4	Gujarati	..	223	140	83
5	Hindi	..	5,045	2,482	2,563
6	Ho	..	5,923	3,052	2,871
7	Juang	..	6,234	3,129	3,105
8	Kannada	..	4	3	1
9	Kharia	..	75	34	41
10	Khond/Kondh	..	51	31	20
11	Kisan	..	780	387	393
12	Koda/Kora	..	303	150	153
13	Kol	..	513	229	284
14	Kui	..	2,159	1,212	947
15	Laria	..	1,167	599	568
16	Malayalam	..	67	41	26
17	Marathi	..	19	15	4
18	Marwari	..	71	41	30
19	Matya	..	236	125	111
20	Mirdha-Kharia	..	27	10	17
21	Mundari	..	1,150	645	505
22	Nepali	..	10	7	3
23	Oriya	..	998,659	501,023	497,636
24	Persian	..	1	1	..
25	Punjabi	..	239	224	15
26	Santali	..	1,017	452	565
27	Savara	..	33	15	18
28	Tamil	..	469	253	216
29	Telugu	..	973	595	378
30	Urdu	..	1,997	1,189	808

(i) Bilingualism

The 1961 Census shows that 19,176 persons or 1·86 per cent of the total population use another language in their everyday life in addition to their mother-tongues. As many as 8 languages are spoken as subsidiary languages. The most important among these are English (9,128), Oriya (5,903), Hindi (3,671), Bengali (349) and Telugu (78). Among the modern Indian languages, Oriya claims the highest number of bilingual speakers, i. e., 12,440 of which 8,476 persons prefer to speak in English, 3,523 persons Hindi, 316 persons Bengali and 78 persons Telugu. The rest occasionally use Sanskrit, Oraon, and French as subsidiary language in their daily life.

*District Census Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 215

*The distribution of subsidiary languages and mother-tongues according to 1961 Census * are given in the following table :*

Name of the Mother-tongue		Total Speakers	Total number of persons returned as speaking language subsidiary to the Mother-tongue	Subsidiary language
1		2	3	4
Bengali	..	1,480	621	English (M-288 F-24), Oriya (M-188 F-74), Hindi (M-34, F-13).
Hindi	..	5,045	557	Oriya (M-256,F-64) English (M-207, F-5) Bengali (M-16, F-9)
Ho	..	5,923	1,968	Oriya (M-1, 445, F-505), Hindi (M-17, F-1).
Kharia	..	75	74	Oriya (M-34, F-40)
Khond/Kondh	..	51	..	.. ..
Kisan	..	780	361	Oriya (M-288, F-73)
Kol	..	513	240	Oriya (M-176, F-64)
Kui	.	2,159	643	Oriya (M-413, F-230)
Laria	..	1,167	335	Oriya (M-305, F-30)
Mundari	..	1,150	408	Oriya (M-108, F-300)
Oriya	..	998,659	12,440	English (M-8,297, F-179,) Hindi (M-3,172, F-351) Bengali (M-244, F-72) Telugu (M-42, F-36) Sanskrit (M-36, F-1) Kurukh/ Oraon (M-0, F-9). French (M-1, F-0)
Santali	..	1,017	541	Oriya(M-101, F-440)
Savara	..	33	10	Oriya (M-6, F-4)
Telugu	..	973	269	Oriya (M-125,F-59) English (M-65, F-1) Hindi (M-17, F-2)
Urdu	..	1,997	709	Oriya (M-441, F-134) Hindi (M-59, F-5) English (M-59, F-3) Bengali (M-8, F-0)

*Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part IIC, Cultural & Migration Tables, pp. 126—132.

It is apparent from the table that Oriya is the most important subsidiary language for those whose mother-tongue is not Oriya. In this district, standard Oriya is spoken round the town of Dhenkanal about ten to twelve miles in all directions of the town. The language that is spoken in Kamakhyanagar and in Parjang which are parts of the ex-State of Dhenkanal is different from the standard speech. In Hindol, Talcher, and Angul a type of Oriya is spoken which is very different from standard Oriya. In Athmallik, a kind of dialect is used which has affinity more with the language of Western Orissa. In the absence of proper linguistic study of dialectal distribution in different parts of Dhenkanal district it may be said in a nutshell that in most part of the district dialectal Oriya is spoken while standard Oriya is spoken as said before in the town of Dhenkanal and places surrounding it. The coastal people find a sort of peculiarity in the intonation pattern of the standard speech of Dhenkanal.

(ii) Scripts Used

Oriya is the only script used by the Oriya speaking population of the district. The tribal people inhabiting the district have no script of their own. Those who speak a tribal language at home, also use the Oriya script. People speaking other Indian languages use their respective scripts.

30. Migration

The movement of population within the district or from one district to another within the State or beyond the State, is generally necessitated by economic conditions and social ties. 'Place of birth' indicates the extent of migration, as will be evident from the figures given at the table* below. The percentages have been given in brackets below the absolute figures. The letter 'N' has been mentioned where the percentage is very negligible;

Place of birth	Males	Females	Persons
1. Born at place of enumeration ..	456,709 (88.4%)	268,212 (52.4%)	724,921 (70.4%)
2. Born else where in the district ..	45,605 (8.8%)	221,443 (43.2%)	267,048 (26.0%)
3 Born in other districts of the State.	11,553 (2.2%)	20,287 (4.0%)	31,840 (3.1%)
4. Born in other States of India ..	2,391 (0.5%)	1,814 (0.4%)	4,205 (0.4%)
5. Born in countries outside India	225 (N%)	81 (N%)	336 (N%)
6. Unclassifiable ..	330 (0.1%)	255 (N%)	505 (0.1%)
Total ..	516,843	512,092	1,028,935

*District Census Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 13

At the time of the 1961 Census, the total migrants to the district constituted 3·6 per cent of the total population, out of which 0·5 per cent were born outside the State.

Sex-wise distribution of the migrants shows that 45,605 males and 221,443 females were born in the district and 11,553 males and 20,287 females were born in other districts of the State. Among the immigrants 21,284 males and 133,287 females had lived for more than 10 years in the district. Out of them 15,758 males and 122,145 females were born within the district. 8,214 males and 39,624 females have stayed for periods varying between 6 to 10 years of whom the majority in both sexes were born in the district. 19,420 males and 51,526 females had resided for periods varying between 1 to 5 years of whom the majority in both sexes belongs to the district. The large number of female immigration with permanent nature of settlement were due to marriage.

The 1961 Census also recorded that among the immigrants from the other States of India the highest number, i. e., 2,165 persons (1,127 males and 1,038 females) hailed from the State of Bihar. In descending order 534 persons (257 males and 277 females) came from Madhya Pradesh, 367 persons (264 males and 103 females) from West Bengal, 280 persons (224 males and 56 females) from Punjab and 239 persons (90 males and 149 females) from Madras. The immigrants from remaining States contributed 308 persons (149 males and 109 females). Out of the 336 immigrants from outside India as many as 238 persons (177 males and 61 females) hailed from Pakistan, 97 persons (78 males and 19 females) from Nepal and 1 person came from Ceylon. Further it has been stated that among the immigrants from outside the State 997 males and 810 females stayed for more than 10 years in the district. 369 males and 320 females settled in the district for more than 6 years. 472 males and 380 females resided for more than 1 year in the district. It is apparent that males in large number might have come in search of livelihood.

Very few emigrants are found in other States, namely, Andhra (4 males, 13 females), Assam (27 males, 7 females), Bihar (197 males, 51 females) and Punjab (2 males, 2 females). Detailed information regarding number of emigrants from this district to other States are not available in the 1961 Census. Hence it is difficult to estimate the net migration.

31. Religion

The distribution of population by religion is given below according to 1961 Census*:

Religion	Rural/ Urban	Males	Females
Hindus ..	Rural	489,983	490,379
	Urban	25,146	20,653
Muslims ..	Rural	613	463
	Urban	681	322
Christians ..	Rural	112	74
	Urban	119	150
Sikhs ..	Rural	163	48
	Urban	9	..
Jains ..	Rural	5	..
	Urban	5	..
Buddhists ..	Rural	4	3
	Urban	3	..

It is noticed from the table that the majority of the Sikhs in the rural areas reside in the Talcher subdivision and are mostly engaged in various types of trade and commerce. The major religions of the urban areas of Dhenkanal are Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity. Out of the total urban population of 47,088 in Dhenkanal district, Hindus constitute 97·26 per cent, their absolute number being 45,799 (25,146 males and 20,653 females), Similarly, Muslims and Christians constitute 2·13 per cent and 0.57 per cent with total absolute population of 1,003 (681 males and 322 females) and 269 (119 males and 150 females) respectively. The remaining three religions, namely, Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs, constitute very small percentage in the urban area.

* District Census Hand book, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 217.

32. Castes

The district is inhabited by a number of castes, out of which Chasa, Khandayat, Karan, Brahmin, Gouda, Paika, and Kumbhar are important. Nothing has been mentioned regarding the relative numerical strength of various individual caste groups in the Censuses of 1951 and 1961. Caste-wise enumeration was dropped in the census records to discourage caste consciousness, but caste also shows occupation and caste-wise figures are essential for several administrative, academic and sociological purposes. Owing to urbanisation and industrialisation some of the caste groups have changed their traditional occupations, age old practices, and customs. In the last three general elections it has been noticed that caste-consciousness has helped to create groupism and as a result caste plays an important role in Indian politics today. A brief account on principal castes is given below.

(*i*) Bhandari

The Bhandari or Napita or Barika is the barber caste. Various clean caste people bathe after being shaved by a Bhandari as they regard the touch as polluting. The chief occupation of this caste is hair-cutting, nail trimming, and shaving and performing services under the higher caste people. On ceremonial occasions, the feet-washing of the guests, carrying of articles required for worship and ornaments and clothes to be worn by the bridal couple on the wedding day, are done by the Bhandaris. There are three types of Bhandaris in the district, i, e., (*i*) Lamahata, (*ii*) Kanamuthia, (*iii*) Chamamuthia. Inter-marriages among these three classes are prohibited.

Lamahata is the corrupt form of the Sanskrit word 'Lambahasta' which conveys the meaning of a long hand. This class carries lamps (masal) at the marriage procession and ordinarily they do not take to the profession of shavings, while the chief occupation of the other two classes is shaving.

Kanamuthia class of Bhandaris carry their shaving apparatus wrapped in a piece of cloth. (Kana means cloth and Muthi, the collection of shavings apparatus).

A Chamamuthia carries his shaving apparatus in a small bag made of leather (Chama). This class of barbers are placed below the Kanamuthia type according to their social status. The Bhandaris of all classes are included under the category of "Other Backward Classes".

(*ii*) Brahman

The Brahmans of Dhenkanal district are of two classes, i. e., (*i*) Srotriya and (*ii*) Asrotriya or Sevaka Brahman. Srotriya Brahmans have the right to study Vedas and hence are known as Vedic Brahmans or Namaskaraniya. The Srotriya Brahmans are sub-divided into two sub-classes, i. e., (*a*) Dakshinatya, the Brahmans who have come from

the Sasans nearby Puri and (*b*) Jajpuri, the sub-class which has come from Jajpur area. These two sub-classes are eligible to perform Vedic rites and they do not inter-marry. The Asrotriya section of Brahmans are divided into five sub-sections, namely :—

(*i*) Debalaka (Deulia), whose chief occupation is the service of Gods and Goddesses.

(*ii*) Panchadesi (Jhadua), who are also known as Aranyaka.

(*iii*) Athagadia, those who have come from Athagarh area.

(*iv*) Paniyari (Panda), engaged in business and trade of agricultural produce.

(*v*) Balaramgotri (Halua), those who work on plough (Hala)

Inter-marriages among these four sections were traditionally prohibited but at present the prohibition is not rigidly followed.

In this district Brahmans occupy a dominant place in socio-economic field and as such are at the apex of the caste-hierarchy.

No inter-dining is allowed in case of Brahmans with any other caste. Cooked rice is not accepted by them from any other caste. They do not accept water from any lower castes except Chasa, Bhandari, Gudia, and Gauda. Before the merger of States there was caste assembly for Brahmans, and minor cases or cases arising out of incest, socio-religious and socio-political causes were adjudicated therein. Now-a-days the influence of such caste assembly has greatly declined.

(*iii*) Gauda (Cowherd)

The Gaudas are the chief pastoral caste of Orissa. The chief occupation of the Gaudas of the district is tending of cows and bullocks, agriculture being their subsidiary economic occupation. There are three types of Gaudas in the district namely, (*a*) Gopapuria, (*b*) Mathurapuria and (*c*) Magadha. Like other cowherd classes in India, the Gaudas claim that they are the descendants of Yadava tribe in which Lord Krishna was born in the Dwapar Yuga. The Gopapurias and the Mathurapurias are superior to the Magadha class. The water touched by the caste is acceptable by the higher castes and is used in the temples. Now-a-days inter-marriages among these three sections is not prohibited by their social sanction. In this district they are known by the titles of Bhutia, Das, Palai, etc.

(*iv*) Paika (Padatika)

There are great number of Paikas in the district. The word Paika is the abridged form of the word Padatika or infantry. Paikas were recruited in the past from various castes, such as, Gond, Bhandari, and Pana. The Khandayats form the majority of the Paikas. At present some of them claim to be Kshyatriyas and some are even known as

Karans, the writer caste of Orissa. Most of the Paikas wear sacred-thread at the time of marriage. Except a few well-to-do families most of the Paikas allow widow marriage.

(*v*) Chasa

Among the castes in this district, the Chasas are the largest in number. They are found in all the subdivisions. O' Malley, mentioned in Angul District Gazetteer, 1908, that there were 40,337 Chasas in Angul sub-division. In 1908, Cobden Ramsay, wrote in the Feudatory States of Orissa that the population of Chasas was 8,000 in Athmallik, 51,116 in Dhenkanal, 11,000 in Hindol, 5,000 in Pal Lahara and 17,000 in Talcher. They are divided into various sub-classes, namely, (*a*) Pandarsagharia, (*b*) Kaltua, (*c*) Oda, (*d*) Khandayats, and (*e*) Tinsagharia. The Khandayats wear sacred thread at the time of marriage and claim to be superior to all other groups. Other sub-classes of the caste do not wear the sacred thread. The Chasas are thrifty and industrious cultivators. Cultivation is their hereditary occupation. The Chasas do not marry within the same family but a man may take a wife from his mother's family. The dead are usually buried if unmarried and burnt if married.

(*vi*) Karan

The Karan or Mohanti is the indigenous writer caste of Orissa. It is stated that the Karans fulfil the same functions in Orissa as the Kayasthas in Bengal, and Bihar. In the hierarchical arrangement of castes they stand next to the Brahmins in the district. Many persons of non-Brahmin castes who have achieved certain social status or education and wealth claim to be Karans. Gopal Chandra Praharaj in his Bhasakosha (Vol. II, page 1348) has referred to a judgement of the Patna High Court which gives a considered origin of Karans. They do not themselves perform religious rites. A Brahmin officiates at their religious functions. Marriage in the caste is regulated according to the table of prohibited degrees in vogue among higher castes. The caste has no exogamous divisions but has totemistic *gotras*.

(*vii*) Khandaits

The Khandaits are the military castes of Orissa, the name being derived from the word Khanda, meaning a sword. They are found in great number in this district. They are like the Paiks, a caste formed by military service. The best Khandaits now aspire to Rajput rank. Their principal occupation is cultivation. They wear sacred thread at the time of marriage. Widow remarriage and divorce are permitted. Polygamy though looked down upon is not prohibited. It is however, now illegal.

(*viii*) Kamara

They are the caste of iron-workers and black-smiths. They are also known as Luharas. They are included among the "Other Backward Classes".

(*ix*) Kumbhara

The name of the caste is derived from the Sankskrit word 'Kumbha', meaning a water-pot. They prepare earthen pots and earthen wares. Some of them are also engaged in agriculture.

(*x*) Gurla

The caste-name is derived from 'Gur', meaning unrefined sugar. They make sweet-meats which are accepted by all other castes. They being regarded as clean castes all other castes accept water from them. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed among them. They are included among the "Other Backward Classes".

(*xi*) Kansari

Kansaris are mainly found in Bhuban. They derive their name from Kansa (bell-metal). About 200 Kansari families, having bell-metal work as their main occupation, reside at Bhuban. In premerger period they had a flourishing business in bell-metal products. But due to large-scale production of aluminium goods, their business has declined resulting in a serious economic set-back. The Kansaris of Bhuban follow the primitive method in production of bell-metal materials which involves hard labour. The woman folk are of orthodox nature and their main activity is confined to household work.

33. Scheduled Castes

According to 1961 Census*, the population of Scheduled Castes in the district was 1,87,156 (93,113 males and 94,043 females) forming 18·2 per cent of the total population. There were 51 Scheduled castes of which the most numerous were Pana (1,10,485), Tanla (16,279), Dhoba (14,504), Hadi (11,380), Ghasi (6,046), Bariki (3,978), Chamar (3,451), Ganda (3,422), Dom (2,475), Siyal (2,212), Tiar (1,694), Godra (1,667), Bhoi (1,296), Pantanti (1,173), and Dewar (1,004). The above 15 Scheduled Castes constituted 96·7 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population of the district.

In Dhenkanal the Scheduled Castes are confined to the Subdivisions of Angul, Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal, and Talcher. Their population in Angul Subdivision is 47,307 (23,535 males and 23,772 females), the highest in the district. They are mainly concentrated in the Angul (20,399), Dhenkanal Sadar (20,203), Kamakhyanagar (16,197), Parjang (13,081), Chhendipada (9,786), Gondia (9,755), and Kaniha (9,580) Police Stations**.

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*District Census Hand book, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 240

** *Ibid*. p. 231

(i) Pana

The predominant Scheduled Caste in Dhenkanal district is Pana having 110,485 persons or 59·09 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population of the district. Analysing rural and urban population, it is found that 98·24 per cent of the Panas live in rural areas and 1·76 per cent in urban areas. They are mostly found in the Angul Subdivision.

The origin of the name Pana is difficult to ascertain. It is commonly believed that the caste owes its name to an oppressor called Pundrika. In course of time the name Pundrika is corrupted to Panika and Pana. Another legend is that it is derived from Pauna (wealth) or Panata (the lower end of a Sari). The person whose profession is to cut off the Pananta which serves as a purse is known as Panantakata. Hence, the term is abbreviated to Pauna and Pana.

It is also possible that Pana might have been derived from Sanskrit word Panabika (ପଣବିକ) which means drummer. Panaba (ପଣବ) means drum. (vide-Purnna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosha, Vol. IV).

Regarding different sub-castes, occupation, and social life of the Panas, O' Malley in Angul District Gazetteer, published in 1908, states :

"The caste is subdivided into six sub-castes, viz., Buna, Ganda, Patra, Sonai, Samal and Jena. Each claims to rank higher than the others ; they do not inter-marry, and members of one sub-caste will not eat with members of another. The first two weave coarse cloth ; Patras make brooms and ropes; and the last three work as grooms and drummers. Some are even palki-bearers in Calcutta. The Pans claim to be Hindus, but are considered one of the most degraded castes in the Garhjats, ranking even lower than the Doms. They eat dead cows, buffaloes and goats and are practically regarded as unclean pariahs. No one will touch a Pan, receive anything from his hand, or place a foot on his threshold. A Hindu of good caste will plaster his floor and throw away all his cooked food, drinking water and earthen vessels, if a Pan enters his house. According to their own belief, they suffer from a curse uttered by Krishna, viz., *Se hoiba dhanurdhara, bramhundara bhitare hoiba bara chora*, i. e., "a mighty, archer he will be, in the world the greatest thief, and of all the thieves the chief." They say that in former times, when there was any fighting between two chiefs, they always marched in front of the *paik* militia and commenced the attack on the opposing force ; and being often employed to make depredations and raids on neighbouring tribes, they became habituated to theft. Even at the present day when they make predatory incursions into other states, they are surprised when they are captured, as they consider that it is not unlawful for them to commit crime beyond the limits of their

own country. They do not hesitate to say they are thieves and the sons of thieves ; and a youth cannot procure a wife, unless he can prove he is skilled in house-breaking".

Referring to inter-caste relations O' Malley has given the following account of Panas in the Angul District Gazetteer, published in 1908.

"In the Khondmals, the Pans were the serfs of the Khonds. They worked on their farms and wove cloth for them, in return for which they obtained a small area of land, grain for food, and all their marriage expenses ; they used also to procure victims for the Meriah sacrifices. Their serfdom was so well recognized that if a Pan left his master and worked for another, it caused serious dissensions among the Khond community. To this day there is a settlement of Pans—a kind of Ghetto —attached to every large Khond village, where they weave the cloth the Khonds require and work as farm-labourers."

Panas are criminals. Referring to their criminal activities the Angul District Gazetteer published in 1908 says :

"In 1899-1900 when there was a failure of crops and the Khonds were not able to support the Pans, they turned them adrift ; but as they were not accustomed to hard labour, they would not go to the relief works until they were forced, and in the following year some of them took to highway robbery and dacoity, making themselves a terror to the people. Most of the *Chaukidars* in this district and in the Garhjats are Pans. As they are by birth and breeding thieves, this seems an unsuitable employment, but it is difficult to see what other caste could replace them. No one of good caste in the Garhjats will enter a Pan hamlet for fear of pollution or venture to tackle a Pan ; and considering all things, they have on the whole done very well. Comparatively few have been found to take part in crime ; they obtain clues, bring to light offences, recover stolen property, chase dacoits, surround them in the jungle, and capture them. They will give evidence against their nearest relatives without hesitation, and will even give up a brother who has committed a murder and quietly claim the reward. Cartmen prefer to employ Pans to guard their goods, because there is "honour among thieves," and they will not steal from each other. They are also employed as postal runners, carrying the mail through dense forest and along unsafe roads, and no case has been known of its being stolen."

In Dhenkanal and neighbouring districts people having a quarrel, threaten their adversaries by saying "I will put Pana in your house" by which they mean that a thief will ransack their house.

Although the Pana of Dhenkanal district is a confirmed criminal he was never notified under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924. Perhaps the reason was that the Salvation Army having been put to look after the Panas the British Government did not want the Salvation Army to clash with the police in their guardianship over the Panas.

Before the Salvation Army started their work at Angul in 1915, the Panas were worse than criminals and the then Government could not control them easily, hence the Government called the Salvation Army, a world wide origanisation to take up reclamation work of the Panas. At that time lock-houses were introduced by the Government in every village and all male members of the Pana families were locked up in those lock-houses till morning under the custody of police.

In 1915, the Salvation Army started their work at Angul, to reclaim the character and bad habits of the Panas. By the endeavour of the Salvation Army land was given to the Panas at a minimum rental basis and loans were granted to reclaim the land through the Salvation Army. To improve the economic condition of the Panas weaving was also introduced with fly shuttle looms. A training centre for such weaving was opened in the Salvation Army compound. In order to impart training, the organisation appointed workers with headquarters at Angul, Banarpal, Jarpara, Purunagarh and Gurang. Those workers visited surrounding villages and gave advice to each family regarding improvement of their agriculture, industries, education, sanitation and moral character.

The headquarters of Salvation Army is at Calcutta which is named as North-Eastern India Territory and governed by the Territorial Commander. The local organisation at Angul has no source of income, is managed by funds supplied by the Territorial headquarters at Calcutta. Previously Government granted some financial help to the Salvation Army for the reclamation work among the Panas but since 1950, it has stopped for which the reclamation work has suffered to a great extent. The present socio-economic condition of the Panas is the result of the work of the Salvation Army.

In 1961 Census, the economic activities of the Panas have been classified according to workers in different occupation groups. Out of the total population of 110,485 persons, 20,305 males and 39,032 females were non-workers. The remaining 34,182 males and 16,966 females were workers. The workers constituted 53·7 per cent of the total popu-

lation. The following table* shows distribution of the workers according to sex and occupation :

Occupation Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Cultivator ..	23,505	17,173	6,332
2. Agricultural labour ..	13,992	7,960	6,032
3. Mining, quarrying, livestock, etc.	337	315	22
4. Household industry ..	3,351	1,937	1,414
5. Manufacture other than household industries.	21	20	1
6. Construction ..	4	4	..
7. Trade and Commerce ..	127	61	66
8. Transport, Storage and Communication.	49	49	..
9. Other services ..	9,762	6,663	3,099
10. Tanning and curing of hides and skins.	1	1	-

As noted in the table, it was found that cultivation and agricultural labour were the main occupation of the Panas. Apart from these two occupations house-hold industry and other services were also popular among them.

As regards their education, it was found that 96,638 persons, i.e., 87·47 per cent of the total population were illiterate. The following table ** shows the level of education of the Panas :

Level of education	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Illiterate ..	96,638	41,717	54,921
Literate without educational level..	12,766	11,732	1,034
Primary or Junior Basic ..	1,048	1,005	43
Matriculation and above ..	33	33	..

As may be observed from the table above, out of the total population of 110,485 Panas, 12,766 persons or 11·55 per cent were literates without educational level, whereas 1,048 persons or 0·95 per cent Panas had primary education and 33 persons, i.e., 0·03 per cent of the total were matriculates. No information is available of a Pana having attained a higher educational standard.

Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 58-59 and 98-99.
** *Ibid*, pp. 208 and 227.

(ii) **Tanla**

The population of Tanla was 16,279 (8,148 males and 8,131 females) in 1961 Census[4]. They are mostly found in Dhenkanal, Hindol and Talcher Subdivisions.

Cobden Ramsay, mentions about them as follows :

"The Tanlas appear to be a low occupational caste of mixed origin, but derived principally from the Khond tribe. Formerly their profession was military service, and it is probable that like the Khandaits and Paiks they formed the levies of some of the Oriya Rajas and gradually became a caste"[2].

At the time of 1961 Census[3], the occupational classification of the Tanlas was as follows :

8,345 persons were workers and 7,934 persons were non-workers. Out of the 8,345 workers, 1,950 persons were engaged in cultivation, 3,676 as agricultural labourers, 605 in household industries, 59 in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting, etc. Other occupations like trade and commerce, transport and storage, construction, manufacturer of other household industries and tanning gave employment to 26,10,17, 13 and 3 persons, respectively. In the other services category 1,988 persons were engaged.

Literacy, in 1961 Census[4], was confined to 9·74 per cent or 1,587 persons of whom 1,476 were males and 111 females. The percentage of literacy among the males was 18·1 and for the female 1·3. Among the literates 1,376 males and 95 females had no educational standard. Only 99 males and 16 females had passed primary examination and there were only 1 male matriculate in the district. There was none with college education.

(iii) **Dhoba**

Dhobas (Washermen) belong to Hindu communities of the district. They numbered 14,504 (7,504 males and 7,000 females) in 1961 Census[5].

They do not wash clothes of the tribes and other lower castes. There is a graduated scale of caste superiority and inferiority in the eyes of the Dhoba. When a person is ex-communicated for some social offence, the services of the Dhoba are denied to him and they would again be made available to him, only if and when he is re-admitted to the caste. They discharge their services on Jajmani system in almost all parts of the district. Their services are indispensable on ceremonial occasions. The incidence of education among the Dhobas is poor. According to

1. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 240
2. L. E. B. Cobden Ramsay,—Bengal Gazetteers, Feudatory States of Orissa (1908) Reprinted 1950, p. 68.
3. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 58-59 and 98-99.
4. *Ibid*, pp. 208 and 227
5. *Ibid*, p. 160

1961 Census [1], there were 2,081 (1,905 males and 176 females) literates of whom 212 (200 males and 12 females) were of primary standard and 6 males had read up to matriculation.

(*iv*) **Hadis**

The Haris or Hadis are mostly found in the Dhenkanal and Angul subdivisions. At the time of 1961 Census, they were 11,380 (5,806 males and 5,574 females).

O' Malley refers to the Haris as a degraded class having no idea of the great gods of Hinduism, but worshipping deities called Hingula, Mangala and Pitabali. [2]

They are divided into a number of sub-castes but the Mehtar Hari alone acts as sweeper for removing nightsoil. They do not touch the body of the dead animals. The sweeper sub-caste will eat pork and leavings on dishes.

The Hadis are mainly engaged in household industries. They also prefer to work as cultivator and agricultural labourer. They are educationally very backward. According to 1961 Census [3], 777 males and 36 females, i. e., 7·14 per cent of the Hadi community were literates. Out of them 45 males and 3 females had studied up to primary standard.

(*v*) **Ghantra**

The Ghantras are mostly found at Chhendipada in Angul subdivision. Their population was 541 (288 males and 253 females) in 1961 Census. Their main occupation is making of household articles in brass and iron. The incidence of education among them is poor. According to 1961 Census there were 69 literates, of which only 7 persons had primary education. There were no matriculates among them. Their favourite deity is Kali represented by an iron rod, to whom they make offerings of fowls, goats, rice and milk. Once a year during the Kalipuja, they worship a lump of charcoal as the emblem of their craft.

(*vi*) **Godras**

The Godras, a small caste of basket makers, are found mostly in Chhendipada police-station. They make winnowing fan, grain container, etc. According to 1961 Census [4], they numbered 1,667 (847 males and 820 females). Their main occupation is basket making. In 1961 Census [5], out of 869 workers belonging to this caste, 604 (212 males and 392 females) were engaged in cottage industries as stated above. They are educationally very backward. Of 115 literates [6], 111 persons were literates without educational level and only 4 males had primary education.

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1. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 208 and 227
2. L. S. S., O' Malley, Bengal District Gazetteers, Angul, 1908, p. 43.
3. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, pp. 244-245
4. *Ibid*, p. 240
5. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 56-57
6. Ibid, p. 227

34. Scheduled Tribes

According to 1961 Census [1], the population of Scheduled Tribes in the district was 143,484 which was 13·9 per cent of the total population and 3·3 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes of the State. The population of each of the Scheduled Tribes is given below :

Name of the Scheduled Tribes	Population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Bhuiya or Bhuyan ..	3,645	1,965	1,680
2. Bhumij ..	2,325	1,201	1,124
3. Binjhal ..	154	70	84
4. Dharua ..	77	41	36
5. Gond, Gondo ..	20,379	10,862	9,517
6. Ho ..	2,006	983	1,023
7. Juang ..	11,551	5,587	5,964
8. Kharia or Kharian ..	8,675	4,321	4,354
9. Khond, Kond or Kandha including Nanguli Kandha and Sitha Kandha.	20,563	9,722	10,841
10. Kisan ..	6,010	3,057	2,953
11. Kolha ..	7,226	3,859	3,367
12. Kora ..	3,357	1,521	1,836
13. Koya ..	58	23	35
14. Lodha ..	6	1	5
15. Mahali ..	30	13	17
16. Mankidi ..	88	37	51
17. Matya ..	2,505	1,331	1,174
18. Mirdhas ..	2,094	1,104	990
19. Munda, Munda-Lohar or Munda Mahalis.	7,878	3,810	4,068
20. Oraon ..	20	12	8
21. Paroja ..	4	4	..
22. Pentia ..	369	182	187
23. Santal ..	1,783	927	856
24. Saora, Savar, Saura, or Sahara	12,365	5,750	6,615
25. Shabar or Lodha ..	29,851	14,820	15,031
26. Sounti ..	23	11	12
27. Unclassified ..	442	192	250
Total ..	143,484	71,406	72,078

[1] District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 25

Out of the 26 Scheduled Tribes, Shabar, Kond, Gond, Saora, Juang, Kharia, Munda, Kolha, Kisan, Bhuiya, Kora, Matya, Bhumij, Ho and Santal were numerically important and constituted 97·6 per cent of the total tribal population.

The concentration of the Scheduled Tribes was highest in Dhenkanal (35,989) and lowest in Hindol (5,976) subdivisions. Among police-stations Kamakhyanagar (20,476), Dhenkanal Sadar (18,697), Gondia (14,393) and Pal Lahara (13,211) claimed more tribal population than other police-stations.[1]

Analysis of working force among the tribal population in the district shows that the majority of the population (72,517) are workers. Men predominate among workers and women among non-workers. The workers constitute 62·3 per cent of the males and 38·9 per cent of the females. Of the 72,517 workers, 76·9 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are engaged in agricultural occupations, 6·2 per cent in household industries, 15·8 per cent in other services, 0.7 per cent in mining, quarrying, forestry etc., and the rest 0·3 per cent are employed in construction, trade, transport and in manufacturing other than house hold industries.[2]

Dhenkanal with a total Scheduled Tribe population of 143,484 has 14,548 literates of which 13,133 are males and 1,415 females. The literacy works out to about 10·1 per cent. This is satisfactorily above when compared with the corresponding figure for the Scheduled Tribes of the State which is 7·3 per cent. Of the 14, 548 literates, 13,384 were literates without any educational qualification, 1,143 had primary education and only 21 persons were matriculates[3]. There is no information of a tribal having gone higher than matriculation.

The general structure of the tribes is discussed below with reference to some important tribes inhabiting the district.

(i) **Santals**

The total population of Santals in Dhenkanal district, according to 1961 Census, was 1,783 out of which 1,761 lived in rural areas and only 2 inhabited urban areas.

Datta-Majumder states, in his book *The Santal*, that the tribe can be grouped under the category of Pre-Dravidian or Proto-Austra-

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1. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 231.

2. Ibid, p. 18.

3. Ibid, pp. 256-57.

loid[1]. According to Risely, their physical characteristics are as follows :

"Their skin colour varies from dark to very dark brown. Zygomatic arches are prominent. The root of the nose is depressed. The average nasal index is 88·8 with a range from 74 to 110. The average cephalic index is 76 1 with a range from 69 to 88. The average stature is 161·4. cm. with a range from 151·0 to 177.0"[2].

The language of the Santal is known as Santali and it belongs to the great Mundari group. P. W. Schmidt remarks that Santali may be considered as a member of the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family[3]. Out of the total population of 1,028,935 in the district, 1017 (452 males and 565 females) speak Santali of which 541 (101 males and 440 females) use Oriya as their subsidiary languages. Further it is found that out of the total Santal population, 955 speak Santali, 814 speak Oriya, 10 speak Juang language, and 4 persons speak Ho language[4].

According to 1961 Census, 920 of the total Santal population in the district were married of whom 425 were males and 495 were females. Persons who were not married accounted for 797 of the total population, male being 52·31 per cent and females 33·65 per cent of their respective strength. The widowed were 3·25 per cent and divorced or separated persons were found to be 0·39 per cent only.

The following table indicates the structure of population of the Santal in 1961 Census[5]:

Marital Status	Total Population			Age Group					
				0—14		15—44		45+	
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Never married ..	797	485	312	366	286	119	26	..	..
Married ..	920	425	495	..	..	309	415	116	80
Widowed ..	58	15	43	..	..	5	17	10	26
Divorced or separated	7	2	5	..	..	2	4	..	1
Unspecified ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,783	927	856	366	286	435	462	126	108

1. N. Datta-Majumder, The Santal, 1955, p. 21.
2. H. Risely, The People of India, Second Edition pp. 372-441.
3. P. W Schmidt, Völker Und Kulturen, Regensburg, 1924, Quoted from N Datta-Majumd r. The Santal, 1955, p. 33.
4. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, pp. 260-62.
5. Ibid, pp. 252 and 255.

The statement given above reveals that child and infant marriages are not existing among the Santals. Married males and females constitute largest proportion in the age-group of 15—44. Divorced and separated are found to be more in the age-group 15—44 than age-group 45 years and above.

The father is the head of the family. Their family usually consists of husband, wife and children, but in several cases parents and married children continue to live together in a joint family. Family pattern might be termed as patriarchal in nature.

Various kinds of rituals are observed in the Santal family after the birth of a child. Name giving ceremony ordinarily occurs on the fifth day after birth in the case of a boy or on the third day if the child is a girl. They perform this name giving ceremony before new moon. After this the child enters the second month of its life. To name a child during that period is harmful. So the Santals observe the name giving ceremony on the first day after birth if the child is born one to three days before the new moon. On the day of the rite the villagers are invited to the house. The barber saves the males of the village in the following order, first the priest, then the headman, next the other officials, then other villagers in need of a hair-cut and finally the father of the child. Lastly, the hair of the child's head is shaved. The men and women take their bath in the nearest pond. The mid-wife soaks a cotton thread in turmeric water and ties it round the child's waist. She next purifies the assembled people by sprinkling a mixture of flour and water first on the child, then on the men beginning with the priest and finally on the women beginning with the priest's wife. At the end of this sprinkling of flour-mixture the mid-wife declares the name of the child. The name of the sons are given according to the name of the paternal grand-father, maternal grand-father, paternal grand-father's brother and the maternal grand-father's brother. Similarly, the daughters are given the names of the equivalent female relatives and in the same order.

The Santals practise seven forms of marriage, namely, *Kirin bahu bapla, Tunki dipil bapla, Itut bapla, Ghar Jwain bapla, Kirin Jwain bapla, Sanga marriage,* and marriage by intrusion. Of all these marriages, *Kirin bahu bapla* is the most common form of marriage. It is usually arranged by the parents with the help of friends and relatives. In every type of marriage, the consent of the parents is essential. In arranging a marriage, the parents of the bride-groom pay bride-price to parents of the bride. Bride-price consists of cash plus certain payments in kind, such as cloth and cattle. Divorce is allowed but is rarely found among the Santals. In case of death or barrenness, the bride price is refunded. Sororate and levirate form of marriages are also allowed.

After death of a person, the corpse is carried to the cremation ground by the relatives and friends of the deceased. The corpse is then placed on the pyre. The eldest son or the nearest relative sets fire to the pyre and returns without looking back.

The persons accompanying the dead body throw a piece of firewood on the pyre, and fire is kindled on all sides at the base. After the cremation, small pieces of bones are washed and placed on a new earthen pot. On the fifth day after death the remains of bones are immersed in the nearby river or tank. Mourning is terminated on the eleventh day by offering feast to the ancestral spirits, relatives and fellow-villagers. Women who die in pregnancy are buried instead of being cremated and become *Curin* (a type of monster). All those who die before the performance of *Caco chatier*, a ceremony admitting one into full membership into Santal society, become *Bhut*. There is strong belief in the existence of sorcery and witchcraft among the Santals.

According to 1961 Census, 927 males and 856 females were Hindus. Impact of Christianity and Mohammedanism are not found among the Santals. Thus the community is entirely influenced by the Hindu[1]. Many traditional Hindu deities such as Rama, Hari, Parvati, Kali, etc., have been adopted and given a place in the Santal pantheon of *bongas* or spirits. Hindu festivals, *Pata* and *Chata Parab* have been added to the cycle of Santal annual festivals.

The Santals are very fond of hunting. They hunt by the help of bows and arrows. Hunting is done only by men who go in a group to the forest. They fish in rivers and ponds. Their fishing implements consist of nets, basket traps, bows and arrows. Apart from hunting, fishing, and cultivation they also collect wild fruits, roots, and tubers. Owing to the reservation and other official restrictions on forests their dietary system is seriously affected.

As collecting food and hunting have decreased in importance, agriculture is of great economic significance. According to 1961 Census the main source of income of the Santals is agriculture which gives employment to 617 persons (including 264 females) whereas non-agricultural occupations absorb 396 persons (including 157 females) [2].

As regards education, about 4·5 per cent or 81 persons out of the total population of 1,783 are literates. Literacy is confined to only males. Of the 81 literates, 70 males have no educational standard, 10 males have read up to primary standard and only one matriculate is found among the Santals [3]. The Santals of Dhenkanal are backward while Santals elsewhere are found to be advanced in education.

1. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 258
2. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 280 and 306.
3. *Ibid*, pp. 390 and 403.

(ii) Kisan

According to 1961 Census, the population of Kisan in Dhenkanal district was 6,010. Only two males were reported to be found in the urban area while the rest of the population lived in the rural areas [1].

Dalton states that the Kisans resemble the Kol so far as their appearance is concerned [2]. The Kisan language has some similarity with that of the Oraon. The Census of 1961 indicates that in the district 780 Kisans speak Kisan language as their mother-tongue, of which 361 persons exchange their ideas through Oriya medium. Further, it has been estimated that out of the total Kisan population, 5,113 Kisans speak Oriya as their mother-tongue, 104 speak Ho language, 7 speak Juang language and 6 speak Telugu language [3].

The following table deals with the age and the marital status of the Kisans. Of the total Kisan population of 6,010 in the district, 2,631 persons are married, 315 persons are widowed, and 7 persons are divorced or separated, and 3,057 persons of the total population are unmarried. Out of 3,057 males, 1,390 are married, and 1,241 females out of 2,953 married. It is clear from the table that child marriages are in existence. It is found that within the age-group 0—14,12 girls are married. But when we compared the frequency of marriages of the age-group 0—14 with that of the age-group of 15—44, their number appears to be very insignificant.

The largest number of married men and women are found in the age-group of 15—44. But this group is relatively larger in the case of men and smaller in the case of women. [4]

Marital status	Total population			Age-group					
				0—14		15—44		45+	
	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Never married ..	3,057	1,593	1,464	1,327	1,421	265	43	1	..
Married ..	2,631	1,390	1,241	..	12	1,023	987	367	242
Widowed ..	315	71	244	..	..	24	35	47	209
Divorced or separated	7	3	4	..	..	3	2	..	2
Total ..	6,010	3,057	2,953	1,327	1,433	1,315	1,067	415	453

1. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 248
2. E. T. Dalton, Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal, 1872, Reprinted in 1960, p. 127.
3. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal 1961, pp. 260—62.
4. *Ibid*, pp. 252 and 255.

In the context of their marriage, Dalton says, "The Kisans confine themselves to one wife and have no concubines. Girls are not married or betrothed till they are mature, but the old people nevertheless settle the matches, and there is no instance on record of a youth or maiden objecting to the arrangement made for them. Two baskets of rice and a rupee in cash constitute the compensatory offering given to the parents of the girls." [1]

They do not reside in any compact area of their own but live with other tribal and caste groups as well. Castes such as Brahmin, Teli, Kaibartta, Lohar, Kumbhar, etc., and tribals namely, Bhuiyan, Munda, Kolha are usually their neighbours.

As regards their social status, Mohanty remarks that "they are below the Hinduised tribes such as Bhuiyans, Gonds, and Kandhas but almost rank equally with the Munda, Oraon, and Kharias. They are not served by Brahmins, washermen or barbers. Yet they have almost integrated with the local Oriya society having lived long with these people. The chief virtue of the tribe is that though they have been greatly influenced by the local culture they have not lost as yet their own identity." [2]

The Kisans are industrious. Most of them possess land in plains areas. The rich Kisans employ several labourers, and sometimes they work in the fields. Cultivation is their main occupation. Besides that some of them prefer to work as carpenter and mason. According to 1961 Census, the occupation of the Kisans was classified as follows: 3,195 (including 1,339 females) were workers, and 2,815 (including 151 females) were non-workers. Of the 3,195 workers, 2,274 (1,353 males and 139 females) were engaged in cultivation, 352 (213 males and 139 females) were employed as agricultural labourer, 167 (60 males and 107 females) worked in household industries and other services provided employment to 397 Kisans (246 males and 151 females). The remaining 5 (including one female) were engaged in mining, quarrying and construction work [3].

The incidence of literacy among the Kisans is very low. Out of the total Kisan population of 6,010 in the district 629 persons were literates. Of the 629 literates, 537 males and 50 females were literate without educational standard while 42 males have passed the primary or Junior basic standard. [4]

1. E. T. Dalton, Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal, (1872), Reprinted in 1960, p. 128.

2. U. C. Mohanty-Kisan, Adivasi, 1964, p. 179

3. Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 306 and 280

4. *Ibid*, I p. 390 and 403

At the time of 1961 Census, 6,007 Kisans were enumerated as Hindus and only 3 males were Christians. This obviously shows that entire population have been influenced by the Hindu neighbours. [1]

The Kisans are divided into clan groups. The clans are as follows : Majhi, Lakda (tiger), Topo (a bird), Bhala (wild dog), Bada (Banyan), kind (fish), Kujur (plume), Ming (Kika), Eka (tortoise), Haha (crow), Tiga (monkey), Hes (paddy), Panna (iron), Beka (salt), Khale (curd) etc. Each clan is exogamous and totemistic. The clans are further divided into sub-clans which are called 'Khudi'.

The Kisans are very co-operative. The adults take active part in organising all socio-religious functions of the village. The headman of the village is known as *Sian*. All important disputes are referred to him and his decision is honoured by the villagers.

Among the Kisans there are few persons who are known as *Mati* (witch doctor). The main function of the *Mati* is to cure diseases. He also acts as priest in various rituals.

The Kisan territorial unit consists of number of villages. These villages have a particular Ghat in the nearby river where every year on the appointed day, either in the month of Kartik or Margasira, the Kisans observe Ganga ceremony and throw the pots containing bones of the deceased persons. Each Ghat is in charge of a particular official who is called *Panigiri*. To re-admit the ex-communicated persons into the community is the main function of the Panigiri.

(*iii*) Juang

The Juang is the most ancient tribe of Orissa inhabiting the districts of Dhenkanal and Keonjhar. They are mostly found in the Kamakhyanagar, Pal Lahara, Hindol, and Dhenkanal subdivisions of the Dhenkanal district. They claim to have had their origin in Keonjhar and trace their descent on male side. Col. Dalton states that the 'cradle of the race' or their headquarters was considered to have been at Gonasika in Keonjhar and later some members of the tribe migrated to Dhenkanal and settled there.

The Census of India, 1931 recorded the strength of the Juangs as 15,024 and after a decade, i. e., in 1941 it increased to 17,032. But according to the Census of 1951, the population figure came to 12,559 indicating a sudden decrease in number. The total population of the Juangs in Orissa according to 1961 Census, was 21,890, out of which the number of females was 11,013 and males 10,877.

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1. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 258.

The table furnished below shows the distribution of the tribe in different districts of Orissa :

Name of districts		Population		
		Male	Female	Total
1		2	3	4
Dhenkanal	..	5,587	5,964	11,551
Keonjhar	..	5,028	4,740	9,768
Cuttack	..	183	233	416
Koraput	..	78	76	154
Mayurbhanj	..	1	..	..
Total	..	10,877	11,013	21,890

The Juangs speak a language which has been stated by Col. Dalton as Kolarian. The terms used by them in their daily life are common or nearly so to the terms used by the Korwas, Kharias, Santals and Hos. He says "the Juang language approaches more closely to the Kharia than to the other Kol tongues.[1]" They have acquired many Oriya words by coming in contact with the Oriya speaking people. When they find difficulty in expressing their ideas they use corresponding Oriya words. Hence, it is not possible to connect number of vocables with any Aryan, Kolarian, or Dravidian language.

Most of the Juangs live in rural areas. Their villages are situated on hill tops or slopes or on valleys amidst hills and forests all around. In Pal Lahara the Juang settlements are situated in valleys and in Dhenkanal these are built on plains just like the neighbouring Oriya villages. All the Juang settlements are found near streams or rivers to ensure supply of drinking water for inhabitants.

They have territorial units which consist of one or more wards situated close to each other or separated from one another by a little distance. In Dhenkanal, the village Sansailo has five distinct wards situated close to each other but have different names of their own. Thus, we get Tala Sahi, Upper Sahi, Banka Salua, Nua Sahi and Battra Sahi, though all owe their identity to one village, i. e., Sansailo. In Keonjhar, the village Kansa for example has got a similar pattern. Usually the distance between the wards of a village varies from one to two furlongs. Sometimes these are separated by high hills.

1. E. T. Dalton, Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal, 1872, Reprinted in 1960, p. 150.

A Juang is allowed to cultivate, to hunt and to cut down trees from that part of the forest which belongs to his village. The boundaries are demarcated from the time of the Raja. Now-a-days village disputes regarding boundaries are found in many places. Such disputes were brought to the notice of the Subdivisional Officer, Keonjhar. But the picture is different in Pal Lahara where shifting cultivation is completely restricted and in Dhenkanal where the land allotted to a person after it is throughly surveyed.

The Juang settlements are of uni-clan type, traditionally each Juang village is inhabited by the members of a single clan. Thus the villages like Barura, Kansa, Tangarpada, etc., are so named after the clan names of their inhabitants as Barun, Kansia and Tangarpada. In Dhenkanal Kamakhyanagar, and Pal Lahara, this traditional village pattern is no more found. The uni-clan village has become multi-clan village owing to migration of *bandhu* and *kutumba* clan families.

The Juangs generally change their village site. They believe that to stay in a village for a long period is not auspicious. Changing village sites is widely prevalent in Keonjhar but in Dhenkanal and Pal Lahara it is not a common occurrence. Shortage of *toila* land, frequent death, continued disease and calamities, arson, failure of crops, sorcery and witchcraft are main reasons for changing of villages. The aged persons of the village select new site for the shifting. After a site is selected, arrangements are made to clear the proposed site. On an auspicious day, first of all the Nigam's house is constructed, then the Pradhan's house and lastly the rest of the families build their houses. The *Majang*, the dormitory house, is constructed in the middle of the village. Before the villagers move to the new site the Nigam installs the sacred stone of Gramsiri in the front of the *Majang*. Then on an auspicious day the villagers move to the new village and worship the Gramsiri.

In Pal Lahara, the plan of the Juang settlements is similar to that in Keonjhar, but in Dhenkanal the Juang villages are imitation of Oriya villages. The walls of the houses are made of wooden pillars. They use a mixture of mud and cowdung to plaster the walls. In hilly area, the Juangs use wild grass and in plain areas they use straw as roofing material. In Dhenkanal, the houses are much bigger in size and have double roof system. They also use windows in houses which is still unfamiliar among the Juangs of Keonjhar.

Very few household appliances are found in a Juang family. These consist of mats, earthen cooking pots, gourds for fetching water, brass or aluminium plates and pots, a few bamboo baskets, carrying poles with strings, axes of varying size, sickles, plough, yoke, hoes, digging sticks for digging roots and tubers, pestle for husking paddy, a stone slab for grinding spices, and bow with arrows for hunting. They do

not have fishing implements. The Juang girls weave mats of date palm leaves. Cots of wooden planks or of string are not used by them. The male members use a small piece of wood as pillow. They purchase earthen cooking pots from the markets. The females pluck Sal and Siari leaves from the forest and prepare leaf cups and plates for taking daily meals. They purchase iron implements like, hoe, sickle, digging sticks, etc., from markets. The male members of the family prepare plough, carrying pole, bow and arrows, etc., at home.

Tribal endogamy is strictly followed. This tribe is divided into two exogamous clans, namely, the *Bandhu* clan and the *Kutumba* clan. The *Kutumba* clans do not intermarry, whereas marriage is permitted among *Bandhu* clans. No Juang can marry outside the tribe and within his or her own clan. The male clan is known as Ba'K and the female clan 'Dai'. Their clans are all totemistic.

Patrilocal and patriarchal systems are the characteristics of a Juang family. Father is the sole controller of the family. The number of joint families are very few and the nuclear family predominates among them. The joint family maintains its solidarity and cohesiveness till all the sons of a father are married. A girl ceases to be a member of the parent family soon after she is tied by marital bonds.

In a Juang family, after the birth of a child an old neighbourly woman cuts the umbilical cord. Generally knife or arrow is used for cutting it. The placenta is taken out by the grand-mother. The father wraps it in a Siali leaf cup and buries it behind the house. The child is bathed with tepid water and allowed to sleep. When the umbilical stump falls a bundle of turmeric and sun-dried rice are tied by means of a *Bauhinia Vahli* leaf. Elwin writes, "After the birth the mother is regarded as unclean and in a state of taboo for a period that varies from a week in Pal Lahara, to three weeks in Dhenkanal, and to five months for a boy and three months for a girl in Keonjhar. Intercourse may begin again after a month and half in Pal Lahara, after three months in Dhenkanal and after five months in Keonjhar" [1].

On the seventh day after child birth, the mother takes a sacred bath by applying turmeric. She throws away the old earthen pots and cleans the house and washes her clothes. She herself cuts the hair of the baby. On the occasion of the name-giving ceremony a thread is tied round the child's waist.

Marriage customs of the Juangs belonging to Dhenkanal and Keonjhar districts show a wide range of variations, but apart from the details and the discrepancies the following factors are taken into account before a marriage is settled up —

(*a*) The marriage mates must not belong to same clan.

(*b*) Marriage should take place within a Bandhu clan.

1. V. Elwin, Notes on the Juang, Man in India, Vol. 28, 1948, p. 68

(c) Prohibited degrees of kinship within the same or alternate generations, at times, determine the marriage to a considerable extent. A man, for example, cannot marry a girl who stands as his wife's elder sister or his elder brother's wife's elder sister (own or classificatory) though both are of one generation.

Among the Juang society, sororate and levirate are not generally prevalent though in some cases the widowers tend to remarry the widows of their deceased elder brothers. Marriages are usually monogamus but polygamy is not prohibited in case of the wife's barrenness. Adult marriage is very common. Marriage takes place when the boy completes 20 years of age and after the girl attains her puberty.

According to 1961 Census *, the age and marital status of the Juangs are given in the Table below :

Marital Status	Total population			Age Group. 0—14		15—44		45+	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Never married .	5,545	3,265	2,280	2,718	1,988	5.9	292	8	..
Married .	5,285	2,188	3,097	..	13	1,428	2,486	760	598
Widowed ..	695	122	573	..	..	49	129	73	444
Divorced or separated	23	12	11	..	..	10	4	2	7
Un-specified ..	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..
Total ..	11,551	5,587	5,964	2,718	2,002	2,026	2,913	843	1,049

Out of the total population of 11,551 Juangs, 5,545 (48 per cent) were unmarried and, 5,285 (45·75 per cent) were married. The number of widowed was 695 (6·02 per cent) and the rest 23 (0·11 per cent) were found among the divorced or separated group. Only 3 (0·02 per cent) females could not be classified and had been placed under the unspecified category.

In the age-group of 0—14, maximum number of unmarried persons and minimum number (13 females) of married persons were found. The data indicate that child marriage is very rarely practised among them.

* Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V—A, pp. 354-55

In the age-group of 15 to 44 years, many males and a good number of females were returned as married. Of the 2,026 males and 2,913 females in this age-group, large number of males and females, i. e., 1,428 males and 2,486 females were found married. This reveals that usually marriage takes place when the boy or girl completes 14 years. Of the 5,285 married persons, 3,914 (74·05 per cent) come under this age-group and of this 1,428 (36·5per cent) are males and 2,486(63.5 per cent) females. There are 178 persons in the 15 to 44 years age-group who are widowed. The largest number of widowed persons are in the age-group 45 years and above. Of the total number of 695 widowed in the district, 517 come within this age-group and of this 73 are males and 444 females.

The Juangs do not perform marriage in the month of Chaitra(March-April). Marriages are usually performed in summer months after the harvest and before advent of rains. The Juangs practise seven forms of marriages, namely, (*i*) *Kamandiria Kania* (marriage by arrangements), (*ii*) *Digar kania* (marriage by capture), (*iii*) *Wadi kania* (child marriage), (*iv*) *Burha kania* (widow marriage), (*v*) *Daki kania* (marriage of the separated and the divorced women) and (*vi*) *Ghar Jwain*. Out of these forms of marriages *Digar kania*, i. e., marriage by capture is most common among the Juang. In this form of marriage the representatives of the groom's party capture the bride (*a*) from the dancing ground, (*b*) on her dancing visit to bandhu villages, (*c*) from bathing , (*d*) from the Jungle while she is engaged in plucking leaves or collecting roots and tubers and (*e*) on her way to market or fairs. Unlike the Bhuiyas and Mundas the Juangs while capturing the would-be-bride do not quarrel with the villagers of the girl. Before a girl is captured for marriage the consent of the groom and the girl's villagers is never taken. Only the consent of the boy's father is required.

The father of the boy must have seen the girl beforehand and must be willing for his son's marriage. The girl's parents and her villagers are informed only after she is captured. The marriage is performed in the boy's house. After the marriage is solemnised the bridal-pair along with the friends and relatives pay a visit to the bride's village. As bride price they pay money, clothes and paddy to the bride's parents.

The Juangs burn their dead and throw the ashes into any flowing stream. They mourn for three days during which they abstain from eating fish, meat and salt. The cropse are burnt with their heads to the south. Owing to Hindu influence, they have changed their traditional process of purification. Now-a-days, the death pollution is observed by the family and the kinsmen of the deceased for a period of ten days. A ceremonial feast is arranged on the eleventh day. They make their

dwelling house neat and clean, sprinkle cowdung water on the floor and cook food in new earthen pots. They shave themselves before bath and women cut their nails. The final purification ceremony ends after the feast.

The economic life of the Juang varies from place to place. The Juang of Pal Lahara have given up shifting cultivation under the restrictions imposed upon them by the Forest Department. Now they have adopted wet land cultivation. Owing to low yield they have taken recourse to basketry as the main source of their livelihood. The Juangs living in Dhenkanal and Kamakhyanagar subdivisions are not familiar with basketry. They have left *toila* cultivation since long and are doing wet land cultivation. As the agricultural produce are not sufficient, the Juangs of these areas also work as labourers. In Keonjhar, the Juangs are least affected by the alien cultures. They still depend on shifting cultivation, tilling their land by traditional age-old methods.

In the past, when the Juang had the full freedom of the forest, they earned their livelihood from cultivating forest land, hunting, fishing, and food gathering. After break up of their traditional economy they have adopted (1) agriculture. (2) food gathering, (3) hunting, (4) fishing, (5) basketry, (6) animal husbandry, (7) trade and barter and (8) wage earning as sources of their livelihood.

In Dhenkanal, the Juangs practise two types of cultivation, namely, shifting cultivation and wet land cultivation. In shifting cultivation they cut and burn the trees in the hill slopes and prepare patches of land for cultivation. Usully *rasi* or *til* along with some pulses are cultivated in these lands in the first year and in the second year these plots are recultivated for paddy. They also cultivate *mandia* (ragi) along with the paddy. In most of the areas of the district the Juangs have switched over to *toila* cultivation in high lands and wet land cultivation in low lands. They grow groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, pulses, and vegetables in the *toila* lands but in wet land they grow paddy only.

In addition to agriculture, food gathering occupies an important place in Juang economy. They collect roots, tubers, fruits, green leaves, mushrooms, honey, eggs and insects from the forest in different seasons to supplement their diet.

Hunting is practised not only as a pastime but as an occupation. The Juangs roam in the forest with axe, bows and arrows, and hunt animals. They eat the flesh of deer, sambar, wild pigs, bison, monkey, and birds. They do not eat the meat of tiger and bear.

Fishing is another source of getting food for the Juang. They are not good fishermen. Yet they use bamboo traps and fishing rods to catch fish in rivers, streams, and paddy fields.

Basketry is the main source of income of the Juangs of Pal Lahara. This art of basket making is unknown to the Juangs of Dhenkanal, Kamakhyanagar, and Keonjhar. The Juangs of Pal Lahara picked up basketry from the Doms and Panas. The Juangs usually bring bamboo from the forest around Pal Lahara and weave different varieties of baskets by using heavy knife, crude needle, and axe. The most popular varieties of baskets are *tupa* (baskets for storing paddy and other grains), *Tankal* (used for washing rice before cooking) and *Uttan* (winnowing fan). They also make large and strong baskets for storing paddy and other grains in greater quantity for future. They sell the baskets and bamboo boxes which fetch them good price.

They are backward in animal husbandry. They do not have enough cattle for agricultural purposes and hence most of them either borrow or hire cattle on payment of two to four *Khandi* of paddy per pair. The poor men who are unable to pay for hiring cattle take recourse to hoe cultivation. They do not milk cows. Beef eating is strongly prohibited in their society. The Juangs worship cows and buffaloes and treat these animals as insignia of wealth and prosperity. They do not give any fodder to the animals. The animals reared are taken to the forest for grazing and after they return home they are confined in sheds until next morning.

They are not good traders. They also do not take interest in collecting forest products for sale. The Juangs bring logs and loads of firewood from the forest and take the trouble of carrying them as far as ten to fifteen miles to sell them in weekly market. A log fetches them three to ten rupees depending on its size and quality. They also sell a load of charcoal for three to four rupees. The Juang women earn a small amount by selling mats made by weaving date-palm leaves. The price of a mat varies from 50 paise to a rupee.

Despite their hard labour in raising various kinds of crops and earning money by selling various commodities, they seldom get proper exchange price. Quite often, they fall victims to the exploitation of local money-lenders. The money-lenders advance money or crops on loan basis at the time of scarcity and demand crops at the time of harvest and demand exorbitant interest. Such circumstances compel the Juang to engage themselves as labourers.

According to 1961 Census, out of the total population of 11,551 Juangs in the district 5,512 (3,572 males and 1,940 females) were workers and 6,039 (2,015 males and 4,024 females) were non-workers. The

workers were again divided into nine occupation groups as mentioned in the table given below *:

Occupation Group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Cultivator	1,391	1,289	193
2. Agricultural labourer ..	1,998	1,123	875
3. Mining, Quarrying, Livestock etc.	71	12	59
4. Household industry ..	453	264	189
5. Manufacture other than household industries.	19	8	11
6. Construction ..	..	..	..
7. Trade and Commerce ..	3	..	3
8. Transport, Storage and Communication.	..	..	..
9. Other services ..	1,477	867	610
Total ..	5,512	3,572	1,940

As noted in the table, it was found that cultivation and agricultural labour were the principal occupations of the Juangs. Apart from these two occupations, household industries such as basket-making and other services were also popular.

The following table ** gives the number of non-workers classified by sex and type of activity according to 1961 Census :

Categories	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1. Full time students ..	323	299	24
2. Persons seeking employment for the first time.	1	1	..
3. Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.	3	3	..
4. Others ..	5,712	1,712	4,000
Total ..	6,039	2,015	4,024

* Census of India, 1961 Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 280 and 306

** *Ibid.*, p. 503

It is evident from the table that nearly 52·45 per cent of the total Juang population of the district are non-workers. Of 6,039 non-workers, 323 persons are full-time students. Compared to other type of activities, it is noticed that microscopic minority, i. e., only 4 males are seeking employment. The remaining 1,712 males and 4,000 females have been grouped under "others" category. These females are mostly engaged in household duties and have been treated as non-workers as they are not allowed to participate in any outside economic activity owing to certain taboos.

As regards education of the Juangs, it was found in 1961 Census* that 10,842 persons, i. e., 93·86 per cent of the total population were illiterates. The education of the remaining has been presented in the table below :

Level of education	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Illiterate ..	10,842	4,911	5,931
Literate (without educational level) ..	657	625	32
Primary or Junior Basic ..	52	51	1
Matriculation or above ..	..	..	..
Total ..	11,551	5,587	5,964

As it may be noticed from the table, only 657 persons, i. e., 5·68 per cent of the total population, were literates without educational level, whereas 52 persons or 0·45 per cent had only primary education and no one had read up to matriculation.

The Bada Behera is the head of the Juang political organisation and under him one assistant is employed. He is known as Pai Behera. He helps him in village administration. The Juang association consists of some village chiefs. They assemble and elect those two. Generally, aged persons having more experience and reputation in the society are

* Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 390 and 403.

elected as Bada Behera and Pai Behera. The major cases of the village are brought to the association and are decided. Moreover, the association has got the power to give punishment to the offender according to the gravity of the case. The petty cases of the village are decided in the Majang (dormitory) which acts as court house.

About the dress of the Juangs, Dalton states that " the females of the group had not amongst them a particle of clothing, their sole covering for purposes of decency consisted in a girdle composed of several strings of beads from which descended before and behind small curtains of leaves"[1]. According to them the leaf dress is very simple and natural. They use any kind of long soft leaves for the purpose. Hence, Sir W. W. Hunter, in his book "Orissa" has described the Juangs as "Leaf wearing tribes".

This curious custom of wearing leaf dress is now disappearing. It has been recorded earlier that the Patcas are a separated section of the leaf-wearing tribes of Juangs. They did not know the use of cloth and remained in nude state.

It has been stated in the Utkala Dipika (Weekly Oriya Paper) on 4th February , 1871 that the Maharaja of Dhenkanal had assembled all the chiefs of the leaf-wearing tribes and persuaded them to wear clothes. They agreed to put on clothes, if His Highness would supply cloth for all their family members free of cost. They also promised to replace their cloth when it was worn out. Accordingly, the Maharaja of Dhenkanal offered them clothes worth four or five hundred rupees. The Maharaja also made an attempt to spread education among them. Gradually, the Patoas of Dhenkanal learnt use of clothes and developed their interest in education.

The same Oriya paper on the 18th February, 1871 stated that the Patoas of Hindol were unwilling to part with their traditional custom. They vehemently criticised and treated their brethren in Dhenkanal as outcasts. Owing to the efforts of Shri Harekrishna Das, Assistant Superintendent of Hindol, the Patoas changed their attitude and used clothes. Like the Maharaja of Dhenkanal, the Raja of Hindol also distributed cloth with his own hands among the Patoas in his territory.

The Juang women adorn their bodies with various ornaments. They use *Gojikathi* and *Chaurimundi* on head, *Nakamachhi* and *Nuluk* on nose, *Kanapasa* in the ear and necklace of beads in the neck. Moreover, they put on rings on the fingers and toes. In their wrist they wear bangles. The ornaments cited above are either made of gold, silver, brass, aluminium or bell-metal. Some male members use ear pin in each of the ears.

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1. E.T. Dalton, Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal 1872, Reprinte in 1960, p. 152

The Juangs observe the following festivals. On the occasion of the *Amba Nuakhia* and *Dhana Nuakhia* they clean their houses and discard the used earthen wares from the kitchen and use new pots. They offer special type of food with country liquor to their ancestors and gods and goddesses. The Magha Parba is observed by the Juangs with much pomp and ceremony. They prepare cakes and other delicious food and offer them to Banadevi to have a good harvest. In the evening they assemble and enjoy the night in dance and music.

Now-a-days it is observed that the Juangs of the district who are not coming frequently in direct contact with the civilized people have retained their traditional customs and practices unaltered. But where there is scope for contact with the neighbouring Hindu culture they have assimilated some Hindu traits in their tribal culture. Due to outside influence, changes in the economic, political, religious and social aspects are noteworthy.

They have picked up many Oriya words by coming in contact with the Oriya-speaking people. It is regrettable that the original Juang dialects are disappearing as a result of culture change.

In birth rites, marriage customs, and death rites noticeable changes have taken place. The role of old occupations has changed and new occupations have come in.

Hinduism has brought about appreciable change in their culture· They observe Raja Parba and the Hindu religious festivals connected with the worship of gods and goddesses like Laxmi, Durga, Rama, Lakhana, and Sita.

In 1871, owing to the continuous efforts of the Maharajas of Dhenkanal and Hindol, the Juangs of that area discarded leaf dress and used clothes. Now-a-days, they dress themselves like non-tribals. A piece of Dhoti and napkin is ordinarily used by the Juang male. The females wear Saree, made in mill or handloom

(iv) Malhar*

The Malhars are one of the primitive tribes of Orissa. In Dhenkanal district they are found only in the Rangathali village of Rasol Police-Station.

They claim to be the descendant of Jara Sabara, whose arrow killed Krishna. They have a language of their own, very few clean caste people understand their language. No study pertaining to their physical and cultural affinities with other tribes have yet been undertaken.

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*Source—Tribal Research Bureau, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar,

They mostly live on hill-tops. Their houses are scattered. They have no dormitory but have a common house called Kothghar. There were 12 families in the Rangathali village. They numbered 46 (22 males, and 24 females) in the village. The average size of a Malhar family consists of four members.

The districtwise distribution of the Malhars including Koli in Orissa according to 1961 Census was as follows :

District		Number
Cuttack	..	162
Puri	..	7
Ganjam	..	66
Keonjhar	..	44
Mayurbhanj	..	41
Phulbani	..	8
Koraput	..	3
Sundargarh	..	13
Total	..	344

The above distribution might have been totally changed by now as the Malhars are semi-nomadic and shift their settlements from one place to another. During the field-investigation they were found in the district of Dhenkanal though they were not locat d in this district during the 1961 Census.

They collect honey, bee-wax, fruits, wild roots and sell them in weekly *hats*. They also collect firewood from the forests for fuel. As they are nomadic, they do not practise cultivation. Some of them have accepted wage earning as a subsidiary occupation. Education has not yet entered into their society.

As regards dress and ornaments, the Malhars follow their Hindu neighbours. Men and women wear small Dhotis and Sarees, respectively and children put on small piece of cloth.

They eat the flesh of all animals except rats and snakes. Some of them do not even eat chicken and goats. They drink taddy. On festive occasions the Malhars indulge in excessive drinking.

The Malhars are short statured , dark brown in complexion, strongly built with good muscular development.

The village chief is called 'Behera'. He is the spokesman of the village. He supplies all necessary information to outsiders.

In their society marriage by arrangement is not common. Divorce is allowed on certain recognised grounds, e. g., adultery, laziness in household duties, barrenness, and quarrelsome nature. They do not have marital alliance with other communities.

The birth pollution among the Malhars remains till the purificatory rites are observed on the ninth day. During the period of pollution no outsider takes food or water from a family. They practise both burial and cremation according to economic condition of the deceased family. Mourning period for the whole lineage continues for ten days.

They have their own gods and goddesses, viz., Mangala, Grama devati, Bana Durga, and Kalika. Like Hindus, Malhars also observe Gamha and Raja Parba. The Kondh Dihuri worships the village gods and goddesses whereas Malhar Dihuri propitiates the household deities.

(v) Bhuiya

According to 1961 Census*, the population of Bhuiyas in the Dhenkanal district was 3,645. Only 4 Bhuiya females were found in the urban area while the rest in the rural areas. They are mostly concentrated in Dhenkanal, Talcher, and Pal Lahara subdivisions.

The tribe is divided into four principal classes, namely, Desh Bhuiya, Khandait Bhuiya, Rajkoli Bhuiya, and Paraja Bhuiya. The Desh or Pahariya Bhuiyas generally live in hills and are known as Pauri or Hill Bhuiyas. This is the present clan and retains almost all characteristics of the tribe. They distinguish themselves from the other section of the Bhuiyas by adopting the 'banghy' or wooden carrying pole as their symbol whereas the other groups have either the sword or the axe for their symbol. The other three classes—Rajkoli, Khandait, and Paraja or Rautali—live mostly in the plains and cultivate wet lands. They are called plains Bhuiyas. They are considered by their tribal brethren of the hills as a degenerate type of their own tribe. They have lost many old customs and practices by coming in contact with Hindu castes.

Bhuiyas both male and female are well-proportioned, muscular, of medium height and rather tall built. The hair is black and plentiful on the head, but generally scanty on the rest of the body. The hair is ordinarily wavy and it has a general tendency to curl. Their dolicocephalic head, thick lips, light brown tint skin, broad and concave nose, and little facial prognathism are remarkable. They have racial affinities and cultural similarities with the 'kol' group of tribes.

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*District Census Hand-book, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 248

The Bhuiyas have no language of their own. They speak a dialect of Oriya language, which they have strangely distorted.

The Bhuiyas have simple family consisting of father, mother and their children. Extended families are found more among the plains Bhuiyas than Pauri Bhuiyas. Patrilineal and Patrilocal type of family is prevalent in their society. The parents having no sons adopt a son from one of his agnatic group. The sons thus adopted enjoys all privileges like a true son and inherits the paternal property.

Females do not inherit property. Ownership to all property vests in men. The widow gets maintenance till her death or remarriage. Unmarried daughters are entitled to maintenance, out of her deceased father's assets, until her marriage.

Among Pauri Bhuiyas though exogamy exists, totemic organisation is absent. In lieu of clan-exogamy, they practise village exogamy. Their social organisation is the village consisting of families which is known as Kutumbas or agnates. According to norm, they will not enter into marital alliances in their own *Kutumba* villages. So they have to bring a bride or bridegroom from the other villages where cognatic relations or *Bandhus* are found. Thus a village for marital alliances is called Bandhu village.

The headman of the village is callded *Naek* or *Padhan*. He acts as representative of the villagers. The *Dihuri* is the village priest. Besides public worship he also takes active part in social, socio-religious, and socio-political matters with their *Naek*.

Like other tribes, the Bhuiyas have dormitory. The boy's dormitory is known as *Mandaghar* and that of the girl is called *Dhangribasa*. They pass the night in their respective dormitories. In villages where a separate house for girls can not be found, girls sleep together in the boy's dormitory. The elder boys in the dormitory act as leaders. They punish other boys when they fail to do their duties. They distribute the work-fetching water, cleaning the floor, bringing wood and fuel, etc., among the younger ones. Similarly, the girls perform their duties in the dormitory. The dormitory system is losing its popularity among the Pauri Bhuiyas in some villages . Instead of a widow or a widower, married persons are being selected as the leaders and supervisor of the dormitory. Among the plains Bhuiyas this organisation is no more found.

The Bhuiyas observe rituals at different stages of life in order to save the individual from harmful spirits.

The impurity connected with child-birth ends to some extent on the 8th day after delivery. But the final purification takes place after 4 or 5 months after the birth of the child. On that day onwards, she is allowed to enter the kitchen and cook food for the members of her family.

Like the Hindu neighbours, the plains Bhuiyas observe the sixth day, the twelveth day, and the 21st day. The final purification and the name giving ceremony is performed on the 21st day in consultation with the astrologer. The new child is named after a dead ancestor.

Marriage among the Bhuiyas is endogamous but exogamous so far as villages are concerned. According to them males and females belonging to the same group in the village are considered brothers and sisters. The Bhuiyas prefer cross-cousin marriage, polygamy is allowed though monogamy is the rule. They recognize four forms of marriage such as *Dhari Para*, *Jhika*, *Phul-Khosl*, and *Mangi Bibha*. Of these the first form of marriage is common and the last two are uncommon. The *Dharipara* and *Jhunka* marriages are love marriages whereas the *Phul-Khosi* is a marriage by force. The *Mangi Bibha* is in some cases a love marriage and in other cases a marriage arranged by the parents or guardians. This marriage is an imitation of the Hindu custom and is found among the well-to-do plains Bhuiyas. It is comparatively rare among the Pauris.

Widow marriage is permitted and preference goes to the younger brothers and then to the cousins of the dead to marry the widow. A Bhuiya male is also permitted to marry his dead wife's sister. If the widow marries some other man, she loses all her right and authority. No bride price is paid or consent of any relative is required at the wedding of a widow. The plains Bhuiyas have adopted a few rites and customs from their Hindu neighbours and modified some of their old tribal rites. The services of a Brahmin and a barber in their socio-religious ceremonies is definitely borrowed from Hindus.

Divorce is allowed . The cause of divorce may be due to her habitual neglect of her duties or frequently quarrelling with her husband and family members or carrying on an intrigue. The consent of Panchayat is not required for a divorce. Only he has to move over his wife to her parents and inform his relatives. After divorce a woman may marry again just like a widow without any ceremony and bride price.

The Bhuiyas practise hunting not for food but for religious observance. The hunting weapons of the Bhuiyas are bows and arrows. Only male members of the village participate in the hunting expedition. Individual hunting is rare but communal hunting is popular. This expedition is organised by the Naek (village Headman).

Usually they hunt Sambar, pig, and deer, etc, . The Naek rewards the hunter according to the animal he has shot. He also offers a basketful of rice to the members of the hunting party. They observe the ceremony for three days, first day for Naek, second day for Dihuri and the third day for the Barabhais (elders).

Failure to bag game on this day brings forebodings of failures all the year round. They believe that successful hunting brings bumper harvest and keeps them hale and hearty.

The dead are either buried or burnt though burial is more common. The dead body of an infant is buried. Persons who die of snake bite, pregnancy, cholera or small pox are buried but a person killed by a tiger is cremated. Mourning is observed for 10 days.. They throw away all earthen cooking vessels and replace with new ones. All males of the household and their relatives are shaved by the village barber. They also pare their nails and take bath in the stream. The polluted clothes of the household are washed by the village washerman. After the bath the relatives give about a seer (0·93 kg.) of paddy to the head of the family in a new earthen pot to be preserved for the next season for sowing. A community feast is given on the 11th day of the death when offerings are made to the deceased. After this the impurity ends.

In 1961 Census[1], all the Bhuiyas have been described as Hindus. The deities worshipped by the Bhuiyas are Dharma Deota (Sun-god), Dharti-Mata or Basuki-Mata (Earth-Goddess), Goi-Sri (also called Grama-Sri or Thakurani) and Boram (also called Mangala). Besides these deities they also worship many male-volent spirits.

The Bhuiyas celebrate a number of festivals all the year round to ensure safety and prosperity. Festivals which are observed by the Pauris, are, Magha Jatra, Makara Jatra, Karam Jatra, Akhin Pardhi, Am-Nua, Aksay Muti (Aksay Tritia), Asarhi Puja or Bihiapuja, Gamha punai and Nua Khia. The plains Bhuiyas have further adopted a few other Hindu festivals that are in vogue. Thus they observe Chitau Parab in the month of Sravan (July-August), Lakhmi-Puja in the month of Magusira (November) Kojagar Purnima festival in the month of Kartika (October-November). They also perform the Sasthi Osa in the month of Aswin and Somanath Vrata in the month of Bhadra.

The Bhuiyas living on hills practise shifting cultivation. They supplement their diet with fruits, roots, leaves, meat, and fish. They cultivate upland paddy, Suan, ragi, Kolath, Biri, beans, potato and vegetables. The Bhuiyas living on the plains are settled cultivators. But most of them are cultivators-*cum*-agricultural labourers. According to 1961 Census [2], out of their total population, 1628 were engaged in cultivation, 163 as agricultural labourer, 29 in household industries, 3 in trade and commerce, while 64 doing other services.

They are educationally very backward. Out of the total Bhuiya population of 3,645 there are 221 who have returned themselves as literates in 1961 Census [3], thus bringing the rate of literacy to 6·06 per cent. Among the males 10·1 per cent are literates whereas among the females literacy is limited to 0 9 per cent. Only one matriculate, a male, is found among them.

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1. District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, p. 258.
2. Census of India, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part V-A, pp. 278 and 306.
3. *Ibid*, pp. 390 and 403.

(vi) Kora

The Koras are found more or less in all the districts of Orissa. According to 1961 Census, their main concentration was in the district of Dhenkanal. They numbered 3,357 of which 3,355 persons lived in rural areas. They are mainly found in the Kishorenagar, Athmallik and Chhendipada Police-Stations of this district.

The tribe is divided into a number of endogamous groups such as, Dhalo, Malo, Sikharia, Badamia and Surya Vansi. In this district they claim themselves to be of Surya Vansi group and do not recognise any other group. The Koras are divided into totemistic clan groups. Each group is named after a tree or an animal and cutting or eating of that tree or animal is not allowed for the group concerned.

Their family is patrilineal, patrilocal and patripotestal. Marriage outside the kin group is allowed. Bride price system is prevalent. It varies from five to ten rupees according to the economic condition of the party. Owing to acculturation, Hindu system of marriage has been adopted by them. The Brahmin performs the marriage ceremony. He performs 'Homa' and gives the sacred thread to the bride groom to wear. During the rituals barber extends his service to them.

Marriage is solemnised by the boy applying vermilion on the forehead of the bride. Polygamy is allowed. Widows are allowed to remarry. A widow may marry the younger brother of her husband. In their society, the husband had got the right to divorce his wife but not *vice versa*. He paid for food and clothes for at least half a year to her as compensation. But due to daily cantact with other communities, divorce now-a-days has been prohibited by their caste assembly.

Birth brings pollution for 21 days. In the case of a girl, the mother pares her nails and is allowed to touch water after 12th day, but she is not permitted to cook up to the 21st day. In the case of boy a ceremony is performed on the 21st day, when a feast is given to the invited guests and relations.

Burial of the dead is common. Under the influence of Hinduism they also cremate at times. The dead body is laid in the pit with face downwards and the head to the south. Those persons who die of cholera or small pox are buried. They observe mourning for 10 days and do not eat meat and fish. Like Hindus they perform the Sradha on the 11th day. In the month of Kartika, they perform annual Sradha by offering rice, gur, vegetables, and ghee to the deceased.

All the Koras were classified as Hindus in the Census of 1961 and continue as such. They worship Hindu gods and also their village and household deities such as Bhairabi, Gram Deoti, and ancestral spirits.

They worship these gods and goddesses, through the Brahmins. Like the Hindus, they observe Dasahara, Rahasa Purnima, Margasira masa Gurubar, Pusa Punia, Nua amkhia, Holi, Chaitra masa Mangalabar, Rakhi in Sraban and Nua Khia in Bhadrab.

They live in small houses. The walls of the houses are made of clay and wattle. The roofs are thatched with straw and forest grass. Well-to-do Koras have constructed tile-roofed houses in most of the areas.

By profession they are good earth diggers and cultivators. In course of time they had left the earth work such as digging tanks and making roads and adopted the profession of preparing Khaira (catechu).

Now-a-days most of them have stopped this profession and have taken up agriculture. According to 1961 Census, agriculture is the main source of their income. Out of 3,357 Koras, 1,668 (853 males and 815 females) were workers and 1,689 (668 males and 1,021 females) were non-workers. Among the workers, 1,020 (550 males and 470 females) were observed in cultivation, 213 (127 males and 86 females) preferred to work as agricultural labourer, 212 (49 males and 163 females) were employed in household industries. In other services 196 (100 males and 96 females) were employed. Occupation like mining, construction, trade and commerce had attracted only 27 persons. As cultivators they produce paddy, pulses, and oil-seeds from their land. Hunting is carried out at times and fishing is practised rarely.

Literacy among them is confined to 10·9 per cent of their population. Of the 368 literates, only 18 males and 2 females have studied up to Primary standard. The remaining 305 males and 43 females are literates without any educational standard.

They do not eat beef and pork. They drink much less now than they did before.

At village level the Koras have community Panchayat consisting of adults of the community. It is still active and popular among them and all disputes are settled within the community itself. In case of doubt or a persons preferring a reconsideration, an outsider is called and his decision is accepted by all. Usually matters pertaining to caste are discussed in the Panchayat.

Their community Panchayat has started social reforms. They are pressing for exclusion of their community's name from the list of Scheduled Tribes*. They emphasise that they are Surya Vansi Khetriyas and were only known as *Khaira* owing to their manufacturing of catechu.

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* G. N. Satpathy—Kora, Adivasi, 1964, p. 172

35. Religious Beliefs

Religion of the district can broadly be classified into (*i*) Hinduism, (*ii*) Islam, (*iii*) Christianity, (*iv*) Sikhism, (*v*) Jainism, (*vi*) Buddhism, and (*vii*) Mahima Dharma.

(*i*) Hinduism

The majority of people in this district profess Hinduism. They believe in the existence of Supreme God and worship Brahma, Vishnu, Maheswara and other minor deities. In 1961 Census, out of the total population of 1,028,935 they numbered 102,661.

(*ii*) Christianity

In 1961, the Christian population was 455. They are mainly found in Dhenkanal, Angul, and Chhendipada police-stations of the district. They are of various denominations such as Roman Catholics and Protestants. They observe festivals like Christmas and Easter.

(*iii*) Islam

The followers of this faith numbered 2,079 in the 1961 Census. They belive in monism. A muslim has no other God but Allah and his messenger, the Prophet Mohammed. But *Pir* worship has become a common feature among the Muslims. In Dhenkanal district there are very few tombs of the Muslim Saints where *Urs* ceremony is held. The devout Muslims keep awake for the whole night and after the recital of the *Maulood* the Chadar of the *Pir* is changed.

(*iv*) Sikhism

According to 1951 Census, the Sikhs constituted only 79 in the district. Their number in 1961 was 220 and form nearly 0·02 per cent of the total population of the district. They are immigrants from Punjab. Their ranks have swollen owing to industrialisation of the district. They are mainly found in the Talcher subdivision. At present there are three Gurudwaras in Talcher subdivision of Dhenkanal district. The Gurudwaras at Deulbera Colliery which is a temporary one was established in 1939. The Gurudwara at Talcher Colliery was established in 1940 and is a permanent one. The third Gurudwara is found at South Balanda Colliery.

(*v*) Jainism

In 1961, only 10 persons declared themselves as followers of Jainism. They are mostly immigrants from western and northern India.

(*vi*) Buddhism

The Buddhists with an aggregate of 10 represent a microscopic minority of immigrants. It is evident from the 1961 Census that this religion could not penetrate into this district in its proselytising mission.

(*vii*) **Mahima Dharma**

This religion is also called Alekh Dharma. Its founder was Mahima Gosain whose name, parentage and place of birth as well as caste are not known. He appeared as a youngman at Puri in 1826. His disciples believe that he was living in the Himalayas and is an incarnation of Param Brahma. After making his appearance at Puri in 1826 he moved about Khandagiri, Udayagiri, and Dhauligiri for 12 years. Then he went to Kapilas Hill in Dhenkanal district and lived there for 24 years, in what disciples of Mahima believe as self-meditation. The story goes that the Raja of Dhenkanal used to send him milk every day and other disciples used to send him fruits. After spending 36 years in preparation he started teaching his gospel of Mahima from 1862. He travelled widely till 1876, when he passed away at Joranda in Dhenkanal district. During his travels he made many disciples and established many centres of Mahima cult known as *Tungi.* During this period his leading disciple was Gobinda Das Baba. For the sincere devotion of Bhima Bhoi, a blind Khond boy, Mahima Gosain blessed and imparted instructions to him. He also gave him power to compose poems on Mahima Dharma. Four Brahmins were appointed to take down what Bhima Bhoi was singing. The result of this has been a number of books such as, *Stuti Chintamani, Brahma Nirupana Gita, Bhajan Mala, Chautisa,* etc., which are in great demand.

The leader of the cult is known as *Adhyakhya.* At present there are two *Adhyakhyas,* namely, Brahma Abadhuta Biswanath Das Baba, and Brahma Abadhuta Rajiba Charan Das Baba. The head of the cult today is Biswanath Baba. Under the committee of *Adhyakhyas* are the Para Sanyasis who are also known as Baba. They wear bark of the Kumbhi tree (Careya arborea, Roxb) held by a belt of Murga (Sanseviera Roxburghiana) fibre. Because they wear the bark they are also called *Balkal Dhari* which means the wearer of the bark. And because the bark is of the Kumbhi tree they are also known as Kumbhipatias among the common people. A junior class of Sanyasi known as Apara Sanyasis wear saffron cloth held by a belt of Murga fibre. Under them are Bairagis who wear only saffr on cloth. The above three classes, i. e., Bairagis, Apara, and Para Sa nyasis have given up home life and move about preaching Mahima Dharma. They lead a severely austere life. Also, there are Gruhastha Bhaktas in this cult. (For details on Mahima Dharma see Appendix given at the end of this book).

36. Manners and Customs

(*i*) **Connected with Child birth**

Among Hindu castes, the mother is considered unclean for 12 days after giving birth to a child. Only the mid-wife contacts her during this period. The umbilical cord is cut by a Dhai (mid-wife) with the

help of sea shell or knife. It is then secretly buried underground near the house or within the courtyard. On the sixth day, a ceremony called 'Sasthi' is observed in which Sasthi Devi, the goddess of fate, is worshipped in the labour room by five or seven women. The period of pollution (Chhutikia) ends on the twelveth day. After that, normal life of the mother is resumed. On the twenty-first day, *Ekoisa* or the name giving ceremony is observed. The first hair-cutting ceremony is performed usually after completion of one year. Those who like, perform the ear-boring ceremony after completion of 4 years 4 months and 4 days.

Rituals connected with child birth of Juangs have been given at page 114.

Among Bhuiyas, the navel cord is cut by the farher's mother (Aji) or by some other woman standing in the same relationship to the baby. She is called the *Suruni* or mid-wife*. The umbilical cord of a male child is cut by means of an arrow and in case of female child a bamboo splinter is used. On the eight day, purification is done--the room and clothes are washed.

On the thirteenth day, only the family members accept drinking water from the child's mother. After four months, the final purification ceremony takes place.

Among Kharias, a woman belonging to the tribe becomes the mid-wife and cuts the umbilical cord by an arrow or a knife. Previously a bamboo splinter was being used as knife. They bury the umbilical cord in a small pit under their door-way. When the stump of navel cord dries up it is put in the same pit where the umbilical cord was put. The impurity continues till the navel stump dries up and finally falls off. The Shuddom ceremony ceremonially removes the pollution of the whole family. When the pollution is over, name-giving ceremony takes place. Usually the grand-father or grand-mother suggestes the child's name. They do ear-boring but the hair-tying ceremony is gradually losing its importance due to contact with modern civilization.

(ii) Mortuary rightes

The Hindus generally cremate the dead body. The corpse is carried to the cremation ground on a bier called *Kokei* by relatives. Before being carried to the cremation ground the body is given a sacred bath and is wrapped by a piece of new cloth. The Dhoba (washerman) accompanies the body to cut the fuel for cremation. The funeral pyre is lit by the eldest son who applies fire to the mouth of the dead. The performance is called *Mukhagni*. After cremation all return home after washing themselves. A period of pollution is observed for ten days. On the tenth day, ablutions take place. Shaving and nail paring is done.

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* S. C. Roy—The Hill Bhuiyas of Orissa, p. 180

Earthen cooking pots are thrown away. After this, the family members become purified. To mark this, a feast to the kith and kin is given on the eleventh day.

Mortuary rites of the Juangs have been given at page 116.

Among Bhuiyas, persons who die of snake bite, cholera or smallpox are buried and those killed by tiger are cremated. Children of tender age are buried. The eldest son throws the first handful of earth on the corpse placed in the pit. Then it is filled by others. After returning from the cremation ground the persons shave their head and pare their nails. The clothes of the dead are given to washerman. The purification is done by changing the old clothes, old earthen pots and vassels. A feast is given to cognates.

The Kharias bury the dead body. In some Hinduised families or well-to-do families cremation is practised. Every Kharia village has a graveyard of its own. Paddy, empty pitches, oil and wick are carried with the corpse. As soon as the corpse is taken out of the house, somebody shuts the doors immediately. The period of pollution continues for nine days. During this period all types of rejoicing feast and food are prohibited.

37. Inter-Caste Relations

In the social structure of castes and tribes in the district, we find two distinct sub-structures, the Hindu and the Tribal. In the Hindu social structure there are many castes who interact among themselves. There also exists inter relationship among the tribes and relationship is found to have extended from the castes to the tribes.

Within the Hindu social structure the *Jajamani* system yet prevails and there are mutual rights and obligations among them. This relation is important from the ritualistic as well as from economic points of view. For example, the Brahman discharges his services as a priest. So also the washerman and the barber discharge their respective services. There are certain untouchable castes who remain at the periphery of the structural whole and are entitled to perform certain prescribed duties. These untouchables are not shaved by the barbers and the washerman does not wash their clothes. Under the *Jajmani* system the payment for the services are made by cash or kind. The payment may vary from household to household and is more or less determined by economic status of the family.

Each of the castes in the structure maintains its separate identity and functions as an endogamous unit. There are, however, certain castes whose boundaries are flexible. It may be mentioned here that certain castes like Karans, Mohantis and Khandaits marry among themselves, although such cases occur in limited number.

Under the impact of urbanization and industrialisation, the Hindu social structure is gradually losing its cohesiveness and solidarity. The *Jajamani* system is gradually waning and is being replaced by cash payment system. Thus the spirit of co-operation which was previously the keynote in Hindu social structure is gradually breaking. The relationships are becoming more and more commercialised and mechanical.

Each tribe maintains a separate identity. No inter-marriage is allowed among them.

38. Property and inheritance

(*i*) Joint Family System

Joint family system predominates the Hindu society although there are certain exceptions to it. The members of the family contribute a portion of their net income to a common pool for the benefit of the entire family. If some members live outside for earning, the joint family system gets modified. In case of frequent quarrels this system tends to break down. It so happens that the brothers with different levels of income do not pull on well together as a result of which joint family system disintegrates.

Joint family system is generally not found among the tribals. The joint family exists among them till the sons are married. After marriage sons live in a separate house and have separate hearths of their own Nucleus family (with parents and their unmarried sons and daughters) is the predominant variety.

When the joint family breaks the property is equally divided among all the sons and the father is entitled to get an equal share. After the death of the father, the final division of property takes place. Mother does not get any share but she has the right to be maintained by the sons. The Hindus of this district are governed by the Banaras School of Mitakshara Law. The Bengali residents, however, are governed by the Dayabhag School of Hindu Law. The Muslims follow the Hanafi School of Mohammedan Law.

(*ii*) Transfer of Property

The tribes follow their traditional rules for transfer of property. They are not much affected by the civil rules. They take shelter of the rules whenever any dispute regarding the transfer becomes acute.

Transfer of property through wills is very rare. When an old father thinks it necessary to provide for any dependent daughter, he at times takes resorts to a will giving her a part of his property as equivalent to her dowry.

39. Marriage and Morals

(i) Monogamy, Polygamy and Polyandry

Monogamy is the law and is the general rule. Polyandry does not exist.

The practice of keeping concubines or kept-women is seldom found among the tribes although it prevails to a limited extent among some of the Hindu castes. Almost always the concubine belongs to a caste lower than that of the man who keeps her.

(ii) Traditional restrictions on marriage alliance

Among the non-tribals the members follow *gotra* exogamy and although this is generally followed by the Brahman caste, other castes often ignore it. Marraiage with the maternal uncle's daughter is not allowed among the higher castes.

Sexual union within the same clan is contemptuous and is considered to be a grave social offence in the Kharia tribe. The sexual union of a Kharia woman with a man of another tribe or caste is not excusable. They have certain prohibited degrees of relationship and breach of rules leads to ex-communication and such other punishments by tribal assembly.

Practice prevalent among Juangs have been given at pages 114-115

(iii) Marriage customs and rituals including dowry system

In the Juang marrigage "The first move in the elaborate negotiations" is for the boy's parents to go and have a look at the girl proposed. They say to each other, "Will she be good for our boy? Then on Friday they cowdung their house, make a pattern on the ground with turmeric and the boy's father takes the omens by grain-divination, asking 'Will their whole lives move together or not' ? It is most important that attention should be paid to these omens." [1] The following instance cited by Dr. Elwin is interesting in this connection. "In Korguda (Dhenkanal)the Padhan examined three piles of rice for his son's marriage. None was favourable, but he decided under strong pressure from his wife (who threatened to leave him if he abandoned the marriage) to go ahead. Within a year his son died."[2]

After a week or so of the grain-divination a messenger is sent to the bride's house and a man from groom's side visits the house of the bride through the knowledge of the headman of the village. The groom pays a bride price to the bridal party and the contents of it are exhibited before the elders of the village for their appreciation. After this the date of the marriage is fixed.

1. V. Elwin, Notes on the Juang-Man in India, 1948, p. 98
2. Ibid, p. 98

"In the marriage customs of all the three sections of the Kharias, we further meet with rites such as joining of the couple's hands, tying together of their garments, and their eating and drinking out of the same vessel, all symbolising union not only of the body but also of souls between husband and wife. Such rites as the first cooking of food by the bride, in new vessels, and both bride and bridegroom first offering of this food to the groom's ancestor spirits, and then serving food to his clan-fellows and other invited tribe fellows, symbolise not only the mystic spiritual union of the couple but also the communion of the bride with the husband's clan and community and her incorporation into it. The change of social status of the wedded couple is, as we have seen, symbolised by their putting on pith crowns at marriage and wearing new clothes, and abstaining, since after marriage, from taking cooked food and drink at the hands of other castes and tribes. Ceremonial bathing and anointing of the body with turmeric paste and drinking of sacrificial blood are among the means adopted to cleanse the couple from past 'sins', and to neutralise the mutual dangers apprehended from sexual contact. It is particularly in the folk-ritual of a Hindu marriage that we find analogues of some of the salient marriage-rites of the present day Kharias." [1]

(iv) Marriage of Widows, Divorce

About widow marriage and divorce among the Juangs Dr. Elwin states as follows :

"The actual ceremony of divorce which is rarely practised, is very simple. The elders assemble and the Bhaitar sets out five sarai leaves in the name of the twelve Bhuitar and twelve Bhuitarni, on each he places a small leaf-cup of liquor and the husband there salutes every-one. The elders say, "This house is now broken. Let there be no more quarrels. May you eat well and live well. The husband often has to pay a fine to the elders". [2]

"The Kharias, like other Munda tribes, permit the re-marriage of widows. Generally it is a widower who marries a widow. But even a bachelor sometimes, though comparatively rarely, takes a widow for his wife. In such a marriage the wishes of the woman are consulted. A widow desiring to remarry, generally goes, after her husband's death, to live with her parents if they are alive". [3]

In the Kharia society the husband and wife can divorce each other on certain grounds. Sexual offence committed by any of the partners, sterility of the wife and thievish propensities or negligence of duties on the part of the husband lead very often to divorce. In such cases the village Panchayats give the final decision.

1. S. C. Roy, The Kharias, pp 279—281
2. V. Elwin, Notes on the Juang, Man in India, 1948, p. 105
3. S. C. Roy, The Kharias, 1937, p. 271-272

In non-tribal society divorce and widow re-marriage, though permitted, are rare.

(v) Economic dependence of women and their place in society

In non-tribal society the women is dependent on the male folk whether father, brother or husband. The daughter's right to property is hardly ever enforced. Among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes she works and earns though she does not inherit property.

Among the non-tribals the low-castes such as Dom, Pana, and Hadi women enjoy an equal status with men. Among other castes, specially among Brahmans and Karans, women are completely dependent upon men and are considered inferior to them in all walks of life.

(vi) Civil Marriage

Prior to 1954 Special Marriages were being solemnised and registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1872. In the year 1954 the Parliament enacted the Special Marriage Act, 1954 with certain modifications. It also repealed the old Act of 1872. This new Act was enforced on the first day of January, 1955 and the Government of Orissa framed certain rules called Orissa Special Marriage Rules, 1955 for implementation of the Act. The State Government has also issued notification appointing District Sub-Registrars and Sadar Sub-Registrars to exercise the powers and perform the functions of marriage officers under the Act within their respective jurisdiction. Under this law, marriages between two persons can be solemnised on an application made to the concerned marriage officer, provided they satisfy the conditions laid down in the law. Upon the marriage being solemnised a certificate to the effect will be entered in the register kept by the marriage officer for the purpose. Since 1961 very few such marriages took place in Dhenkanal district.

The following figures show the incidence of Civil marriage in this district * :

Year	Number of marriages
(1)	(2)
1961	1
1962	3
1963	1
1964	Nil
1965	2
1966	Nil
1967	Nil
1968	2
1969	Nil
1970	Nil

* SOURCE—District Registrar, Dhenkanal.

40. Home Life

(i) Housing

According to 1961 Census * the total number of census houses recorded in the district was 187,727. The following table indicates the distribution of various types of houses in Dhenkanal district :

Type of census houses	Census Houses	
	Number	Percentage to total No. of census houses
1	2	3
Total number of census houses ..	187,727	1,00·00
Census houses vacant at the time of house-listing.	3,891	2·07
Dwelling ..	155,592	82·88
Shop-*cum*-dwelling ..	882	0·47
Workshop-*cum*-dwelling ..	14,316	7·63
Hotels, sarais, tourist homes and inspection houses.	494	0·26
Shop excluding eating houses ..	2,872	1·53
Business houses and offices ..	483	0·26
Factories, workshops and worksheds	1,072	0·57
Schools, and other educational institutions including training classes, coaching and shop classes.	1,505	0·80
Restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.	28	0·01
Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar).	1,475	0·79
Public health and medical institutions, hospitals, health centres, doctors' clinics, dispensaries, etc.	225	0·12
Others ..	4,892	2·61

* Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part IV-B, pp. 22—25

Out of 187,727 census houses , 170,790 or 90·98 per cent were used as dwellings, shop-*cum*-dewllings and workshop-*cum*-dwellings, 3,891 or 2·07 per cent were vacant and the rest 13,046 or 6·95 per cent were used for non-residential purposes such as hotels, shops, offices, factories, schools, restaurants, places of entertainment and hospitals. Of the total, 178,067 (or 94·85per cent) houses were in rural areas and 9,660 (or 5·15 per cent) in urban areas. Taking the district as a whole, on an average out of every 1,000 census houses 20 were vacant as against 980 which were occupied. The district average was exceeded by the subdivisions of Kamakhyanagar, Angul, Talcher and Pal Lahara where the proportion of vacant houses was 23,21,26 and 32 respectively. In all other subdivisions the proportion was less than the district average, the smallest being 12 in Athmallik subdivision. Very few houses remain vacant owing to many reasons. Most probably the house owners do not like to give the houses on hire during their absence because when they return home, they want to utilise again.

According to 1961 Census* the number of household was 39,439 as compared to dwelling houses which numbered 1,70,790. In Dhenkanal district 38,436 or 97·45 per cent of the households lived in owned houses and the rest in rented premises. It is estimated that the proportion of owned houses was comparatively less in towns than in villages. While in urban areas 84·29 per cent of the households lived in their own houses, in rural areas this percentage was as high as 98·09. In villages, very few people lived in rented houses.

Housing facilities in the district appear to be on the whole inadequate. 20 per cent sample housing census conducted during 1961 Census * disclosed that as many as 39·37per cent of the total sample households in the district lived in two-roomed houses,19·79 per cent in houses with single rooms,16·83 per cent in houses with three rooms and11·74.per cent and 12·16 per cent live in four and five-roomed houses respectively. It is estimated from the census table that 2·21per cent male and female occupied single room on an average.

(ii) Rural Housing

The use of mud, reeds and bamboos as wall materials, is prevalent in rural areas due to easy availability of the materials. According to the census of 1961 ** (Table is given in the Appendix to this chapter), as many as 66·89 per cent houses in rural areas of the district were built

* Census of India, 1961. Vol. XII, Orissa, Part, IV-B. pp. 64—67
* *Ibid*. pp. 338—340
** *Ibid*, pp. 302—305

of mud (as against 75·25 per cent in the State as a whole), 28·82 per cent had bamboo and reed walls, 2·10 per cent walls built with unburnt bricks and 1·19 per cent with stone.

As regards roofing material 98·48 per cent of the dwellings had roofs of grass, leaves, reeds and bamboos and 0·48 per cent had tiled roofs and 0·31 per cent each had asbestos cement sheets and brick and lime roofs. The rest had concrete and corrugated iron sheets.

In majority of village houses people use beaten earth and cow-dung as flooring material. They prefer cowdung because it is belived to possess certain antiseptic properties. Well-to-do people use stone and cement in the construction of floor.

(iii) Urban Housing

In urban areas too, mud is the principal material in use in the construction of walls. 71·37 per cent of the urban houses had mud walls, 22·38 per cent had walls built with brunt brick and 4·87 per cent had grass and bamboo walls. The rest had stone, unburnt bricks and timber walls.

The use of grass, bamboo and reeds as roofing material is common in rural areas. 4.81 per cent of the dwellings in urban areas had asbestos cement sheet roofs, 3.66 per cent had tiled roofs, 3·33 per cent had brick and lime roofs, and 3·37 per cent had concrete and corrugated iron roofs.

The impact of economic development, contact with the outside world and availability of building materials like cement, iron rods, metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets etc., have brought some changes in the types of dwellings in the rural and urban areas. The houses of the higher income group are more spacious and ventilated . In most of the houses modern conveniences are also found.

(iv) Furniture and Decoration

Although the houses of people are built with mud and often thatched with straw they present an aesthetic appearance. In rural areas the dwelling houses are sometimes plastered with red ochre and painted with various types of *alpana marks*. On festive occasions like marriage and child birth the house is invariably painted to provide a pleasing appearance. On Thursdays in the month of Margasira *alpanas* are given on the floors to welcome the goddess of wealth. The doors of the houses are often artistically carved with geometrical and floral designs and also with figures of birds and animals.

Although tribal art is greatly influenced by religion, it exhibits a few decorative forms which appear to be secular. There are decorations and woodcarvings on the Juang and Saora doors. Men, animals, creepers, fish and other linear carvings are distinctly marked specially on the doors of the Juangs. There are also beautiful *alapana* marks on tribal walls as well as on the walls of non-tribal people in the district. Now-a-days under the influence of outside contact the artistic outburst is becoming more utilitarian than decorative.

In urban areas, houses of well-to-do families are decorated with door and window screens, decorative mirrors, flower-pots and table lamps. Some of the house walls are also decorated with pictures of Gods and Goddesses, eminent leaders of the nation, and film stars.

In urban households, various types of furniture are in use for comfortable living. The rich people have bed steads, almirah, chairs and tables. The tribals have not become furniture-minded.

(v) Dress

Now-a-days people are using European garments like trousers shirts, or coats. These garments are not only found in urban areas but also have infiltrated into villages. Trousers, even drain pipe trousers, and bush shirts are commonly used by school and college students. Elderly males of middle and high classes wear *Dhoti* (waist cloth) and shirt. The people of lower class put on only *Dhoti* and use *gamuchha* (napkin). *Dhoti* worn with *Kachha* (one end of the cloth passed between the thighs and is tucked in at the back) is the style prevalent in this district. The poor people do not generally wear any upper garment in their village homes. While out on a visit, they put a short piece of *chadar* or *gamuchha* on the left shoulder. The peasants usually wrap a piece of napkin or towel loosely round the head while working in the fields.

All women irrespective of castes and social conditions wear *Sari* (the single unsewn cloth). In urban areas, a good number of women wear *Sari* and blouse (sewn garment used to cover breast) while in rural areas *Sari* is used to cover lower as well as upper part of the body. Differences are also noticed in mode of wearing and length of *Sari* used. Regarding the position of the *Sari* it is observed that the *Sari* hangs at the back from the front and invariably rests on the left shoulder. In general, it is noticed that in this district women draw the *orhni* (veil) on the head.

The male Bhuiyas usually wear a small cloth round the waist but the poor wear only a strip of perineal cloth kept in its place by a string round the waist. They wear long cloth at the time of dancing and going to

market. A very poor man uses a napkin for an upper garment on such occasions. Now-a-days the plains Bhuiyas are using shirt, banians and mill-made clothes . The females use mill-made *saris.*

The Kharias of Dhenkanal use Khadia. This is a piece of loin cloth seven to ten inches in width and about one yard and a half in length. It is passed between the thighs and wound round the waist. The children up to twelve years use this cloth. Besides Khadia, adult Kharias also use Kardhani (which is a piece of cloth twelve to fourteen inches in width and two to three yards in length). This Kardhani hangs down about twelve inches from the waist towards the thigh while going out to market or other places and in winter. they cover their body with a long sheet of thick loin cloth. This loin cloth is known in Kharia as *Borroka*. The Kharia women wear on the waist a *lahanga* which is a loin cloth. about 2 yards long and 2½ feet wide with or without red or black borders and reaching down to the knees. Some women now covering their breasts either by using a long *lahanga* or a separate cloth called *Rago-lutni* round the chest.

In the past the Juangs were using leaf dress. Dalton in his book "Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal", published in 1872 (Reprinted in 1960) and Elwin in "Man in India ", Vol. 28, 1948, have described the leaf dress of the Juangs.[1] They used leaves as dress because long soft leaves were abundant in the forest. Owing to their leaf dress Hunter in his book "Orissa" published in 1872 has described the Juangs as leaf wearing tribes. The impact of civilization has changed their traditional costums. *Dhoti*, *Sari*, even shirts are being used by them. Now-a-days they are like other non-tribals in the matter of dress. A piece of *dhoti* and a napkin is ordinarily used by the Juang male and a piece of *Sari*, mill made or hand -woven, is used by females. The females do not use under garments.

(*vi*) Ornaments

Usually people in rural and urban areas use ornaments made of gold, silver, copper, brass, etc. The principal indigenous ornaments are given below :

1. Head	..	(*a*) Gojikathi	(ଗୋଜିକାଠି)
		(*b*) Chauri Mundi	(ଚଉଁରୀମୁଣ୍ଡି)
		(*c*) Banka Deuria	(ବାଙ୍କଡେଉଁରିଅ)
		(*d*) Kiapatara	(କିଆପତର)
2. Neck	..	(*a*) Sarukanthi	(ସରୁକଣ୍ଠି)
		(*b*) Champa Kadha	(ଚମ୍ପାକଢ)
		(*c*) Suki Hara	(ସୁ'କିହାର)
		(*d*) Adhuli Hara	(ଅଧୁଲିହାର)
		(*e*) Tanka Hara	(ଟଙ୍କାହାର)

1. What Elwin photographed was not spontaneous. It was a dress rehearsal of what existed long a go (Reported by Nirmal Kumar Bose)

3. Ear	..	(*a*) Phasia	(ଫାଶିଆ)
		(*b*) Baliguna	(ବାଲିଗୁଣା)
		(*c*) Jaulinoli	(ଜାଲିଁନୋଲି)
4. Nose	..	(*a*) Dandi	(ଦଣ୍ଡୀ)
		(*b*) Notha	(ନୋଥ)
		(*c*) Phuli	(ଫୁଲି)
		(*d*) Naka Chana	(ନାକଚଣା)
5. Hand	..	(*a*) Gazara	(ଗଜରା)
		(*b*) Bataphala	(ବାଃଫଲ)
		(*c*) Bida	(ବିଡା)
		(*d*) Tikha	(ଟିଖା)
		(*e*) Pane	(ପଣି)
		(*f*) Taeta	(ଟାଏଟ)
6. Waist	..	(*a*) Gotha	(ଗୋଠ)
		(*b*) Antasuta	(ଅଣ୍ଟାସୁତା)
7. Leg	..	(*a*) Goda Mudi	(ଗୋଡମୁଦି)
		(*b*) Bala	(ବଳା)
		(*c*) Pauza	(ପାଉଁଜ)
		(*d*) Jhuntia	(ଝୁଣ୍ଟିଆ)
		(*e*) Mala	(ମଲ)

These ornaments, though still in vogue in country-side, are being discarded in urban areas by educated class. Women in well-to-do families are using necklaces of different varieties, bracelets, armlets, chains and ear-rings. Nose ornaments are gradually disappearing. Instead of heavy ornaments they are using light and attractive ornaments for nose, ear and hand. Males do not normally wear any ornament except rings.

Now-a-days very few original tribal ornaments are worn. The tribal people are almost entirely depending on the outside market in so far as the procurement of ornaments is concerned. Flowers, feathers, beads and other wild nuts (Kaincha) and *cawri* shells were commonly used in the past. Necklaces of wooden and earthen beads, stones, and shells were used commonly by the tribals. Now-a-days the necklaces of bronze, silver, bell-metal and other metal are purchased from the bazar and are used. At present they are able to have multitude of ornaments, to display in all parts of the body. Tattoo marks sometimes found on their bodies may be regarded as just the corollary of ornaments.

(*vii*) **Food**

The people of Dhenkanal usually consume rice, Atta (flour), pulses, gram, vegetables, meat, fish and eggs. Various kinds of savoury, sweets, curd, milk and milk products are also consumed by the well-to-do families. The commonest cooking media are Dalda (hydrogenated vegetable oil), mustard-oil, and ground nut oil. Only on festive occasions people use *ghee*. Most of the people take very simple diet consisting of two or three items per meal. Boiled rice, *dal* (lentil soup) and vegetable are the usual items of food. Chuda (flattened rice), *mudhi* (pop rice) and *pahkal* (boileded rice left over night steeped in an excess of water) are the usual daily food for an average family. Sometimes *chapati* or *roti* of *atta* and vegetable curry are taken at night by the upper classes. During last fifty years tea has become popular as a beverage among all classes. Even in rural areas tea is a regular item in the morning and in the afternoon.

Most of the tribes consume rice, millets, pulses, beans, sweet potatos and other vegetables. Their diet is also supplemented by fruits, roots and tubers collected from the forest. The tribal people usually eat *bainga*, *pitaru* and *turkiaru* roots either by steaming, boiling or roasting. They use salt, chillies, turmeric, garlic and oil to make the food palatable In an average tribal family, the items of food are only two, namely, rice and pulses or vegetables and sometimes cooked meat. The Kora and the Matya tribes do not eat beef, and pork. The Hill Juangs still continue to eat beef and buffalo meat, but in Dhenkanal beef and buffalo meat are strictly prohibited. The Juangs eat fish, hare (Alang), Sambar (Seran), barking deer (Kutra), bison (Sayneo) and birds. Like other tribes, the Bhuiyas, the Juangs and the Kharias are also fond of taddy Mandia or rice beer and liquor made from *mahul*. In Pal Lahara taddy is used as daily diet among the Juangs.

41. Community Life

(*i*) **Pilgrim Centres and Jatras**

There are a number of small pilgrim centres in different parts of the district, famous among them being the temples of Lord Chandrasekhar at Kapilas, Rameswar at Tentulisinga in Kamakhyanagar sub-division. The account of these places are dealt with in Chapter XIX. A few lines on Kapilas and Tentulisinga are given below :

(*ii*) **Kapilas**

A hill range in Dhenkanal district, the biggest peak of which is 2,239 feet high. It has a perennial spring whose water is reputed to have medicinal value. There is the temple of Lord Chandrasekhar on the hill. It is a pilgrim centre. On Sivaratri in February-March a large fair is held here every year and continues for two days. About 60,000 people congregate here during this festival.

(iii) Tentulisinga

The temple of Rameswar is situated in this village. A big fair is annually held here at the time of Dola (Holi) festival. The fair is observed with great ceremony and is attended by several thousands of people.

(iv) Jatras

There are many Jatra centres in the district and people gather there on various ceremonial occasions. The following table * presents detailed information about these centres:

Occasion	Name of place	Approximate number of persons attending	Month
1	2	3	4
1. Makar Jatra ..	Nadhara (Motanga P.S.)	10,000	January
2. Magha Saptami ..	Kamalang (Motanga P.S.)	20,000	January
3. Mahima Mela ..	Joranda (Gondia P.S.)	50,000	February
4. Sivaratri ..	Kapilas (Gondia P.S.)	60,000	February
5. Dola Jatra ..	Bhuban (Bhuban P.S.)	20,000	March
6. Hingula Jatra ..	Gopalprasad (Colliery P.S.)	10,000	April
7. Ratha Jatra ..	Dhenkanal	15,000	July
8. Ramachandi Jatra	Kosala1 (Chhendipada P.S)	25,000	August
9. Lakhmipuja ..	Dhenkanal Town	15,000	October
10. Lovi Thakurani Jatra. ..	Gada Santri (Angul P.S.)	15,000	November

* District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961, pp. 277—283

(v) Communal Dance

Communal dances are many dimensional, such as, marital, ritualistic, ecstatic, and funeral, etc. Such dances are always accompanied by music which makes them more enjoyable. It is generally said that music is the dance of words and dance is the music of limbs, and so dance and music are complementary to one another.

In the district of Dhenkanal, tribals as well as non-tribal people enjoy their respective communal dances. A brief account of some of the dances is given here.

The 'animal ballet' of the Juang has been described by Dalton, "They made their appearance at night and danced by torch light, it was a wild weird-like sight."[1]

In the Juang community there are many types of dances observed by Dr. Elwin. They are pigeon dance, deer dance, boar dance, elephant dance, snake dance, bear dance, kod dance, peacock dance, vulture dance, and cock and hen dance, etc. Now-a-days, dance has degenerated to a great extent. They are now, under the influence of outside contact, not willing to declare facts about their dance in the past to the outsiders. The Changu, a big tambourine, the Ghagudu, a kind of drum and flute are the musical instruments found in their community. On festive occasions as well as in marriage ceremonies they drink and dance merrily even at times throughout the night. There are many folk songs which are also sung at the time of dance.

"Kharia youths of both sexes dance together. In a few dances, the dancers of the two sexes divide themselves in two or more separate rows; and in some dances old men and women dance together, though a few young persons, too, may sometimes join in those dances. In most dances, a few young men play on drums and stand in front of the dancers a little apart. These youngmen begin a song and, when they have sung a distich or a stanza, the dancers take it up and repeat it, or the end-lines only, in chorus, and all dance to the tune of the song"[2].

In the Kharia community there were many types of dances such as, the Hariao dance, Kinbhar or court-yard dances, Halka dance, Kudhing or Jatra dances, and Jadura dance , etc.

42. Festivals

Durga Puja, Dipavali, Shiva Ratri, and Holi are the principal festivals of the Hindus. In these festivals number of tribals also participate. The Muslims observe Muharram, Shabe-barat, Ramzan, Id, Bakrid and Feteha Dwazdahum. The important festivals of the Christians are Christmas, and Easter. Tribals observe the following festivals :—

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1. V. Elwin, Note on the Juang, Man in India, 1948, p. 77.
2. S. C. Roy, The Kharia, p. 476.

(*i*) **Magh Jatra**

This festivals is celebrated to mark the termination of agricultural year. It is ovbserved in the month of Magh (December-January). On this occasion a small hut is constructed and the Dihuri sets fire to it. On the following day early in the morning the Dihuri scatters a handful of paddy seeds over the ashes. Then two Pauri Bhuiyas plough the area. The Dihuri offers rice and sacrifices fowls to Boram and Gai-Sri. Then they eat the cooked rice and meat. The villagers are allowed to commence agricultural operations only after the ceremonial burning of hut, sowing of seeds and ploughing are over.

(*ii*) **Amb Nua**

This is held in February-March to mark the beginning of eating green mangoes. Mango blossoms are offered in honour of their ancestors, local gods and goddesses. Communal hunting is performed on the last day of Amba Nuakhia.

(*iii*) **Akhin Pardhi**

This is the annual hunting festivals of the Bhuiyas. It is observed in the 3rd day of the moon in the month of Chaitra (March-April). The day is fixed by the Dihuri. He also leads the hunting party. After the game is bagged, either the Dihuri or other leader takes a little blood of the game and offers it to the village goddesses. They believe that good or bad harvest depends on the quantity of game bagged.

(*iv*) **Raja**

This festival is celebrated for 3 days in mid-June. Ploughing land is forbidden for all these three days. The young boys and girls pass their time by swinging and singing on swings fastened to trees. This festival is borrowed by the tribals from coastal Orissa.

(*v*) **Gamha**

This is observed for worshipping cattle. This festival is borrowed from Oriyas and is held in the month of July-August.

(*vi*) **Guda Bua Nua**

It is observed in the month of August-September for eating new Guda rice. This day new *Guda* paddy is offered to the deities and to the ancestors.

(*vii*) **Gunda Dia**

This is held in the month of October-November. This festival is observed for offering of *tolla* paddy, saru suluir, etc., by individual families in their *tolla* fields.

(*viii*) **Pus Punei**

This is celebrated in the month of November-December to mark the beginning of the agricultural cycle of the year. On this day *tolla* land is distributed among the individual families. Marriages are not performed until Pus Punei is observed.

APPENDIX

Distribution of sample Households living in Census Houses used wholly or partly as dwelling by predominant material of wall and predominant material of roof

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Sl. No.	District/ Subdivision	Total Rural Urban	Total No. of house--holds	Predominant material of wall: Grass leaves reeds or bamboo	Timber	Mud
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Dhenkanal District	T	39,439	10,935	237	26,463
		R	37,612	10,846	235	25,159
		U	1,827	89	2	1,304
1	Dhenkanal Subdivision	T	8,870	1,985	1	6,364
		R	8,336	1,944	..	6,057
		U	534	41	1	307
2	Kamakhya n a g a r Subdivision.	T	8,651	2,656	98	5,675
		R	8,252	2,656	98	5,290
		U	399	..	..	385
3	Angul Subdivision ..	T	8,331	1,743	16	6,227
		R	7,764	1,695	16	5,884
		U	567	48	..	343
4	Talcher Subdivision	T	4,253	617	3	3,203
		R	3,926	617	2	2,934
		U	327	..	1	269
5	Athmallik Subdivision.	R	3,987	1,668	47	2,159
6	Hindol Subdivision	R	3,301	1,247	49	1,887
7	Pal Lahara Subdivision.	R	2,046	1,019	23	948

Source —Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part IV-B, Housing and Establishment, pp. 302—305.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

Sl. No.	District/Subdivision	Total Rural Urban	Predominant material of wall: Unburnt bricks	Burnt bricks	C. I. sheets or other metal sheets	Stone
1	2	3	8	9	10	11
	Dhenkanal District	T	80	1,199	16	467
		R	76	790	16	448
		U	4	409	..	19
1	Dhenkanal Subdivision	T	6	333	..	169
		R	6	152	..	165
		U	..	181	..	..
2	Kamakhyanagar Subdivision.	T	46	115	..	52
		R	46	106	..	47
		U	..	9	..	5
3	Angul Subdivision ..	T	14	216	..	100
		R	12	52	..	90
		U	2	164	..	10
4	Talcher Subdivision	T	2	353	1	73
		R	..	298	1	73
		U	2	55	..	..
5	Athmallik Subdivision.	R	8	67	14	21
6	Hindol Subdivision ..	R	4	61	1	50
7	Pal Lahara Subdivision.	R	..	54	..	2

Source —Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part IV-B., Housing and Establishment, pp 302—305.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

Sl. No.	District /Subdivision	Total Rural Urban	Predominant material of wall: Cement concrete	Predominant material of wall: All other materials	Predominant material of roofs: Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood or bamboo	Predominant material of roofs: Tiles, slate, shingle
1	2	3	12	13	14	15
	Dhenkanal District	T	21	21	38,592	248
		R	21	21	37,042	181
		U	..	..	1,550	67
1	Dhenkanal Subdivision.	T	1	11	8,651	79
		R	1	11	8,248	37
		U	..	..	403	42
2	Kamakhyanagar Subdivision.	T	6	3	8,583	25
		R	6	3	8,198	24
		U	..	..	385	1
3	Angul Subdivision ..	T	11	4	8,189	28
		R	11	4	7,718	16
		U	..	..	471	12
4	Talcher Subdivision	T	1	..	3,949	36
		R	1	..	3,658	24
		U	..	..	291	12
5	Athmallik Subdivision.	R	1	2	3,958	13
6	Hindol Subdivision	R	1	1	3,270	13
7	Pal Lahara Subdivision.	R	..	..	1,992	54

Source —Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part IV-B, Housing and Establishment, pp. 302—305.

APPENDIX—*contd.*

Sl. No.	District/Subdivision	Total Rural Urban	Predominant material of roof: Corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Concrete and stone	All other materials
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20
	Dhenkanal District	T	77	205	178	133	6
		R	50	117	117	99	6
		U	27	88	61	34	..
1	Dhenkanal Subdivision.	T	20	56	46	18	..
		R	11	13	22	5	..
		U	9	43	24	13	..
2	Kamakhyanagar Subdivision.	T	12	15	7	6	3
		R	12	4	5	6	3
		U	..	11	2	..	..
3	Angul Subdivision ..	T	18	34	41	18	3
		R	4	9	6	8	3
		U	14	25	35	10	..
4	Talcher Subdivision	T	18	92	76	82	..
		R	14	83	76	71	..
		U	4	9	..	11	..
5	Athmallik Subdivision.	R	3	3	3	7	..
6	Hindol Subdivision	R	6	5	5	2	..
7	Pal Lahara Subdivision.	R	..	..	..	..	..

Source—Census of India, 1961, Vol. XII, Orissa, Part IV-B, Housing and Establishment, pp. 302—305.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

43. Land Utilisation

The total geographical area of the district is 2,705,000 acres (1,096,000 hectares). About 39 per cent of this area is utilised for agricultural purposes—the cultivated area being 956,000 acres [1] (387,000 hectares). Forests extending over 1,569,920 acres (627,968 hectares) cover about 58 per cent of the district area.

44. Irrigation

Rivers Mahanadi and Brahmani, the two main rivers of the district have a number of tributaries. But none of them have been harnessed for irrigation. The main sources of irrigation are, therefore, either tanks or other minor irrigation projects constructed by diverting or storing water of hill streams. So there is no major irrigation project. The only medium irrigation project having an *ayacut* or irrigated area of 16,000 acres is at Derjang. (A detailed account of this project has been given separately). The irrigation coverage of the total cultivated area in the district is hardly 9 per cent. Only about 91,000 acres and 40,000 acres of land receive irrigation during Khariff and Rabi seasons respectively [2].

A list of minor irrigation projects which now irrigate about 26,000 acres during Khariff and about 600 acres during Rabi seasons has been given as Appendix I to this Chapter. Agriculture depends mainly on rainfall. As the district is very much susceptible to drought conditions on account of untimely rainfall or failure of monsoons, the minor irrigation sources (i. e., hill streams, tanks and reservoirs) have proved as a stand-by for irrigating Khariff crops. But these are not adequate in all parts of the district and do not provide water for Rabi crops.

Derjang Irrigation Project

This is a medium irrigation project and is the largest irrigation project in the district. Its construction was started in 1960 with an estimated cost of Rs. 3,72,35,900. The work was conducted under supervision of Irrigation Project Division of Hirakud Dam Project. The spill-way has been completed. Only fixing of gates and construction of a bridge are to be done. The main canal having a length of 43,288 feet is under construction After completion, the total length of the main canal will be 70,000 feet. Out of 27 distributaries and minors, 7 have been completed, and construction of the remaining ones is in progress.

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1. Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1963—p. 594
2. Small Farmers Development Agency, Dhenkanal District (1970) pp. 10-12

The project now irrigates 5,000 acres during Khariff and 950 acres during Rabi seasons. After completion of the project, the irrigable area is expected to be 16,000 acres during Khariff and 8,000 acres during Rabi.

45. Soil Conservation

(*i*) Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre, Angul

A social conservation demonstration centre has been established in 1953 over an area of 55 acres (22 hectares) at Panchamahal near Angul in the catchment of Nigra river to demonstrate to the people of the locality the benefit of taking soil conservation measures and proper land use programme. Local problems of soil conservation in the Nigra area are studied in this centre. It also executes the contour-bunding work in farmers' field, tree plantation in Government waste land, and stream-bank erosion control measures. Till 1961-62, contour-bunding was done for 1,544 acres (625 hectares), tree plantation in 400 acres (162 hectares) and control of stream-bank erosion was done in 64 acres (26 hectares).

The centre has a nursery of 10 acres (4 hectares) to meet the requirements of seed and seedling in Community Development Blocks, and of its plantation for soil conservation.

(*ii*) Soil Conservation in Brahmani Catchment

The Brahmani catchment comprises an area of 8,550 square miles (22,144·5 Sq. Km.). It is a problem river and almost every year the crop lands, orchards and villages are damaged by flood. The catchment area of river Brahmani is badly eroded due to practice of shifting cultivation by the tribal people.

During 1962-63, soil conservation programme was taken up in the sub-catchment of river Ramiala in Kamakhyanagar Subdivision. Subsequently it was extended to the following sub-catchments:

(*i*) Sankh	..	496 Sq. miles (1,285 Sq. Km.)
(*ii*) Singdajhor	..	208 Sq. miles (539 Sq. Km.)
(*iii*) Barjhar	..	258 Sq. miles (668 Sq. Km.)
(*iv*) Samakoi	..	624 Sq. miles (1,616 Sq. Km.)

In the above sub-catchments, comprehensive soil conservation measures were executed on the crop lands waste lands, and village and Khesra forests. The cultivated uplands were contour-bunded. The wastelands were planted with trees of Sisoo, Gambhar, cashew-nut, teak and bamboo. The gullies were reclaimed and farm ponds constructed.

Till the end of 1969-70, various soil conservation measures have been taken which covered 10,722 acres of land, namely, contour-bunding in 7,044 acres, tree planting in 1,998 acres and other measures in 1,680 acres. Also, 8 units of gully control structures have been completed.

46. Soil

The following types of soil are found in this district.

(*i*) Alluvial Soil

The soil is found in all the river valleys. Sugar-cane, tobacco, paddy, vegetables and fruits thrive well in this soil. Pulses and oil-seeds are also grown during Rabi season.

(*ii*) Black Clay Soil

It is found mostly in Angul Subdivision, and in patches throughout the district. The soil is very congenial for the growth of various Rabi crops, oil-seeds and pulses and is most suitable for growing orange and other citrus fruits. Paddy and vegetables are also grown to some extent

(*iii*) Red Loam Soil

The soil is found in high-lying areas and hill slopes all over the district. This is suitable for growing groundnuts, mesta, sweet potato and cotton. In the irrigated lands of Angul and Pal Lahara, orange and lemon are grown luxuriantly on this soil.

(*iv*) Sandy Loam Soil

This type of soil is found in patches throughout the district. Rabi crops and vegetables are grown on it in rainy season.

(*v*) Gravelly Soil

Mangoes, jack fruits and guavas grow on this soil, which is found in hill slopes.

(*vi*) Cleaving Loam Soil

This is found all over the district and is utilised for paddy cultivation. Rabi crops like Mung and Khesari are also raised on it.

(*vii*) Calcineous Soil

The soil is found in small patches in some parts of the district and is not suitable for any vegetation.

47. Classes of Land

O' Malley* gives the following description of various types of land in Angul which is more or less applicable to the present district of Dhenkanal:

"There are four classes of lands, known as *sarad, harfasal, bazefasal* and *toila*, the meaning of which may be gathered from the following account of the way in which land is ordinarily brought under cultivation. First of all the jungle is cut and burnt on the land, which is then ploughed up, the ashes of the jungle being ploughed into it. It is then sown with

*. L. S. S. O' Malley—Angul District Gazetteer (1908)pp. 91-92

early rice, cotton or a pulse crop, and good harvests are produced for three years without any further manuring. Such newly reclaimed land is known as *toila*. After three years if the ryot is able to apply cow-dung or other manure he does so and the land continuing under cultivation is known as *bazefasal*, which is simply reclaimed upland brought and kept under cultivation by manuring and careful tillage. If however the ryot is unable to apply manure, the land is allowed to remain uncultivated, in the course of time it lapses back into jungle and after three or four years is again brought under cultivation by the process above described".

"In *bazefasal* land prepared in this way ordinary *rabi* and *bhadoi* crops, such as mustard, maize and the castor oil plant, are grown. If it is situated in the immediate neighbourhood of and intermingled with village sites, where it receives good manuring, it is known as *harfasal* which is practically homestead land, while *bazefasal* corresponds with *bhita* or uplands of Bihar. *Toila*, as stated above, is land recently reclaimed from jungle and may be high or low. Thus, if a ryot breaks up and reclaims low land, he may allow it to go out of cultivation, and in that case it still continues to be called *toila* ; but if he surrounds it with low banks or ridges, has it irrigated, and makes it suitable for paddy cultivation, it becomes *Sarad* and is classed as such.

"*Sarad* or rice land is further sub-divided into three classes. The first class is called *nali* or *berna* and consists of low-lying land situated between ridges, within hollows, below dams and dykes, or near springs and water courses ; this is the best land for rice and it always remains moist. The second class which is called *dera* or *majhighatia*, consists of land somewhat inferior in quality situated on slopes or above the *nali* land. The third class consists of land known as *pasi* or *dhipa*, i. e., land on high levels, which receives no irrigation and is entirely dependent on the rainfall.

"*Harfasal* and *dofasal* lands are lands surrounding the village homesteads on which double crops are grown, and include vegetable gardens, plantain groves, and *pan* plantations. *Bhadoi* crops such as maize, *sawan* and *mandia* are first raised on lands of this class, when these have been reaped, tobacco, mustard, ginger, brinjals, onions, chillies, etc., are planted. *Bazefasal* lands are generally situated in the vicinity of the village and like *harfasal* are usually manured. They grow single crops such as maize, tobacco, brinjal, mustard, *saru* or arum, and the castor-oil plant.

"The *toila* lands are the high lands, other than rice fields, situated at a distance from the village homesteads, which are sometimes allowed to lie fallow for a year or two in order that they may recover fertility. They are of three classes, viz., first class or *dofasal*, second class or *ekfasal*,

and the third class land consisting of sandy or gravelly soil, which is sown in alternate years. In land of the first class *biali* rice and *harar* or *arhar* are sown together, and after the former is reaped, *birhi*, *kulthi*, or a *Bhadoi* crop of *tila* (known locally as *maghi rasi*) is sown. Sometimes also gram, coriander (*dhania*) and *muga* (Phaseolurs radiatus) are sown as single crops. On second class *tolla* land *maghi rasi*, *birhi*, *arhar*, *muga*, cotton and the castor oil plant are sown; and on third class land *kulthi*, *maghi rasi* and sweet potatoes (Kandmul), and to a very small extent *bhadoi* cotton are grown.

"Among other terms current may be mentioned *halparia* or current fallow, i. e., fields cultivated within the last three years, *purnaparia* or old fallow uncultivated for over three years or upwards, and *laikparia* or culturable waste never cultivated but fit for cultivation".

48. Crops

The total cultivated area during 1968-69 was about 450,000 hectares (1,110,000 acres). A statement showing areas under various crops and their yield has been given as Appendix II to this Chapter. Most of the cultivable area of the district is single cropped. Only on a limited portion of the land *Rabi* crops are raised besides the main Khariff crops. The crops may be divided into two main groups as follows:

(*i*) Khariff Crops

Paddy, maize, Jowar, millets, Arhar, Birhi, Mung, groundnut, til, mesta, cotton, jute, turmeric, ginger, pumpkins, sunhemp, ashgourd, cucumber, Jhinga, etc.

(*ii*) Rabi Crops

Wheat, Kulthi, gram, Jha'n Mung, Khesari, peas, til, castor, mustard, niger, sugarcane, tobacco, potol, potato, brinjal, pumpkins, beans, onions, cabbage, chillies, etc.

(*iii*) Rice

The most important of all crops is rice which covers about 80 per cent of total cultivated area. During 1968-69, area under paddy was 296,723 hectares and the rate of yield was 11·85 quintals per hectare. About 300 varieties of paddy are cultivated, which can be divided into three main groups, viz., Sarad or winter rice, Ashu or Biali rice and Laghu—literally meaning light rice.

The greater part of the paddy consists of Sarad or winter rice which is mostly cultivated on low lands. Ashu is a Bhadoi or autumnal crop sown and reaped during the rains and Laghu is an early variety grown on second and third class Sarad lands found on slopes and uplands. The broadcast method of cultivation is popular in the district. About 90

per cent of paddy lands are cultivated in this method and the rest of the lands are cultivated in transplantation method. Japanese method of cultivation has been introduced in this district which is yet to become popular among the people. Want of sufficient irrigation is a handicap and the farmer who is left to depend on monsoon hesitates to take a risk as this method requires more investment. Improved agricultural practices are being introduced in a slow but steady manner.

(iv) Pulses

Arhar or the pigeon pea (Gajanus indicus), Birhi (Phaseolus Mungo), Mung (Phaseolus radiatus), Khesari (Lathyrus sativus), Gram, Kulthi or horse gram (Dolichos biflorus), and Chana or the field-pea (Pisum-arvense) are the principal pulses cultivated in the district. 55,402 hectares of land were under cultivation of different pulses during 1968-69, and yield rate was 4·51 quintals per hectare. Arhar is taken as a mixed crop with early Biali paddy and is sown towards the end of June as a subsidiary crop on toila lands with sandy loam or red loam. Manuring is not generally taken up. Birhi and mung are sown (by broadcasting) on high lands as single crop towards mid-July. Jhain Mung and Khesari, are cultivated as second crops after paddy.

(v) Oil Seeds

Groundnut, mustard, castor, sesamum and linseed are the notable oil seeds produced in this district. During 1968-69, 30,277 hectares were under cultivation of various oil seeds. For area break-up and yield rate, see Appendix II to this Chapter.

Oil-seeds like groundnut, castor, til and mustard are extensively cultivated in Angul Agricultural district.* Linseed and niger are cultivated only in Pal Lahara. Groundnut, Castor and Til grow during Khariff season under rain-fed conditions. Mustard, linseed and niger are cultivated during Rabi season with lift irrigation from streams, tanks or wells. Groundnut Seed Multiplication Scheme has been implemented from 1966-67. Loans in shape of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides are supplied to cultivators who repay the loans in shape of seeds. These seeds are again diverted to other districts for launching the seed multiplication programme.

(vi) Wheat, Ragi and Maize

During 1968-69, 190 hectares were under wheat cultivation, 3,621 hectares under Ragi cultivation and 3,986 hectares under maize cultivation. Maize is grown in Khariff season on homestead lands and hill slopes as a dry crop and as a garden crop in Rabi season.

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*. Composed of Angul, Banarpal, Chhendipada, Talcher, Kaniha, Athmallik, Kishorenagar, and Pal Lahara C. D. Blocks.

Wheat is grown as an irrigated crop in Athmallik, Kamakhyanagar and Angul subdivisions. It is sown in Rabi season, towards the middle part of October.

(*vii*) **Fibre crops**

The important fibre crops of the district are cotton, jute and mesta. During 1968-69, 3,149 hectares of land were under cultivation of these crops.

Cultivation of mesta has become popular among the farmers of the district. About 3,086 hectares of land were utilised for its cultivation during 1968-69 and 13,021 bales produced. Bimalai mesta a late crop is gradually replacing the local variety, as it is giving more yield which is about 8 to 10 quintals of fibre per hectare. It is grown mostly in Kamakhyanagar subdivision.

(*viii*) **Sugar-cane**

This is one of the important cash crops of the district. It covered an area of 2,780 hectares and 17,628 metric tonnes of *Gur* were produced during 1968-69.

Sugar-cane plantation requires thorough preparation of the soil for which heavy cowdung manuring is made without top dressing. Fertilisers are seldom used. Improved varieties have been introduced and are grown throughout the district.

(*ix*) **Tobacco**

Tobacco is not cultivated on a large scale in this district. Only 478 hectares (1968-69) were under cultivation. Transplantation is done in September on *khas* lands which are generally fertile. The yield per hectare was 3·49 quintals of dry leaf.

(*x*) **Vegetables**

Khariff vegetables are grown on uplands, hill slopes and on well drained Khariff lands. Basal dressing of cowdung is given and fertilisers are also applied. Lady's finger, snake-gourd, bottle gourd, pumpkin, brinjal, ridge, gourd, arum and cucumber, etc., are produced as rainy vegetables. 17,981 hectares of land were under cultivation of vegetables during 1968-69.

Rabi vegetables are transplanted earlier for early marketing. Transplanting commences in August. Compost, oil-cake and chemical fertilisers are applied while preparing the fields. Cabbage, cauliflower, radish, knolkhol, bean, tomato and brinjal are produced as winter vegetables.

During 1968-69, 1,323 hectares of land were under potato cultivation. Compost, oil-cake, super-phosphate, Ammonium sulphate, etc., are applied and the plantation is done during mid-October to mid-November. The cultivators generally prefer the early varieties, which yield about 40 quintals per hectare.

(xi) Fruits

Fruit plants like orange, guava and jack fruits are raised from seeds and planted at the commencement of rains without any manuring. Now people have become conscious of the profitability of growing various fruit trees, as a result of which there is extensive plantation of mango and other grafts. There is a number of fruit farms in the district which have been described elsewhere in this Chapter.

The scope for extension of horticulture is already there. In this connection, the following is quoted from the report of Small Farmers Scheme*. "This district has enough scope for the development of horticulture in Angul, Pal Lahara and Athmallik. The climate of these areas are very much favourable for the growth of citrus, grapes and other such fruits. The small farmers who are unable to grow paddy and other cereals in the dry lands may be encouraged for plantation of fruit orchards, namely, Mango, Jack fruit, Orange, Banana and Grapes. The cost of cultivation per acre is estimated at Rs. 500. The high land around Kapilas hills is very suitable for growing mango plants as the area is not at all suitable for paddy or other crops. In the ex-State regime mango groves were very much developed and these have been thinned out to a large extent. In Pal Lahara and Athmallik areas too, the agro-climatic conditions are very suitable for development of fruit orchards and the productions can find way to neighbouring urban centres of Angul, Dhenkanal, Talcher and even of Sambalpur and Cuttack".

49. Agricultural Implements

Country made age old agricultural implements are prevalent throughout the district. They are wooden plough, wooden leveller, *Bida*, wooden scraper, sickle, *Phowrah*, *Kodali*. etc. The purposes for which they are utilised are given below :

1. Wooden plough .. Used for tilling soil
2. Wooden leveller .. Used for levelling land after ploughing.
3. *Bida* .. Used for thinning paddy seedlings.
4. Wooden Scraper .. Used for scraping soil.

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* Small Farmers Development Agency, Dhenkanal (1970),—p. 26

5. Sickle	..	Used for harvesting paddy and other field crops.
6. *Phowrah*	..	Used for digging and cutting the soil.
7. *Kodali*	..	(Same as phowrah), used for deep digging and cutting the soil.

The farmers are gradually becoming acquainted with modern implements. Number of various agricultural implements, available from statistical reports *, is given below :

Wooden plough	..	136,725
Iron plough	..	940
Sugarcane crusher (bullock-driven).		508
Carts	..	59,745
Oil engines	..	73
Electric pumps for tube-wells	..	2
Tractor	..	2
Oil crusher (Ghani)	..	779

50. Seeds

The farmers require improved seeds of different crops and vegetables. In the past they were not always getting seeds and seedlings of improved quality. Modern agricultural science has made it easier to produce and preserve improved seeds for the development of agriculture. During the last several years, large quantities of seeds have been supplied by Government to cultivators. A statement showing the quantities of seeds distributed from 1967-68 to 1969-70 has been given as Appendix III to this Chapter.

Multiplication of seeds are carried on in Government seed farms. These farms are situated at Damsal, Gondia, Gatikrishnapur, and Sargipali and the fruit orchards are located at Nakchi, and Pal Lahara. The farms supply improved seeds and grafts.

Every Grama Panchayat has got one graingolla where paddy seeds, supplied from the Government seed farms, are stored. These are supplied to the cultivators either on cash or on loan.

*Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1963—p. 675-676

High yielding varieties of the following crops are grown in the district:

(1) Paddy	..	*Padma. Jaya* .I. R. 8. *Bala. Ratna. Krishna, Pankaj and* I. R. 8-68.
(2) Pulses	..	*Pusabaisakhi* Mung, *Koopergram* Mung, T-65 Biri, B-1 Mung and *Arhar*-7.
(3) Oilseeds	..	Ak-12-24 groundnut, S. B. 11 Til, SL-14 Til, T. M. V. 3 groundnut, T. 14. V. 2 groundnut.
(4) Wheat	..	*Kalyanisona, Safedlasona, Sonalika* and *Sonera*-64.
(5) Ragi	..	A. K. P. -1, A. K. P. -2, A. K. P. -3.
(6) Maize	..	*Kenduguda, Ranjit, Ganga No.* 101
(7) Sugarcane	..	Co. 419., Co. 421, Co. 527, Co. 872, Co. 897 and Co. 997.
(8) Vegetables	..	Up-to-date potatoes, *Kurifri Sundr* potato, Pusa green ladies finger, Pusa Sawani ladies finger, Best-of-all tomato Snow-ball cabbage, Pride of India cabbage, Pusa Kataki cauliflower, Indian snow-ball cauliflower, Early winter cauliflower.

51. Manures and Fertilisers

Manuring is practised widely. Cow-dung, oil-cakes and silt of old tanks are commonly used as manures. The quantity of cow-dung and other organic manures available in the district is insuffient to meet the requirements of soil. Now the use of chemical fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, superphosphate, calcium, urea, and ammonium nitrate is increasing. The main drawback of extensive use of fertilisers is want of proper irrigation facilities. Green manuring is gradually gaining popularity. Dhanicha and Sunhemp seeds are being supplied to the farmers. A statement showing the distribution of fertilisers from 1967-68 to 1969-70 has been given as Appendix IV to this Chapter.

52. Rotation of crops

The rotation of different crops usually followed in this district is as follows :

Kulthy, black Mung, Birhi, wheat, Rabi vegetables or sesamum are grown after Biali paddy, wheat, Mung or vegetables are grown after medium paddy, Mung or Khesari are grown after late paddy and groundnut is generally followed by Dhania (Coriander) or gram in back cotton

soil. Along with Biali paddy, Arhar and Mesta are cultivated and mustard is cultivated with Mung as well as with Khesari. Arhar is mixed with groundnut.

Lands situated under the command of perennial water sources and irrigation projects have undergone some changes so far as their crop patterns are concerned. For instance, in an area under the *ayacut* of Damsal project early paddy is grown, followed by vegetables and further medium or low paddy is grown followed by Jhain mung and then by jute. Otherwise, the area under double cropping in the district is very small.

53. Crop diseases and pests

This district has not faced any major attack of pests and other crop diseases in the past. Several steps are taken to control the pests and diseases. Each Community Development Block has been provided with sufficient quantities of insecticides and pesticides for making them available to cultivators at times of need. Sprayers and dusters are also stocked in those Blocks. The Grama Panchayats are also supplied with dust gamaxene, and dusters and sprayers. The demands for the use of gamaxene is on the increase.

The following statement shows the crop diseases and pests common to the district :

Crops	Pests / Diseases
(1)	(2)
1. Paddy	.. Gallmidge, Jassids, Stem borer, Case-worm, Mealy bug, Bacterial leaf blight, Blast, Helminthosporium.
2. Wheat	.. Stem borer, Rust
3. Sugarcane	.. Shoot borer, Red rot
4. Potato	.. Blight, Cut worm, Termite
5. Groundnut	.. Tikka disease, Collar rot, Termite
6. Maize	.. Stem borer
7. Pulses	.. Gram caterpillar
8. Vegetable	.. Epilachna Beetle, Cutworm, Shoot borer, Aphids.
9. Mustard	.. Aphids

54. Agricultural Farms

At present, there is a Citrus Fruit Research Farm at Angul and seven agricultural farms at various places of the district, descriptive account of each are given below :

(i) Citrus Fruit Research Farm, Angul

Located at Angul over an area 27·28 acres, where different experiments are conducted on citrus fruits and allied species. Grafts are also prepared and supplied to the people. The farm was started in 1942.

Up to the 31st October, 1961, it functioned as one of the main research stations in India for research on citrus fruits. Thereafter, it ceased to be a research station as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research stopped giving financial assistance. It remained as a general farm up to 1968 producing only grafts and seedlings. During this period (1961-68) it was under the control of District Agricultural Officer. From 1968, it has begun to conduct research under the control of Horticulturist, Orissa. It has started research on grape cultivation on 50 cents of land. About 21 varieties of grapes are under experiment. The results of experiment are reported to be good. Of all, the following 11 varieties are growing well—*Anab-e-Shahi*, *Black prince*, *Bhokri*, *Schaldr white*, *Karachi Gulabi*, *Gulabi*, *Himrod*, *Maidan*, *Ajwain*, *Pulette*, and *Khallil*. Of these, *Bhokri* yielded the best result.

Besides grape experiments, other experiments in mango and citrus plants are also at work. Grafts of orange, mango, litchu, sapeta, pomegranate, and grape vine cuttings are produced here for supply to cultivators.

(ii) Pal Lahara Fruit Farm

It is situated near Pal Lahara town, having an area of 35·21 acres. Fruit trees, such as orange, litchu, mango and plantain are mainly grown here. A citrus nursery covering an area of 5 acres is attached to it. Grafts of fruit plants are prepared in this farm on a commercial basis. Before merger, this farm belonged to the ex-State of Pal Lahara but from 1948 it is being managed by the Agriculture Department of Orissa Government.

(iii) Nakchi Farm

It is located on the left side of Cuttack-Sambalpur road (National Highway No. 42) in Athmallik subdivision. The area of the farm is 48·68 acres. Plantain and sugarcane are the main crops cultivated here. Previously it was maintained by the ex-State of Athmallik and after merger it was transferred to Orissa Government.

(*iv*) **Gondia Seed Farm**

It is situated at Gondia, about 16 miles from Dhenkanal town, over an area of 33 acres. It was established in 1960 and only paddy is grown here with the purpose of obtaining improved seeds to be supplied to cultivators.

(*v*) **Damsal Seed Farm**

It was establihed in Damsal (in Kamakhyanagar subdivision) in 1960 over an area of 70 acres, situated near the Irrigation Project. The farm is irrigated by the Damsal canal and it produces improved seeds.

(*vi*) **Gatikrishnapur Seed Farm**

Situated in Athmallik subdivision, very close to Nakchi farm, over an area of 62 acres, the farm was established in 1960. Here paddy is grown for seed purposes.

(*vii*) **Sargipali Farm**

This is situated near Gatikrishnapur Seed Farm over an area of 40·17 acres. Garden crops are grown here.

(*viii*) **Grama Sevak Talim Kendra/Agricultural Sub-Overseers' Training Centre**

A farm, covering about one hundred acres, was attached to the Grama Sevak Talim Kendra at Mahisapat to help trainees to gain farm experience. The farm, started in 1954, is situated in a mountain valley 3 miles from Dhenkanal town. After abolition of the Grama Sevak Talim Kendra on the 30th September, 1968, an Agricultural Sub-Overseers' Training Centre has been started here from the 15th October, 1968. The duration of training is one year. The trainees get monthly stipends of Rs. 45. During 1970-71, there were 18 trainees and one Instructor. The farm is now attached to this centre.

55. State Assistance to Agriculture

State assistance to agriculture in terms of loans include Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans (*taccavi*) which are governed respectively by the Land Improvement Act, 1885 and the Agriculturists Loan Act, 1884.

Land Improvement Loan is advanced for any work which adds to the letting value of land. The land improvement work includes construction of wells, tanks and other works for storage of water, preparation of land for irrigation, reclamation of land for agricultural purposes, etc.

The Agriculturists' Loan was primarily intended for the owners and occupiers of arable land as a matter of relief from distress, for purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose connected with agriculture. Later, this loan was also advanced for rebuilding of houses of the agriculturists, if the houses were damaged or destroyed by flood.

Amounts of Agriculturists' Loan and Land Improvement Loan advanced to cultivators during the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 are given below :—

Year		Agri-cultural loan Rs.	Land Improve-ment Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
1		2	3	4
1965-66	..	2,37,890	27,500	2,65,390
1966-67	..	35,37,220	80,860	36,18,080
1967-68	..	2,86,000	83,410	3,69,410
1968-69	..	8,15,000	65,030	8,80,030
1969-70	..	41,000	10,000	51,000

56. Animal Husbandry

(i) General Condition

The condition of the cattle in the district is poor. Lack of sufficient feeds is one of the reasons for the under-development of cattle. There is no regular practice of fodder cultivation. It is only during rains that the cattle get sufficient grass from the pastures and forest areas. But after winter, it becomes scarce and the cattle remain underfed during the summer months. The principal fodder for the cattle is the straw of paddy which is also used for thatching of houses.

(ii) Fooder Cultivation

Every village of the district has its own pasture ground (Gochar). Cattle of all categories graze upon it throughout the year. In recent years, napier grass and guinea grass are being grown for demonstration in most of the Veterinary Dispensaries in the district.

(iii) Milk Supply

The district is poor in milk supply. Most of the people, specially cultivators, neglect cows and give preference to bullocks because of their utility in agriculture. The people were ingnorant about the improved breeds and proper rearing of cattle until recent years. The urban population consume more milk than the rural. Persons belonging to Gauda (Milkman) caste deal in milk and milk products and carry on their business more in towns and big villages.

During rainy season, the cattle get enough fodder and yield more milk, but in dry summer months milk supply is reduced considerably.

In various places of the district people maintain large number of buffaloes for the purpose of obtaining *ghee*. Generally, a big herd is entrusted to a person who takes them to deep forests where grass is sufficient. He remains there with the animals for months together and produces *ghee* from milk. But this practice is gradually being discontinued and the number of milch she-buffaloes is also on the decrease.

A Co-operative Society has been formed in village Kaimati with selected cows of indigenous breed to supply milk to Dhenkanal town. The milk is collected under hygienic condition and under supervision of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, and is taken to Dhenkanal and Odapada for sale.

Several people in Kaimati area are applying for State aid for starting small-scale dairy units. The Industries Department is giving Rs. 2,000 as State aid to start such units. This will help the poor farmers to earn some money and at the same time increase milk production.

In 1958 a Gosadan was started at Babandh to give shelter to the unproductive and useless cattle, under supervision of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department. 500 acres of land have been provided to the Go-sadan for pasture. The land is yet to be transferred to Animal Husbandry Department.

(iv) Sheep and Goats

Although there is no organised sheep breeding in the district, people rear goats and sheep mainly for mutton. According to live-stock census of 1945 there were 25,589 sheep and 98,313 goats in the district, whereas in 1957 the number was 34,714 and 85,329, respectively.

The live-stock census (1961) of the district has been given as Appendix V.

(v) Poultry

The people of the district rear poultry for personal consumption and also for trade. Generally they keep country breeds as they are easy to rear and are available throughout the district. The total number of poultry in the district during 1957 was 131,755.

For the improvement of poultry and propagation of improved and graded birds throughout the State one poultry farm, called State Poultry Breeding Farm, was started at Angul during 1951-52 by the State Government in an area of 91 acres with only 50 birds. At present there are 3,000 layers. Besides supplying breeding birds, day-old chicks, hatching eggs and table birds, this farm acts as a demonstration centre for rearing of improved birds.

A small poultry demonstration centre has been established at Talcher with 90 females and 10 male birds. This centre runs throughout the year to supply seed materials to poultry keepers in the area. Eggs from State Poultry Breeding Farm, Angul, are also sold in this centre.

Poultry units with 20 female and 2 male birds are started from October to March every year to supply hatching eggs in the locality during the winter months at the following veterinary institutions—Athmallik, Chhendipada, Dhenkanal, Gondia, Hindol, Kamakhyanagar and Pal Lahara.

Under the self-employment scheme, one unemployed graduate in veterinary science has started a High-cross Breed Poultry Farm at Dhenkanal with the assistance of Canara Bank and the State Government. The farm has more than 12,000 birds. Another unemployed veterinary graduate has also started a small poultry farm at Mahisapat with the aid of State Government.

(vi) Measures to improve quality of Breeds

Cattle are maintained mainly for agricultural purposes. Cowdung is used for manuring and the farmer carefully collects and stores the dung. The Veterinary Department is taking steps to improve this cattle wealth by starting bull and buck centres in various places of the district. The people are now appreciating the need of better breeds. To improve the local breeds of cattle, Artificial Insemination Centres have been opened at Dhenkanal, Talcher, Khajuriakata, Rasol, and Hindol. For the same purpose 30 Red Sindhi bulls have also been kept at Kapilas and Gadasila under the Key Village Expansion Scheme. In the Block areas of Kamakhyanagar, Athmallik, and Talcher, pedigree bulls have been kept for better breeding. The Utkal Gomangala Samiti has also opened five bull centres.

(a) Key Village Blocks

In order to improve the local cattle one Key Village Block at Talcher, with ten sub-units, was started during the years 1966-67 and 1970-71. One more Key Village Block at Angul with 10 sub-units has been sanctioned. The insemination of cattle at Talcher Key Village is progressing. To infuse milk yielding character in the local cattle the semen of jersey bulls is also being inseminated in these Key Village Blocks.

(a) Artificial Insemination

In order to popularise artificial insemination work in areas other than Key Village Blocks, 15 institutions of this district are conducting artificial insemination to the local cattle and several graded calves have already been detected.

(c) CATTLE SHOWS

To encourage people to possess improved breeds, progeny shows, calf rallies, and cattle shows are held in the district every year.

(vii) Animal Diseases

Among animal diseases, haemorrhagic septicaemia, foot and mouth disease, black quarter, and rinderpest are common in the district. The incidence of rinderpest is not severe as it can be prevented by Goat Tissue Vaccine. Haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter generally occur during rainy season. A large number of cattle are infected by foot and mouth disease but cases of fatality are few. Ranikhet disease and fowl pox are the principal poultry diseases. But the former is a virulent type of disease, which spreads rapidly and takes a heavy toll. A table showing number of attacks and deaths from animal diseases has been given as Appendix VI.

(viii) Veterinary Hospitals

There are now (1970) 5 Veterinary hospitals, 17 dispensaries and 81 stockmen centres. A list of all these institutions with locations is given as Appendix VII to this Chapter.

57. Fisheries

The district depends upon inland fisheries for the supply of fish. A limited quantity of salt water fish is imported from the fishing bases at Paradip and Chandbali. Since there are no storage facilities available at Dhenkanal, regular flow of fish is not possible. The tanks, *bundhs*, rivers and *nallas* are the main sources for fresh water fish. Fishing in minor irrigation projects has also been taken up by Government and by private parties. As river Brahmani is passing through the district, it is natural that a large number of fisherman villages are scattered along the river-side. The fishermen depend on *nallas* and rivers to earn their living.

The total water area belonging to Grama Panchayats is 9,203 acres and to Fisheries Department is 48 acres. The Fisheries Department started their activities in the district in 1947 with a centre at Angul besides the District Fisheries Office at Dhenkanal. In order to push up spawn culture and to supply fry to the public, 12 fish seed centres were opened during 1951—61. There are two Research Stations at Angul and Dhenkanal for carrying on research in fish-culture, induced breeding, soil and water analysis. Also, there are 13 stocking centres consisting of 163 tanks for nursery, and for stocking of fry and fish. At first, the demand of fry was about 6 lakhs. In 1969-70, the demand was 22·67 lakhs. To cope with this demand, experiments at Angul Fish Farm were conducted to produce pure seeds by artificial breeding of major Indian carps like *labeo rohita*, *catla-catla* and *cirrihna mrigala*.

Bundh type of breeding, the first of its kind in Orissa, was successful during 1967-68 at Angul Fish Farm. Cy. Carpio (Bilati Rohu) breeding experiments are conducted at this farm which has attracted large number of pisciculturists. Riverine spwans are also collected from river Brahmani. From 1967, the district has been exporting spwan and fry to districts like Baudh-Khondmals, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, and Keonjhar.

(*i*) **Fish Supply**

Generally, fish is supplied from river and tanks maintained by Fisheries Department in Angul and Dhenkanal sub-divisions, and also from tanks belonging to Grama Panchayats and private parties.

(*ii*) **Varieties of Fish**

The fresh-water fish that are available in the market of the district are :

Catla catla (Bhakur), *Labeo Rohita* (Rohu), *Cirrihna mirgala* (Mirkali), *Labeo Calbasu* (Kalabainsi), *Labeo bata* (Raj Pohola), *Cirrihna reba* (Chunchia Pohala), *Cy*. Carpio (Bilati Rohu), *Mystus singhla* (Ardi), *Wallago attu* (Balia), *Mystus Cavasisu* (Kantia), *Notopterus notopterus* (Pholi), *Notopterus chitala* (Chitla), *Barbus Spp.* (Kerandi) *Ophicephalus straitus* (Seulo), *Ophicephalus gachuao* (Baligirida), *Palaemon rudis* (Chinguri), and *Palaemon rossenbergii* (Golda chinguri).

(*iii*) **Implements for catching Fish**

Local fishermen use the traditional fishing nets made of twine. Recently, they have taken to nylon nets. The Fisheries Department have modified the nets. These are selected and introduced according to requirements and their use explained to fishermen. The traditional fishing implements like Baja, Happa, etc., are still being used besides nylon nets. Baja and Happa are used in shallow water. There has been a gradual drift towards use of nylon nets because nylon proved to be light, durable and easily driable.

58. Forestry

The district has extensive forests mostly of tropical dry deciduous type covering 2,453·28 square miles, of which 1,243·93 square miles are reserved forests and 1,209·35 square miles protected forests. The area of the district is 4,226 square miles and forests occupy about 58 per cent of this area. Details of forest vegetation have been given in Chapter I.

(*i*) **Economic Importance**

Forests play an important role in the economy of the district. Forests prevent soil erosion and greater run-off of water. Forests regulate the flow of rivers and to some extent check floods. Besides helping regulation of water-supply, they provide sustained feeding for springs and render the flow of water in rivers and streams perennial.

An agricultural district like Dhenkanal gains much from forests. Not only is the supply of rain water increased and soil erosion checked, but vast quantities of fodder are also obtained from forests. Large quantities of edible fruits, shoots and roots are available in forests. These constitute the main food of poor people in times of scarcity. Bamboo-shoots provide food for the tribal people for several months.

Dwelling houses are constructed by timber and bamboo and are thatched with forest grass. The farmer depends on forests for his agricultural implements. The supply of domestic fuel wholly comes from forest. Large number of people get daily employment in forests in felling of trees and bamboos, transport of forest produce, plucking of Kendu leaves, and in various other forest exploitation work. Also, forest provides a suitable grazing ground for the livestock. Forests, therefore, wield considerable influence on the economic life of the people.

The principal forest-produces are timber, fire-wood, bamboo, and Kendu leaf. The minor forest-produce consists of lac, Genduli gum, catechu, honey, wax, Siali leaves, myrobalans, Sunari bark, mahua flower and seeds, tassar cocoons, Kochila (nux vomica), etc.

The forests contain valuable timbers predominantly of Sal, which fetch considerable forest revenue. The main consumer of timber is the Railways and that of bamboos is the Titaghur Paper Mills. There is also Kendu leaf which now fetches the highest forest revenue. From this source alone, Government earned a revenue amounting to Rs. 2,516,621 during 1967-68 and Rs. 4,239,992 during 1968-69. It yielded about 33 per cent and more than 44 per cent of total forest revenue during those two years respectively. And the major portion of this revenue came from forests of Athmallik. The following statement shows the revenue earned from forests in the district :

Name of the Forest Division		1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.
1		2	3
1. Angul	..	15,08,165	15,54,504
2. Dhenkanal	..	11,80,424	16,50,670
3. Athmallik (Part of Rairakhol division)	..	41,50,127	50,64,264
4. Pal Lahara (Part of Deogarh division)	..	8,48,342	12,65,916
Total	..	76,87,058	95,35,354

(ii) **Forest Management and Exploitation**

Forests are managed according to working plans. Every Forest Division has its own working plan and the forest management is done according to prescriptions laid down therein. Those prescriptions are carried out under supervision of technically trained staff of the Forest Department.

In the district, forests of Angul division are being managed on scientific lines from 1883, of Dhenkanal division from 1928, of Athmallik from 1919, and of Pal Lahara from 1947. For the forests of Talcher ex-State (now under Angul Division) there was no working plan, and they were being managed according to instructions issued from Dr. H. F. Mooney, the then Forest Adviser of Eastern States Agency. Later (about 1960-61) a working scheme was drafted.

The exploitation of forest has all along been done through the agency of contractors. The forest-produce are sold on auction to contractors in coupes or demarcated areas of reserved forests laid down in a carefully worked out scheme or working plan. After they are sold to highest bidding contractors, they are worked over a number of years called 'rotation'. The coupes are again divided into various types of fellings by which trees are removed or cleared by scientific selection and investigation.

For management, forests have been divided into three classes, namely :

(i) Reserved Forest 'A' Class *(ii)* Reserved Forests 'B' Class	(Demarcated by boundary lines with pillars).

(iii) Undemarcated Protected Forests.

According to prescriptions of working plans, the reserved forests are again sub-divided into various working circles, such as, *(i)* Selection Working Circle, *(ii)* Coppice Working Circle, *(iii)* Plantation Working Circle, *(iv)* Bamboo Working Circle, *(v)* Protection Working Circle, and *(vi)* Minor Forest Produce Working Circle.

The forests coming under Selection Working Circle are high forests situated in comparatively inaccessible areas far from markets and centres of consumption. Only selection fellings are adopted for these forests. In other words, only selected trees of exploitable girth are prescribed for felling. These forests are worked under a rotation of 20 years.

The Coppice Working Circle consists of forests which are more accessible and meet local demands for timber and fire-wood. Here, clear felling is adopted with some standards. Trees are felled in long rotation

in areas which are capable of producing large-sized timber and in short rotation in areas where Sal forests of poor quality or mixed forest grow.

Plantation Working Circle includes forests of inferior species, the timbers of which are not of much commercial value. So the trees from such areas are clear-felled and replaced by regular plantations of valuable species like Teak, Gambhar, Sissoo, Simul, etc. This is done to feed various forest-based industries.

Bamboo Working Circle generally overlaps other working circles where bamboo occurs. Saliabans (Dendrocalamus strictus) are worked under a felling cycle of 4 years, whereas the felling cycle for Kantabans (Bambusa arundinacca) is 12 years.

No felling is prescribed in Protection Working Circle. Forests in this circle consist of miscellaneous trees or low grade forests occurring on hill slopes, whose retention is silviculturally desirable. Such forests are not worked until they are capable of yielding some produce.

Minor Forest Produce Circle overlaps all other working circles and is worked for better exploitation and utilisation of different minor forest products.

As stated earlier, the usual method of sale of forest produce is done by public auction. The highest bidder works the forest coupes under the general conditions regulated by Orissa Forest Contract Rules.

The Orissa Forest Corporation has entered the field of forest marketing in 1963-64 in Dhenkanal Forest Division, in 1965-66 in Talcher forests, and in 1968-69 in Athmallik forests. The corporation has taken several coupes on lease and is working on them. The Titaghur Paper Mills has taken long-term leases for exploitation of bamboo. The minor forest-products are disposed of under lease or on permits.

Kendu leaves are being settled directly by Government. The Kendu leaf forests have been divided into units and for each unit Government appoint agents and purchasers after calling for tenders. The agents collect Kendu leaves by engaging labourers. After collection, the leaves are processed in their godowns and packed in bags of standard size. Then the purchasers transport them to market. The collection and purchase of Kendu leaves are regulated by the Orissa Kendu Leaves (Control of Trade) Act, 1961.

(*iii*) Rights and Concessions

The local tenants, who pay *nistar* cess, are allowed certain concessions to remove timber, firewood, bamboos, etc. from Khesra forests and 'B' class reserved forests for their *bona fide* personal use.

In 'A' class reserved forests they can graze cattle on payment of grazing fee, can collect edible roots, fruits and creepers free of charge for personal consumption, and can collect such forest-produce, which are not leased out, at one-fourth of scheduled rate.

In 'B' class reserved forests the cess-paying tenants can take timber of unreserved species free of charge and that of reserved species on payment of one-fourth of scheduled rate. They can also graze cattle on payment of grazing fee.

In Khesra forests, the cess-paying tenants have right to get timber of unreserved species and bamboo for house-building and for making agricultural implements. They have right to free grazing. They can collect honey and wax free of charge. They enjoy the right to flesh of wild animals killed by tiger and by wild dogs under information to Forest Officials.

(*iv*) Forest Training School

Located at Angul, the Forest Training School consists of two wings, namely, Mooney Forest Guards School and Foresters School. The former started in 1957 and the latter in 1963. There are 9 instructors in both schools including the Chief Instructor, who is the head of the institution. There is provision for training of 120 forest guards and 40 foresters. Duration of training for forest guards is six months and for foresters one year. None of them get any stipend. As they are all in-service trainees, they get their usual pay and allowances. The following subjects are taught—(*i*) Silviculture, (*ii*) Forest-utilisation, (*iii*) Forest Survey, (*iv*) Forest Engineering, (*v*) Forest Law, (*vi*) Forest Protection, (*vii*) Forest mensuration, and (*viii*) Accounts. The Foresters study two more subjects namely, Forest Management and Forest Botany.

59. Natural Calamities

This district is subject to visitations of flood and drought. The riparian tracts on both sides of the rivers Brahmani and Mahanadi are liable to flood. Ordinarily, the floods do not cause much harm. In years of exceptional rains, they are destructive to crops. The loss caused by floods is recouped by a bumper winter crop if it is not followed by an unusual drought.

Drought is a more serious calamity in the district on account of the undulating nature of the country and high porosity of surface soil. In the years of severe drought most part of the district, excepting the low lands and the irrigated areas, is affected. During the later part of the 19th century and the early 20th century, famines and scarcity occurred in Angul and the neighbouring areas. Accounts of these calamities are given below :

(i) Flood of 1868

One of the heaviest floods of the river Brahmani occurred in 1868 when flood water swept away a number of villages including Kirtanpur, causing great loss of life and property. The Brahmani, after continuous heavy rainfall, overflowed its banks on the 30th July, 1868. The flood did not subside for four days as the rain continued pouring.

(ii) Famine of 1889

"In the Angul Subdivision there had not been a good harvest of winter rice during the previous four years, while that of 1887-88 was on the average not more than 6 annas and that of 1888-89 not more than 8 annas of a normal crop. Considerable distress was reported in the autumn of 1888, and some measures of relief were adopted, the most important of which was the relaxation of the forest rules, but a copious fall of rain in September so improved the condition of things that measures of relief were gradually discontinued, except that the forest rules were not reimposed. In spite of this rain, however, the rice crop was an indifferent one, and a large portion of the higher land was left untilled, for there was great drought from October till the following May. The *mahua*, mango and palm crops failed both in Angul and the adjoining States, and early in the year the agriculturists found themselves unable to keep the field labourers in their service and discharged them. The latter were thus suddenly thrown out of employ, and were unable to find work elsewhere. In ordinary years they might have subsisted for sometime on edible roots, fruits, etc. of the jungles, but unfortunately in this year jungle produce also failed or became very scarce. The labourers, therefore, being suddenly deprived of all sources of subsistence could only be supported by special measures until a demand again arose for their services.

"The majority of the cultivators were in far better condition owing to the stocks of grains they held in reserve, but some were reduced to abject want, having sold a considerable portion of their slender stock at high prices to find subsequently that they had to buy grain for their sustenance at a much higher price. In many cases, they parted company with their last piece of gold and silver, with their brass ornaments, and with the last utensils of their household, and a few actually sold their plough- bullocks. The distress during the months of April and May and part of June was naturally at its height, there being no work available in the fields, while a severe epidemic of cholera broke out. In the later part of June, however rain fell, and there was fresh vegetation and at about the same time organised measures of relief were set on foot.

Accounts of famines in 1889 and 1897 taken from L. S. S. O' Malley, Angul District Gazetteer (1908) pp. 99-102.

The hopes of the people revived; the landless classes obtained agricultural loans, the able-bodied labourers found work, the infirm or helpless of both sexes received gratuitous relief and jungle produce became again procurable. In this manner the people continued to live till the maize and millet crops, which happily yielded a bumper out-turn, were gathered. They were followed by the early rice crop which was also an excellent one. By this time the labourers were getting their usual work; the price of foodgrains had begun to fall and relief operations were gradually reduced, until they were closed entirely in November when the early winter rice crop was harvested.

"Briefly, this, the greatest famine within the memory of the present inhabitants since the great Orissa famine of 1866, was due partly to the short harvests of 1887 and 1888, partly to the failure of the mango and *mahua* crops in 1889, and partly to the effects of a long drought which prevailed from October, 1888 to the end of May 1889, on account of which all grain was tightly hoarded for some months, and the labourers were deprived of employment. The total cost of relief measures in the Angul subdivision amounted to Rs. 36,430, including agricultural loans to the extent of Rs. 12,590".

(iii) Scarcity of 1897

"There was some distress in 1897 due to the partial failure of crops in the Angul subdivision. In 1896, the rainfall was favourable until the middle of September, but after that it ceased till November. The injury done to the winter rice crop by this sudden cessation of rain at the time when it was most needed was aggravated by the visitation of an insect pest locally known *mahwa* (Leptocorisa acuta). The outturn of this crop was thus not more than 8 to 12 annas on the average. The distress caused by the partial failure of the rice crop was, however, not great and it was found sufficient to open a few relief works and to advance Rs. 20,000 in loans."

In the year 1906 there was scarcity owing to short crop. Relief measures in the shape of gratuitous relief grant of loan were undertaken to relieve the distress.

(iv) Scarcity of 1908-09

The poor out-turn of crop due to short and uneven rainfall in the previous year coupled with the short rainfall in 1908 resulted in the scarcity of 1908-09. Relief operations were undertaken by Government to alleviate the distress of the people. Local development works were undertaken to provide labour to the able-bodied persons. Charitable doles were given to old and decrepit by Dharma Panchayats organised for the purpose. Taccavi loans were also advanced to the tenants and land revenue was remitted or suspended.

(v) Famine of 1918-19

In 1918-19, famine occurred due to total failure of rains and as there was also poor harvest in the previous year the condition of people became aggravated. The prices of foodgrains began to rise rapidly owing to the apprehension caused by scanty rainfall, moreover all means of supply from outside were almost suspended, while foodgrains were exported to Cuttack. The whole of Angul subdivision was affected uniformly and hardly 20 per cent of the population escaped from the rigour of famine. Various relief measures were undertaken to alleviate the distress of the people.

The district experienced natural calamities in the shape of drought and flood after 1948. An account of them is furnished below :

(vi) Droughts of 1954 and 1955

In 1954 the total rainfall in the district was 44·21 inches of which the period from May to September had an average monthly rainfall of less than 8 inches. Altogether 355 villages with a population of 215,071 were affected. The out-turn of crops that year was below 40 per cent of the normal yield.

In 1955 the main cause of drought was scarcity of rainfall in the early part of the agricultural season (i. e., June and July) throughout the district. The rain fall in July was only 6·79 inches and in August 4 inches on an average which was inadequate for paddy crops *.

As a result about 650 square miles of land and 244,716 persons were affected. The yield of crop that year was also below 40 per cent like the previous year. The Dhenkanal subdivision was the worst-affected area where only about 25 per cent of the normal yield was reported.

(vii) Flood of 1955-56

In 1954-55, the district suffered from drought which continued till the last week of August. Then there was an unusually heavy and incessant downpour which continued for a week ending on the 4th September, 1955. This rain caused heavy flood in many parts of Orissa which was unprecedented. The district of Dhenkanal also suffered from ravages caused by flood of the Mahanadi and the Brahmani.

There were as many as 114 breaches during 1955, when 40,696 persons of 356 villages were affected. 26,779 acres of cropped area was damaged and not less than 1,090 houses were completely destroyed by the flood. There was heavy casualty of the live-stock and as many as 960 of them were reported to be lost, while four persons were washed away by flood water.

* Drought in Orissa during 1954 and 1955—Final Report

During the flood of 1956, there were in all 10 breaches in the district. 43 villages having a population of 11,417 were affected and 750 acres of cultivated land were damaged.

Relief and Rehabilitation Measures

On account of the widespread calamity and general affliction of people of all classes, relief was given to them in various ways. Mid-day Meal Centres were opened for the children of school-going age in various localities. To provide employment to the able-bodied persons, various constructions and development works were undertaken by the Government during the period of calamity.

The year 1954 was a bad year for the crops on account of drought conditions. Cultivators were encouraged to raise a second crop and large amounts of money were distributed to needy cultivators under Agriculturists' Loan Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. House building loans were also granted to the persons whose houses were damaged by floods and rehabilitation loans were given to the artisans or persons having petty business who were badly hit by the said flood. All rents due to the Government were suspended for the year 1955-56 and it was decided not to charge water rate during that period in flood-affected areas.

During 1955-56, an amount of Rs. 18,750 was advanced to 130 persons as loans and a grant of Rs. 60,950 was sanctioned to 3,133 persons for house building. Rs. 880 was given as rehabilitation grants to 29 persons.

APPENDIX I

List of Minor Irrigation Projects

Name of C. D. Block	Name of M. I. P	Estimated cost (Rs.)	Date of construction	Designed Ayacut Khariff (Acres)	Designed Ayacut Rabi	Presently irrigated Khariff (Acres)	Presently irrigated Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		ANGUL SUBDIVISION					
1. Angul ..	1. Matalia ..	1,25,950	1963-64	1,070	300	650	..
	2. Takua ..	3,69,100	1966-67	930	170	1,899	..
	3. Bouli ..	14,67,200	1962-63	2,900	..	2,232	..
	4 Chhotokoi ..	82,170	1963-64	154	50	141	..
	5. Guranga ..	6,81,750	1963-64	450	50	450	..
	6. Sabalabhanga ..	29,500	1963-64	248	..	242	..

2. Chhendipada	7. Kumbhira	2,21,166	1964-65	600	..	703	..
	8. Patrapara	9,94,597	1962-63	3,700	..	1,875	..
	9. Balibandha	4,09,830	1966-67	900	300	..	..
	10. Extn. to Patra para.	1,78,330	1967-68	1,770	..	..	..
	11. Jamaijharan	50,000	1967-68	103	27	..	..
	12. Kukurpetta	14,99,300	1969-70	1,456	300	..	..
	ATHMALLIK SUBDIVISION						
3. Athmallik	13. Bileikhai	1,72,850	1965-66	550	150	226	..
	14. Jhillimunda	5,000	1966-67	450	50	273	..
	15. Laupal	5,98,200	1966-67	800	400	..	..
4. Kishorenagar	16. Sargipalli	87,100	1966-67	282	108	448	..
	17. Sushaba	2,47,260	1966-67	616	150	887	..
	18. Sureswari	2,80,840	1966-67	970	200	1,291	..
	19. Theloknali	1,55,000	1966-67	550	..	369	..

Name of C. D. Block		Name of M. I. P.		Estimated cost (Rs.)	Date of construction	Designed Ayacut		Presently irrigated	
						Khariff (Acres)	Rabi	Khariff (Acres)	Rabi
1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8
				DHENKANAL SUBDIVISION					
5. Dhenkanal (Sadar)	..	20. Kalibandha	..	44,000	1964-65	40	..	77	..
		21. Balajora	..	1,54,100	1967-68	640	..	..	..
		22. Saptasajya	..	50,000	1966-67	140	10	..	..
6. Gondia	..	23. Dhamanali	..	3,83,120	1964-65	600	300	1,254	..
		24. Sorisiapada	..	50,000	1966-67	266	..	81	..
7. Odapada	..	25. Badhi	..	49,000	1966-67	1,200	..	81	..
				HINDOL SUBDIVISION					
8. Hindol	..	26. Beruanapal	..	5,10,700	1964-65	612	..	523	..
		27. Panasapal	..	13,10,000	1964-65	1,200	..	947	..
		28. Kukupangi	..	1,05,829	1964-65	330	60	983	..
		29. Baradapal	..	5,22,700	1966-67	1,765	500	1,333	..
		30. Baunsapokhari	..	3,28,000	1966-67	670	150	..	..

		KAMAKHYANAGAR SUBDIVISION					
9. Bhuban ..	31. Damsal ..	8,07,560	1964-65	8,780	..	4,839	575
	32. Tangarpada ..	74,930	1964-65	100	..	77	..
	33. Extn. to Damsal ..	4,69,000	1966-67	2,220	600	..	..
10. Kamakhyanagar ..	34. Bhoiripur ..	82,700	1964-65	1,020	..	796	..
	35. Machhia ..	35,784	1964-65	60	..	66	..
	36. Rankia ..	1,23,000	1964-65	200	..	206	..
11. Kankadahad ..	37. Birasal ..	19,72,000	1967-68	900	100	504	..
12. Parjang ..	38. Mindhapada ..	3,26,900	1966-67	1,050	600	1,051	..
	39. Raghunathpur ..	84,420	1964-65	200	..	146	..
		PAL LAHARA SUBDIVISION					
13. Pal Lahara ..	40. Andhari ..	2,32,000	1966-67	200	..	..	..
	41. Dalo ..	1,29,353	1966-67	325	175	..	..

Name of C. D. Block	Name of M. I. P.	Estimated cost (Rs.)	Date of construction	Designed Ayacut Khariff (Acres)	Designed Ayacut Rabi	Presently irrigated Khariff (Acres)	Presently irrigated Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	TALCHER SUBDIVISION						
14. Kaniha ..	42. Ghasiapasi ..	2,96,400	1964-65	1,020	..	796	..
	43. Simajodi ..	1,42,000	1966-67	300	150	..	..
	44. Balijodi	1,64,850	1966-67	471	..	..	..
	45. Deojoda ..	1,31,000	1966-67	300	100	..	..
15. Talcher ..	46. Satyabadisagar ..	3,51,200	1965-66	525	160	519	
	Total			43,233	5,160	25,968	575

Source—Rural Engineering Organisation, Dhenkanal

APPENDIX II

Area, production and yield rate of different crops for the Agricultural year 1968-69

	Area (in hectares)	Production (in metric tons)	Yield rate (in quintal per hectare)
1	2	3	4
1. Paddy ..	269,723	351,478	11·85
2. Wheat ..	190	172	9·05
3. Maize ..	3,986	1,648	4·18
4. Ragi ..	3,621	2,060	5·69
5. Jowar ..	69	29	4·20
6. Bazra ..	21	8	3·69
7. Other small millets ..	5,032	1,529	3·04
Total Cereals ..	309,642	356,924	11·53
8. Gram ..	506	253	5·00
9. Tur (Arhar) ..	2,313	1,279	5·53
10. Mung ..	19,742	8,633	4·37
11. Biri ..	13,511	6,614	4·90
12. Kulthi ..	8,027	3,211	4·00
13. Other Khariff pulses ..	10,935	4,842	4·43
14. Other Rabi pulses ..	369	138	3·74
Total Pulses ..	55,402	24,970	4·51
15. Groundnut ..	9,979	6,810	6·82
16. Til ..	10,023	3,557	3·55
17. Castor ..	5,512	2,271	4·12
18. Mustard ..	4,521	2,029	4·49
19. Linseed ..	100	45	4·50
20. Niger ..	142	43	3·00
Total Oilseeds ..	30,277	14,755	4·87
21. Potato ..	1,323	11,554	87·33
22. Sweet Potato ..	3,513	2,551	7·26
23. Onion ..	1,883	11,362	60·34
24. Other Khariff vegetables ..	4,255	..	..
25. Other Rabi vegetables ..	7,007	..	..
Total Vegetables ..	17,981	..	..

	Area (in hectares)	Production (in metrictons)	Yield rate (in quintal per hectare)
1	2	3	4
26. Mango .	6,394	81,862	128·03
27. Banana ..	451	2,255	50·00
28. Citrus Fruits .	223	1,940	87·00
29. Papaya .	33	533	161·42
30. Cashewnut .	10	9	9·04
31. Cocoanut .	15	9,500 (Nos.)	..
32. Other fresh fruits ..	1,665	..	..
33. Other dry fruits .	3	..	..
Total fruits .	8,794	..	..
34. Jute ..	61	389(Bales)*	6·54(Bales)
35. Cotton	2	4(Bales)	2·00(Bales)
36. Mesta .	3,086	13,021(Bales)	4·22(Bales)
Total Fibres .	3,149	13,424(Bales)	4·26(Bales)
37. Chillies ..	1,351	343	2·54
38. Turmeric ..	173	1,276	73·78
39. Coriander .	411	187	4·85
40. Garlic ..	364	1,435	39·42
Total spices of condiments	2,299	3,241	14·10
41. Tobacco ..	478	167	3·49
42. Sugarcane ..	2,780	17,628	63·41

* 1 Bale=180 Kgs.

Source—Directorate of Agriculture, Orissa

APPENDIX III *

Distribution of improved seeds in the district (in quintals)

Name of Seed		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1		2	3	4
1. Paddy	..	4,548·64	2,735·13	754·75
2. Maize	..	26·60	38·39	22·70
3. Biri	..	10·00	22·20	5·00
4. Mung	..	20·70	11·62	21·00
5. Wheat	..	96·20	82·35	70·35
6. Castor	..	2·25	1·73	2·50
7. Ground-nut	..	84·82	80·00	44·31
8. Mustard	..	9·39	0·28	2·71
9. Til	..	8·10	4·35	1·00
10. Jowar	..	0·75	2·34	..
11. Dhanicha	..	4·27	15·00	0·60

* *Source*—District Agricultural Officers, Angul and Dhenkanal.

APPENDIX IV *

Distribution of Fertilisers in the District (in quintals)

Type of Fertiliser		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1. Nitrogenous	..	9,914·06	9,821·67	13,756·09
2. Phosphatic	..	1,951·34	2,346·78	5,908·34
3. Potassic	..	1,177·00	1,246·40	1,640·47
Total	..	13,042·40	13,414·85	21,304·90

**Source*—District Agricultural Officers, Angul and Dhenkanal

APPENDIX V *

Live-stock Census (1961)

1. Cattle	..	641,067
2. Buffaloes	..	105,776
3. Sheep	..	59,576
4. Goats	..	161,746
5. Horses and Ponies	..	4,792
6. Mules	..	2
7. Donkies	..	4
8. Pigs	..	741
9. Poultry	..	168,960
Total Live-stock	..	973,707

* *Source*—1. Dhenkanal District Census Handbook (1961) —P. 340

2. Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1963 —PP. 677—682

APPENDIX VI

Animal Diseases (1969-70)

Sl. No.	Name of the disease	No. of outbreak	No. of attack	No. of death
1	2	3	4	5
1	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia .	28	216	125
2	Black quarter .	3	7	5
3	Foot and Mouth disease .	12	586	Nil
4	Rinderpest	5	57	43
5	Ranikhet disease .	2	500	70
6	Anthrax ..	1	10	5

APPENDIX VII

List of Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Stockman Centres

HOSPITALS

1. Angul
2. Dhenkanal
3. Hindol
4. Pal Lahara
5. Talcher

DISPENSARIES

1. Athmallik
2. Banarpal
3. Bantala
4. Bhuban
5. Chhendipada
6. Gondia
7. Handapa
8. Jarpara
9. Kaimati
10. Kamakhyanagar
11. Kaniha
12. Kankadahad
13. Khajurikata
14. Odapada
15. Parjang
16. Rajkishorenagar
17. Rasol

STOCKMAN CENTRES

1. Aida
2. Anlaberini
3. Angapara
4. Badkera
5. Bagdia
6. Bainsia
7. Bajrakot
8. Balipata
9. Bamur
10. Banasingu
11. Batisuan
12. Bhagirathipur
13. Bimalbeda
14. Birasal
15. Biribolei
16. Chasagurujang
17. Gulehi
18. Guneibil
19. Ichhabatipur
20. Inkarbandh
21. Jarada
22. Jharbeda
23. Jiral
24. Joranda
25. Kampasala
26. Kandhal
27. Karadabani
28. Khamara
29. Khandabandh
30. Khinda
31. Kiakata
32. Kishoreganj
33. Madhapur
34. Mahabirod
35. Mahulpal
36. Manikamara
37. Mathakargola
38. Moratira
39. Muktapasi
40. Nuagaon
41. Pabitranagar
42. Paikpurunakot
43. Paiksahi
44. Patala
45. Patrapara
46. Purunakot
47. Raniakata
48. Samal
49. Siarimalia
50. Tainsi
51. Talmul
52. Tangiri
53. Thakurgarh
54. Titirima

(CENTRES DOING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION WORK)

55. Baladiabandh
56. Bhapur
57. Gadasila
58. Ghatipiri
59. Motanga

(KEY VILLAGE STOCKMAN CENTRES DOING NATURAL BREEDING)

60. Deogaon
61. Mandar

(KEY VILLAGE STOCKMAN CENTRES DOING ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION)

(A) *Angul Key Village Block*

62. Balaramprasad
63. Jarasingha
64. Kangula
65. Kardol
66. Kosala
67. Mumursingha
68. Natala
69. Nisa
70. Purunagarh
71. Sankerjang

(B) *Talcher Key Village Block*

72. Badajorada
73. Danara
74. Dharampur
75. Ghantapada
76. Gopalprasad
77. Gurujanguli
78. Gotamara
79. Kalamchhuin
80. Naraharipur
81. Radhakrishnapur

Source —District Veterinary Officer, Dhenkanal

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

60. Old Time Industries

Majority of the population in this district live on agriculture and no big industries have so far developed here. Old village industries such as carpentry, handloom, pottery, bamboo-basket and mat-making, oil-pressing, smithy, preparation of coarse sugar, molasses, axe, plough and other agricultural implements which are still continuing are intended to meet the simple needs of the villagers. Oukhama and Bhuban were famous for brass and bell-metal utensils and weavers of Simlai produced various types of cotton clothes while Barihapur, Bhuban and Indipur were well known for *tassar* weaving. The gold and silver smiths of Dhenkanal made attractive ornaments of gold and silver which were very popular among the women. The ivory ornaments made with artistic designs were once popular throughout Orissa. The blacksmiths of Dhenkanal produced various types of weapons, such as Tangis (axe), knives, spears, artistic sword-sticks, and even country guns known as 'Oriya Nali'.

There are a few families of iron-smelters living in the village Gatikrishnapur in Athmallik subdivision whose fore-fathers used to smelt iron-ore by crude processes and manufacture various articles of common use. This industry declined as it could not compete with the modern large-scale iron smelting industries. But still this cottage industry is continuing as iron-ore is easily available in the locality and charcoal is obtainable in plenty. The people belonging to Kamar caste have adopted this industry as their source of livelihood. Some people of Kenjam and Khemela in Pal Lahara are also similarly extracting iron from local ore and producing iron materials.

Weaving had been a flourishing occupation in the ex-States constituting the district. The handloom industry underwent a downward trend for some decades in the past. Conditions became worse, particularly in 1942, when the supply of yarn was restricted bacause of the war. The Yarn Control Order was, however, soon promulgated which gave considerable relief to the weavers. Organisation like the Weavers Co-operative Societies and the Handloom Textile Marketing Organisation, contributed to the prosperity of the industry by equitable distribution of yarn and quick disposal of finished products, as a result of which it is fast becoming an important cottage industry in this district.

61. Power

Electricity was being supplied to this district from the Hirakud hydroelectric power-house. A 250 megawatt thermal power-station was established in Chainpal near Talcher during 1968. This power-station is hooked up to Hirakud power system at Chainpal by 132 kilovolt tie line.

The thermal station was built at a cost of Rs. 29·67 crores and the site was selected on the basis of its proximity to Talcher coal field where non-metallurgical coal is available in plenty. Coal is carried to the plant site by means of a cross-country conveyor 9 km. long from South Balanda colliery This power-plant has four steam turbogenerator sets each with a capacity of 62·5 megawatt designed on unit system. Each unit while operating at full load consumes 41 tonnes of coal per hour. The project has provided employment to nearly 500 engineers and 4,000 workers of various skills

Electrification

All the towns (Dhenkanal, Talcher, Angul and Bhuban) and 125 villages of the district have been electrified. The biggest consumers of electricity are the coal fields, some small-scale industries like saw mills, rice mill and hullers Sale of electricity to various consumers in different periods is given below.*

Period	Domestic consumption (in kilowatt hour or units)	Commercial consumption	Industrial consumption	Public and street light consumption	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960 ..	301,903	22,377	163,950	33,748	536,467
1962 ..	443,588	85,100	2,912.626	63,242	3,504,556
1964 ..	402,776	539,674	6,768,852	172,774	7.884,076
1966 ..	464,493	1,019,631	8,209,706	206,550	9,900,380
1968 ..	795,000	972,100	12,616,000	186,800	14,569,900

* *Source*—District Statistical Handbook, Dhenkanal (1968).

62. Mining

(i) Talcher Coal Field—National Coal Development Corporation

The Talcher coal field occupying the Brahmani valley covers an area of 700 square miles and is named after the town of Talcher. This coal field was first discovered by Lt. Kittoe in 1837.

The earliest geological mapping of this coal field appears to have been conducted in 1855, but more concentrated prospecting for the purpose of opening mines was taken up by M/s. East India Prospecting Syndicate in 1920. An area of approximately 12 square miles in the shape of a limp rectangle was marked as "Talcher Coal Field". These 12 square miles were later taken on lease by M/s. Talcher Coal Field Ltd., Madras, and Southern Marhatta Railway Co. and M/s. B. N. Railway Co.

Three mines were opened by the above Companies in 1930 and since then there has been no further prospecting or mining activities in this Coal field till recent years.

In 1950, following the recommendations of the Railway Collieries Enquiry Committee, proposals were drawn up by the State Collieries for prospecting and mining if possible, a thick coal seam of comparatively inferior quality occurring in the left over strips of the Coal field. This area was known as Balanda area, named after a nearby village.

In 1957 the Indian Bureau of Mines, at the instance of National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., undertook prospecting of these limited areas on regional basis. The prospecting continued till early 1958, but the prospects did not appear bright as the quality of coal was found consistently poor and attempts to locate even workable section in the seam did not meet with success At this stage, Talcher Coal field was virtually written off from the development plans and it was felt that it would continue to thrive only on the three old mines till better days would come.

A wider view of the Talcher Coal field in general was taken for the first time in the middle of 1958 and the 12 square miles boundary of the Coal field was then ignored. Field observations and interpolated data suggested that the good quality coal worked in these three existing collieries through pits should normally be extended much beyond the rectangular limits of the so called 'Coal field'. Prospecting and drilling operations were, therefore, shifted to the southern limb of the basin and large quarriable reserves of selected grade coal were proved within a short time by the N. C. D. C. Basing on these reserves, the 4th coal mine of the field, named South Balanda Colliery has been opened by N. C. D. C. in October 1960.

It is likely that the outcrop of this seam would continue further westward and if the basin shape is complete to the north, the outcrop would also be available there. The seam now being worked is the basal seam and the younger formations are yet to be explored.

Apart from the extensive deposits of coal in the basin, there is also a substantial deposit of fireclay of commercial quality. But no proper prospecting for this fireclay has yet been carried out so far.

The Talcher seam represents the best quality coal so far proved. Four coal mines are operating in this coal seam, out of which 3 belong to the N. C. D. C. and the fourth one (Handidhua) to a private enterprise. The combined reserve of the 3 coal mines owned by N. C. D. C. Ltd. exceed 100 million tonnes and the new deposits so far proved in this coal seam constitute another 50 million tonnes.

The Gopalprasad or Balanda seam which is of inferior quality has been named as 'Jagannath Colliery'. The reserves attached to this mine is about 30 million tonnes ; but the total reserves so far proved in this seam will exceed 100 million tonnes. It is likely that if drilling and prospecting is continued total reserves of inferior coal will exceed several thousand million tonnes. This coal is suitable for use in stationary boilers specially designed for adoption in modern thermal stations. It is proposed that the Talcher Thermal Station would consume the coal obtained from Jagannath Colliery. The principal consumers of the superior quality coal are the Railways, Textile Mills, Paper Mills, Power Stations, Cement works and miscellaneous consumers like Military Firms etc., in Orissa and Southern India.

(ii) Method in Mining

Out of the 4 mines, 2 are underground mines carrying out mining operations through pits and the rest 2 are open cast mines, heavily mechanised with the latest open cast mining machinery. These machines include 15 cubic yard walking drag lines and 34 tonner carriers for overburden, and coal removed from the open cast mines when the mines operate fully is over 7 million cubic yards per year. The underground mines are also mechanised and have electric locomotive transportation, coal cutters, mechanical loaders and conveyors, etc. The N. C. D. C. also contemplates further mechanisation in the near future.

The capital investment by N. C. D. C. Ltd., in the existing 3 mines when in full operation would be Rs. 7·5 crores.

(iii) Handidhua Colliery

A private colliery at Talcher known as Handidhua Colliery started coal mining in 1921 with a capital investment of about Rs. 20 lakhs. The coal reserve of this mine is expected to be 43·5 million tonnes. After an underground fire accident Government too . over the colliery in 1963. Later it was leased out to a private firm. While in operation, the colliery employed 360 persons and the average yearly output was 77,000 tonnes.

(iv) Raising of Coal

Raising and despatch of coal in the district from 1964 to 1968 is given below:

Year		Raising (in tonnes)	Despatch (in tonnes)
1964	..	673,898·200	650,946·208
1965	..	744,771·000	690,974·553
1966	..	688,603·464	646,692·058
1967	..	672,133·000	601,983·495
1968	..	811,195·000	815,551·572

Source—District Statistical Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1968

(v) Other Mines

A kyanite mine at Magarmuhan, a chromite mine at Maulabhanja and a mica mine at Kulad are in operation in the district. The Maulabhanja chromite mine feeds the Ferro-chrome Plant at Jajpur Road.

Besides, mining leases have been given for mica at Shyamsundarpur and Kangula, chromite at Kathpal, chinaclay at Kaluriapatna, and graphite at Athmallik. The Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd. will operate the Kathpal chromite mine.

63. Large-Scale Industries

Talcher Fertiliser Project

A fertiliser plant based on Talcher coal is being established under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. About 10 km. away from Talcher, the factory site is located near the South Balanda Colliery of National Coal Development Corporation. The total land required for the factory site as well as township is about 800 acres.

The plant will produce annually 495,000 tonnes (equivalent to 1,500 tonnes per day) of fertiliser grade urea, which is equivalent to 228,000 tonnes of nitrogen.

Coal, the principal raw material, will be made available from the South Balanda Collieries. The plant will require about one million tonnes of coal for processing and steam generation. The process is based on gasification of coal for production of ammonia. Crushed coal is fed to coal gasifiers along with oxygen. The gases coming out of the gasifier are cooled, purified and further processed to obtain the

required mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen gas for ammonia product. Urea is then manufactured by reacting ammonia with carbon dioxide. Electricity will be supplied from the Talcher Thermal Power Station and water will be available from the river Brahmani.

Preliminary work has started and the project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1974. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 94 crores. It will provide employment for about 1,000 persons. In addition, the project will create opportunities for setting up of ancillary industries which will create additional employment opportunities.

64. Small-scale Industries

The types of small scale industries that are found in the district are rice mill and rice huller units, saw mills, flour mills, oil pressing units, tile making units, a sugarcane processing unit, a polythene industry, a tarpaulin manufacturing unit, *gudakhu* (chewing tobacco) factories, manufacturing units of gold and silver jewellery, silverware and brass and bell-metal utensils.

Descriptive accounts of important industries are given below:

(*i*) Rice and Flour Mills

The only rice mill of the district is located at Dhenkanal. It was established in 1959 with a capital investment of about Rs. 1,20,000. The factory now provides employment for forty persons. Besides, a number of rice hullers have been installed in recent years in many villages and towns. During 1970, there were 130 rice huller units in the district. Generally in electrified areas they are operated by electricity and in the rest they are run by diesel engines. A number of hullers have additional equipments for grinding wheat, although their principal business is husking of paddy.

(*ii*) Confectionery and Bakery

There are two lozenge manufacturing units at Angul, a lozenge and biscuit factory at Meramandali, and a backery unit at Talcher The products are generally marketed within the ditsrict. The factories at Angul have invested Rs. 35,000 each. The biscuit factory at Meramandali has invested a capital of Rs. 65,000.

(*iii*) Saw Mills

There are eight saw mills operating in the district. They are located at Dhenkanal, Augul, Talcher, Kamakhyanagar, Balijhati and Mathkargola. The last named one is managed by a co-operative society and has been established as a Panchayat Samiti Industry. All these units operate by electricity except the saw mill at Balijhati, which is run by

diesel engine. The mill has an investment of about Rs. 50,000 and the products are mainly sized wood. These mills provide employment to about 100 persons.

(*iv*) **Tile factory**

In recent years, a number of tile making units have been established in the district. They manufacture Mangalore tiles, Raniganj tiles, Cement tiles and ridges. Three such factories are managed by co-operative societies. The Dhenkanal Mangalore Pattern Co-operative Society Tile Factory was started as a Panchayat Samiti Industry unit. It employs 20 persons and its installed capacity is 5 lakhs of tiles per year. It is run by electricity.

(*v*) **Sugar factory**

The sugar factory at Sankarpur is a Panchayat Samiti Industry unit running by a co-operative society. It was established in 1965. Its annual crushing capacity is 8 tonnes of sugarcane. The society has invested nearly Rs. 70,000 and provides employment to 24 persons.

(*vi*) **Polythene factory**

M/s. Polytech International has started its factory at the Industrial Estate, Dhenkanal in 1966. The company have invested a capital of Rs. 1,70,000 including plant and machinery. Its annual installed capacity is 48 tonnes of polythene sheets, bags, nets and ropes. The products find good market in and outside the State. The total output amounted to Rs. 1,75,000 in 1970.

(*vii*) **Tarpaulin factory**

A tarpaulin manufacturing unit has been established by M/s. Onlin Industries at the Industrial Estate, Dhenkanal, at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000. During 1968-69, goods worth Rs. 42,500 were sold by the unit.

(*viii*) **Bidi industry**

There are 7 Bidi* factories in the district besides a number of small Bidi rolling establishments. These are mainly concentrated at Angul, Talcher, and Dhenkanal. Kendu leaves which are available in the local forests in plenty are purchased from the local traders and tobacco is brought from markets outside the district. The products find a good market throughout the State. A Bidi factory employs 15 persons in an average.

(*ix*) **Other small-scale Industries**

During 1967-68, there were 5 lime industries and 3 Gudakhu (chewing tobacco) factories in the district. Their products are consumed in the local markets. There was also a small plant manufacturing ice-cream for local consumption.

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*Bidi is made by wrapping dry raw tobacco in Kendu leaf. It takes the shape of a cone, the thick end being about half the size of a cigarette.

65. Cottage Industries

Cottage industries play an important role in the rural economy of the district. A large number of persons engaged in agriculture have adopted many household industries as part-time occupation. Moreover, some trades like, cotton weaving, manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils, smithy, etc., are heriditary occupation of a certain caste or tribe. In recent years steps have been taken by the State Government to improve various types of cottage industries. Many Co-operative Societies have been organised for such industries and they get financial and technical help from Government.

Handloom weaving is the most important cottage industry of the district Among other cottage industries, mention may be made of oil pressing, carpentry, filigree, hand pounding, bee-keeping, shoe-making, iron implements, brass and bell-metal and soap making, etc.

Some of these industries are discussed below.

***(i)* Weaving**

Generally, cotton weaving is carried on as a family profession by people belonging to Pana or Tanti castes These people are mostly agriculturists and weaving is their part-time occupation. They usually use the antique type looms and the products though durable are coarse in quality. They manufacture bed sheet, Saree, screen, Gamuchha, Dhoti, etc., of artistic colours and designs. In recent years, a number of Co-operative Societies have been formed to encourage the weavers of the district who had to strive hard to compete with the cheap mill-made cloth Gradually modern looms are being introduced and financial and technical assistance are given to the weavers through these societies and better marketing facilities are being created for their products by the Co-operative Department.

During 1969-70, there were 31 Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the district consisting of about 25,000 members. The total working capital was nearly Rs. 2,30,000.

***(ii)* Oil pressing**

There were 21 Oil Pressing Co-operative Societies having 500 members during 1969-70. These societies get financial assistance from the Government. More than two lakhs of rupees have been invested in this trade. They produce both edible and non-edible oil and the products are consumed locally.

***(iii)* Soap factory**

A small soap factory had been started at Dhenkanal town in 1956 with the aid of the Co-operative Department. Raw material is available in the locality and the chemicals and other ingredients are brought from outside the State. Both washing and toilet-soaps of cheap quality are produced.

(*iv*) **Bell-metal industry**

Bhuban is famous for manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils known throughout Orissa for the beautiful craftmanship and fine finish. This industry dates back to pretty old time and quite a large number of persons are engaged in this trade.

On 1st August 1953, a Co-operative Society was started at Bhuban to give the artisans better financial stability and help. Another co-opertive society was organised at Indupur in 1962. During 1965 a new co-operative society was started at Bhuban. Thus at present there are 3 co-operative societies in the district having 250 members. During 1967 the Bhuban and Nua-Bhuban societies alone produced goods worth one lakh of rupees.

(*v*) **Iron implements**

Jemadeipur Cottage Industries Co-operative Society was started at Angul in 1948. It prepares agricultural and household implements, such as spades, sickles, crowbars, pans, bolts and nuts, etc. The products find a ready market in the locality. The society has invested Rs. 35,000. This industry provides employment to nearly 50 workers.

Angul Smithy Production Co-operative Society, working in the same line, is producing agricultural and household implements. It is a Panchayat Samiti Industry and have invested a capital of nearly Rs. 70,000. It employs 25 persons.

(*vi*) **Other cottage industries**

Besides the above, a number of various other cottage industries are operating to a limited scale. They are discussed below.

Wooden furniture are prepared by local carpenters from timber available in the district. There are some establishments which have invested up to Rs. 16,000 in this trade. The carpenters of Chandpur village manufacture musical instruments and attractive wooden toys which find a ready market in the locality.

There were 9 Hand Pounding Co-operative Societies in 1967. Paddy hulling with the help of Dhenkis is carried on at home and provides employment to a number of persons, mostly females. During the same year, there were 12 Bee-keeping Co-operative Societies, 3 Leather Indurstrial Co-operative Societies, 6 Tal Gur (Palm-Sugar) Industrial Co-operative Societies, and a Gur and Khandasari Co-operative Society.

(*vii*) **Minor industries**

Among minor industries, mention may be made of bamboo work, basket making and manufacture of materials from leaves and other allied products. According to 1961 Census, 4,964 establishments were engaged in these trades. The business is carried on in a disorganised manner

and does not pay much to a worker. The products are generally sold in local weekly markets throughout the district and a portion is exported to neighbouring districts.

66. Industrial Potential and Plans for Future Development

The district is known for occurrence of coal, chromite, fireclay, limestone, graphite, iron-ore and manganese. The indicated reserves are 1,300 million tonnes of coal and about 5 million tonnes of chromite in the Sukinda-Dhenkanal belt. The coal obtained from Talcher coal mines being inferior in quality is not suitable for purposes of coke or for putting up chemical industries without beneficiation. At present, it is used for generating power at the Talcher Thermal Station. Besides, a portion is being exported.

There is also scope for development of some forest-based industries, the district being rich in forest products like timber, bamboos, Kendu leaves and other minor forest products. Of the valuable wood species, Sal is the only important wood available for commercial purposes. The Techno-Economic Survey of Orissa, undertaken by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in 1959, has suggested the establishment of a timber sawing and seaming factory and a wood distillation plant in the district.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan (April, 1969 to March, 1974) for Orissa, a proposal for Talcher Industrial Complex has been included. The project would be the first of its type to produce quality pig iron economically to cater to the demand of various precision fabrication industries in the country. It has been estimated that the annual production potentialities of Talcher Industrial complex would be as follows :

				Tonne
Main products	..	(*i*)	Pig iron ..	168,300
		(*ii*)	Urea ..	138,600
Bye-products	—	(*iii*)	Road Tar ..	16,000
		(*iv*)	Ammonia Sulphate	11,000
		(*v*)	Fuel oil ..	10,900
		(*vi*)	Benzol ..	3,500
		(*vii*)	Telvol ..	800
		(*viii*)	Solvent Naptha ..	700

Production of low phosphorous content pig iron will be suitable for malleable castings required for defence and other strategic industries. A part of this particular type of pig iron is being imported. The project will be able to get required raw materials, viz., coal from Talcher Coal Field, limestone from Biramitrapur, manganese ores from Keonjhar and power from 250 Megawatt Thermal Station at Chainpal. The scheme involves an expenditure of about Rs. 46·86 crores.

Further, a Low Temperature Carbonization Plant can also be started at Talcher for annual production of 60,000 tonnes of coke on a commercial scale by utilising one lakh tonne of coal as input. Coke produced in the plant may be utilised for production of pig iron in the ferro-alloy industries of the region. The capital requirement will be Rs. 150 lakhs.

The infrastructure available at Talcher in railways, road communications, thermal power and perennial water resources and the prospects linking Talcher with Paradeep creates immense potentialities of industrial development of the district.

67. State-aid to Industries

The State Government have been giving various aids for establishment and development of both small-scale and cottage industries. Under the State-aid to Industries Act, these industries are being given financial assistance on liberal terms, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis, supply of controlled raw materials and assistance to obtain imported raw materials and free technical advice. An Industrial Estate having 4 factory buildings has been constructed at Dhenkanal of which 2 factory sheds have housed the polythene factory and the tarpaulin factory. A list of industries and the amount of State assistance given to them during 1967-68 are given below :*

Category of industry	Number of industries	Capital investment (in rupees)	Government assistance (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Lime ..	5	41,850	19,000
2. Filigree ..	6	7,550	6,000
3. Gurakhu ..	3	8,676	6,000
4. Saw Mill ..	3	70,000	46,500
5. Brick Unit ..	1	2,500	2,000
6. Misri (Sugar Candy)	1	3,000	2,000
7. Cement Tile ..	1	2,000	2,000
8. Tailoring Unit ..	1	2,000	2,000
9. Carpentry Unit ..	1	2,800	2,000
10. Ice-cream Factory ..	1	7,000	7,000
11. Rice Huller ..	14	3,00,000	3,00,000
12. Panchayat Samiti Industries.	7	5,72,367	3,02,632
13. Polythene ..	1	2,00,000	The factory has availed Government loan and the machineries have been supplied on hire purchase scheme.

* Source—District Statistical Hand Book, Dhenkanal, 1968

68. Labour and Employers' Organisation

Labour Unions

Among the principal employers of the district, mention may be made of the collieries of Talcher, Thermal Station and the Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd Besides, there are twenty-three registered factories and a number of small industries in the district. These establishments engage some labourers. In a large number of small industrial establishments the owner himself is the worker.

All the industrial labourers are not members of labour unions. Mostly workers of large industrial establishments and mines have formed unions to safeguard their interests. A list of registered factories with the number of workers employed by each of them and a list of Trade Unions of the district are given as Appendices I and II respectively.

69. Welfare of Industrial Labour

The general condition of the workers in small industries is poor. Most of the workers are unskilled The rising cost of living, not yet been duly compensated by the revised rate of minimum wages for different scheduled industries under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is responsible for their low economic standard.

At present, there is no provision for welfare and recreational facilities in small factories and establishments. A Reading Room-*cum*-Recreation Centre for the working class people is being opened shortly at Angul.

The industrial labourers working in the collieries are in a better position than other labourers of the district. The Payment of Wages Act and Laws relating to old age and sickness insurance are implemented for the employees of the collieries Different collieries have labour organisations.

There are 4 such Unions at present and they represent the wrokers of Deulbera, Dera and South Balanda Collieries.

The labourers in the collieries enjoy the facilities of pit-head bath with soap and oil which are provided at nominal price. There are first-aid stations, both under ground and on surface. For children (up to six years of age) of the workers, creche is maintained. Canteens are run for the employees at concessional rates. There are recreation centres and reading rooms, as well as, adult education centres. There are also Primary and Middle English Schools with Bengali, Oriya, Hindi and Tamil as medium of instructions Adequate health and medical facilities to the workers have been provided with an well equipped hospital. Financial assistance is provided in case of death and accident.

There is a labour organisation of the staff of the Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd., which is exporting bamboos from Angul forests. Its membership consists of office depot clerks, forest supervisors, peons, Moharirs, Dakwallas, truck, Mazdoors, car cleaners and boat men. The object of the association is to secure labour welfare measures enjoined by law.

Besides, there is an Union of the workers employed by Kendu leaf collecting establishments in the district. The Union has 352 members. The employees of the Talcher Thermal Scheme have organised two labour unions to safeguard their interests.

The District Labour Officer, who works under the control of the Labour Commissioner, Orissa, is posted at Angul to look after the welfare of the workers of the district.

APPENDIX I

List of Registered Factories

Name of the factory	Persons employed
1. The United Rice Mill, Dhenkanal ..	7
2. Angul Garage of Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Angul	17
3. Swastika Arakaryalaya, Angul ..	10
4. Orissa Valley Saw Mill, Angul ..	10
5. Mahalaxmi Saw Mill, Dhenkanal ..	14
6. B. Samal Bidi Factory, Dhenkanal ..	8
7. B. Samal Bidi Factory, Girang ..	50
8. Pradhan Saw Mill, Talcher ..	16
9 Mahadev Saw Mill, Dhenkanal ..	13
10. New Orissa Bidi Factory, Angul ..	7
11. Jai Bharat Bidi Factory, Angul ..	12
12. Bhajamohan Bidi Factory, Kulad ..	18
13. Mahabir Saw Mill, Dhenkanal ..	12
14. Talcher Carpenters' Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Talcher.	17
15. Dhenkanal Mangalore Tile Making Co-operative Society, Korian, Gengutia.	39
16. The Mathakargola Mangalore Tile Manufacturing Co-operative, Society, Ltd.	6
17. Angul Panchayat Samiti Smithy Production Co-operative Society Ltd., Angul.	20
18. Nuabag Grama Panchayat Oil Pressing Co-operative Society Ltd.	16
19. Mathakargola Saw Mill Co-operative Society Ltd., Mathakargola.	15
20. The Sugarcane Processing and Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.	152
21. Talcher Thermal Garage ..	11
22. Talcher Thermal Workshop ..	20
23. Iswar Ch. Sahoo, Rice, Chuda and Flour Mills, Dhenkanal.	1

APPENDIX II

List of Trade Unions

Sl. No.	Name of Union	Date of registration
1	2	3
1	Deulbera Colliery Labour Union ..	9-9-1948
2	Dera Colliery Labour Union ..	9-9-1948
3	N.C.D.C. Workers Association, Dera Colliery ..	13-5-1961
4	Talcher Coal Field Workers Association ..	3-4-1961
5	Talcher Thermal Scheme Employees Union ..	1-3-1967
6	Talcher Thermal Power Station Workers Union ..	7-12-1968
7	Kendupatra Karmachari Sangha, Baltikiri ..	22-9-1964
8	Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd., Forest Transport Subordinate staff Association, Angul.	26-9-1953

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE, AND COMMERCE

70. Banking and Finance

(a) History of Indigenous Banking

There was no established bank in the past. The village Mahajans and landlords as money-lending sources were in existence. Now it is difficult to distinguish between indigenous bankers and money-lenders because in many cases they are the one and the same person. Many of these are Marwaris. The Sahu ordinarily means a trader but in this case the Sahu need not necessarily be a Mahajan. Many landlords were Sahus, and so were some wealthy raiyats. This system of money-lending by Sahus still continues. In Kamakhyanagar Subdivision a man with land used to take loan from the local money-lenders by giving the land as security and paying 6 paise to 12 paise a rupee per month. With the advancement of knowledge and spread of civilisation, the practice began to lose its ground and the wealthy persons began to give loan on bonds written in the presence of witnesses keeping land and other properties as security, at the rate of 12·5 per cent interest per annum. Till the borrower repaid the whole amount, he had to pay Re. 0·02 to Re. 0·03 per rupee as rate of penal interest per month. In Pal Lahara Subdivision in almost all the villages there were Deskoths from which people took paddy and paid interest varying from 12 per cent to 25 per cent per year. There were also some Sarbarakars who lent paddy to adivasis and poor people and realised the entire loan after the harvest. Barter system was also prevalent. The adivasis gave their produce such as black-gram, til, and mustard and took rice, and paddy in exchange. The Panas supplied cloth, umbrella, and other necessities to the adivasis of the Paburi area in exchange of goats, cows, and other produce. The agencies for the supply of credit in the district at present include the village Sahus or Mahajans, registered money-lenders, Co-operative Credit Societies, relatives, traders, banks, and Government. Among these agencies, however, the money-lenders dominate rural credit. However, credit supplied by Government as well as through Co-operative Societies, and other agencies is slowly gaining popularity. The Co-operative Credit Societies advance cash loans at the rate of 9½ per cent and the graingolas advance paddy loan at the rate of 25 per cent through out the district except Angul, where it is given at 15 per cent. The money-lenders charge higher rate of interest than other agencies but still they are popular in rural areas because firstly, they are easily approachable, secondly, borrowers have not to undergo any red-tapism and they have not to spend any money for obtaining loans, thirdly, the village Mahajans, and Sahukars who lend money, some times advance loans without any landed security and so borrowers have no fear of attachment of property.

The money-lenders of the district may be classified into rural and urban, professional and non-professional. The distinction between rural and urban money-lenders is based purely on their areas of operation. The difference between a professional and non-professional money-lenders is very important. The first primarily combines his business with other trade, whereas the latter who are land-owners, well-to-do agriculturists, and widows, etc., lend money on good security to those who are fairly well-known to them. It is very difficult to give any reliable statistics of the number and volume of business of the money-lenders. However, the number of registered money-lenders was 67 in 1967-68, 50 in 1968-69 and 37 in 1969-70. Their number is gradually decreasing since other credit facilities are available in the district.

(b) General Credit facilities available in the district

(*i*) Indebtedness

It is said that the Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt, and dies in debt. An assessment of the economic condition of the rural population, must therefore, include an analysis of the state of indebtedness. In the following paragraphs, indebtedness is discussed with reference to the cultivating families only. Nevertheless, since these families form the overwhelming majority, the condition with regard to their debt is a broad picture of the state of rural indebtedness in the district.

The following are the sample figures indicating the outstanding debts per family* in 1954-55:

Amount of debt	..	Rs. 13,180·69
Total number of families	..	212
Total number of indebted families	..	88
Debt per indebted family	..	Rs. 149·78

It is noticed from the above sample figures that in 1954-55, out of 212 families, 88 families were in debt. That is to say 41 per cent of the rural families had outstanding debts. This was only an aggregate picture. There were indeed families who incurred loans and paid them off by the end of the year. They did not figure in the table given above.

The most important purpose for which rural debt incurred is family consumption. During 1954-55, nearly one-third of the outstanding debt (31·27 per cent) was incurred on this account. This was closely followed by debts incurred for social ceremonies (30·24 per cent) which also accounted for another one-third of the total debt. These two were responsible for more than three-fifth of the total debt of the farmers and

* Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I, p. 536

these were distinctly burdensome. Of the total rural debt, two-fifth was incurred for various productive purposes, such as, farm expenditure 9·76 per cent, purchase of land, bullocks, etc., 23·38 per cent, and building of houses 5·35 per cent.

Some loans are secured under usufruct system, according to which the money-lender takes the produce of the land mortgaged towards the interest and sometimes for part repayment of the loan. This system is on the decline. During 1954-55, only 2·42 per cent of the total loan were interest free. This loan was secured from friends and relatives. Loans at the rate of 3½, 6¼, and 12½ per cent would perhaps appear reasonable, but only 11·77 per cent of the total credit were obtained at such rates of interest. These rates were charged usually in cases of loans from Government Agencies and Co-operative Banks. But 48·58 per cent of the total loan in the rural areas carried 25 per cent rate of interest.

However, the Government of Orissa have passed the Money-Lender's Act to protect the farmers from the clutches of the village Mahajans. By this Act the money-lender is required to register himself and obtain a licence for carrying on the business. He is also required to maintain regular account books. The rates of interests on different types of loans have been legally fixed.

Besides, Government have recently taken adequate measures in liberalising the Co-operative lending policies by suitable amendments to the Orissa Co-operative Societies Act. Necessary legislation has been passed in the year 1970, by which there has been a thorough re-orientation of the lending attitude of the co-operative institutions. Loan applications are being processed without the time lag experienced before. The small cultivators and especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes now are in a position to give landed securities without any restrictions as were existing before. As per the instructions of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies care has been taken to implement Crop Loan System for advancing production credit to the agriculturists. The Commercial Banks have come up to render necessary credit assistance. The State Bank of India have special schemes to help the small farmers. The Canara Bank has agreed to render credit assistance extensively for promoting subsidiary occupations, e.g., dairy, fishery, and poultry, etc.

The survey conducted by the Small Farmers' Development Agency during the year 1969 has estimated that in the district 36 per cent of the population and 97 per cent of the villages have enjoyed the benefit of co-operative credit facilities.

(ii) State Bank of India, and other Banks

There are five branch offices of the State Bank of India. They are at Dhenkanal, Talcher, Angul, Athmallik, and Kamakhyanagar. The first branch office was opened at Dhenkanal in June, 1957. In 1959 two branches have been opened at Angul, and Talcher. The branch offices at Athmallik, and Kamakhyanagar were opened recently. The Canara Bank has opened three branches in the year 1969 at Hindol, Bhuban, and Dhenkanal.

The branches are under the charge of Agents. The Banks are extending loans and receiving deposits from the public. After nationalisation of Banks many new schemes have been introduced for agricultural, industrial, and business purposes. Besides, the State Bank of India deals with Government transactions and maintains a currency chest of the Reserve Bank of India.

(iii) Co-operative Credit Societies and Banks

(1) ANGUL UNITED CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

There was only one Co-operative Central Bank in Angul which was established in 1921. The area of operation of this Bank was confined to Angul subdivision. After merger of States, the area of operation of this Bank was extended to the whole district except Athmallik, where there was a small Bank with some Co-operative Credit Societies. This Bank continued till 1956 when it was amalgamated with Angul Central Co-operative Bank and was named as Angul United Central Co-operative Bank. This Bank is the chief agency of distributing the rural credit with its jurisdiction over the entire district. It has six branches, located at Dhenkanal, Athmallik, Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, Pal Lahara, and Hindol.

The main activity of the Bank is to provide short-term and medium-term credit to the agriculturists, who are the members of the primary agricultural societies affiliated to this Bank. It receives money deposits from individuals and institutions at a reasonable rate of interest. The Bank also advances loan to other non-agricultural societies, such as Weaver's Co-operative Societies, Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies, and Employee's Societies, etc. A detailed account of the Bank from the years 1961-62 to 1969-70 is given in Appendix I of the chapter.

(2) AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The area of the operation of each society is generally confined to one Grama Panchayat. They meet the short and medium-term credit requirements of agriculturists both in cash, and paddy.

There were 202 agricultural credit societies in June 1970, with 75,590 members and working capital of Rs. 1,65,25,257. The total share capital is Rs. 27,19,007 of which Government contribution is Rs. 4,39,000. The loans advanced under short-term credit is Rs. 52,66,934 and medium-term credit is Rs. 2,32,450.

The financial position of agricultural credit societies in the district as on 30th June, 1970 is given below :

Number of Societies	202
Total number of members	75,590
	Rs.
Working Capital	1,65,25,257
Share Capital	27,19,007
Statutory Reserve Fund	31,84,018
Other Reserve Fund	8,38,631
Deposits	12,46,909
Borrowings	55,36,692
Loans advanced	54,99,384

(3) URBAN BANK

There is one Urban Bank in the district, with its headquarters in Dhenkanal town. It is working with a membership of 338, share capital of Rs. 20,244, and working capital of Rs. 52,069 in the year 1970. The main object of this Bank is to supply credit to its members and accept deposits from the members and non-members. The Urban Bank has advanced a loan of Rs. 43,000 during the year 1970 to its members and has collected Rs. 35,672 from the members. It has received deposits amounting to Rs. 19,139 from the members and non-members.

(4) LAND DEVELOPMENT BANKS

The Land Development Banks are used to receive loans from Orissa State Co-operative Land Development Bank, to give loan to the agriculturists for improvement of land and redemption of old debts on the security of land. The Banks are gaining popularity due to the preference of cultivators for long-term credit. There are seven Land Development Banks in the district with their headquarters at Dhenkanal, Hindol, Kamakhyanagar, Angul, Athmallik, Pal Lahara, and Talcher. In 1969—70 the total members of these Banks were 12,994 and the total working capital was Rs. 78,33,842. A sum of Rs. 39,69,762 has been advanced as loan.

A detailed account of individual Banks is given in Appendix II of the Chapter.

(5) HOUSE BUILDING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 12 House Building Co-operative Societies which gives loan in instalments for construction of houses. The total numbers, paid up share capital, and working capital of these Societies are 518, Rs. 87,561,

and Rs. 5,58,980 respectively. In the year 1969-70, these societies have advanced loan amounting 3,39,309 to the members.

(6) LARGE-SIZED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 4 Societies of this type which advance loan to the people. The number of members of these societies are 1,346. The societies have advanced a sum of Rs. 2,64,750 in 1969-70.

71. General and Life Insurance Corporation

A Development Centre of Life Insurance Corporation of India was established in the year 1958 in Dhenkanal town. This was attached to the Branch Office at Cuttack. In the year 1959 the status of this centre was upgraded to that of a sub-office and treated as an independent branch. The staff of this office consists of one Assistant Branch Manager, six Development Officers, and 13 clerks. There are about 13,000 policy-holders who have insured their lives. The volume of business done by this office in the year 1969-70 was about Rs. 90,00,000. Up to the year 1969-70, 47 claims comprising death, and maturity have been settled.

From 1964, this office is also doing General Insurance, e. g., fire, marine, and motor vehicles. The income from the premium of General Insurance in 1969-70 was Rs. 10,500.

The following is the income from General Insurance business from the years 1964-65 to 1969-70:

Year	Income Rs.
1964-65	4,366
1965-66	11,423
1966-67	4,635
1967-68	8,913
1968-69	17,179
1969-70	10,500

72. Trade and Commerce

Kittoe in his tour report of 1838 mentioned that in the village Chandipal extensive tobacco cultivation was made and sent to the markets of Cuttack, Bhadrak, and Balasore. In the village Kasipur there were many merchants who carried on trade in timber, cotton, tobacco, oil-seed, and other products of the forests.[1]

Even now trade is confined mainly to agriculture, forest-produce, and coal. Rice, pulses, oil-seeds, timber, bamboo, and coal are the principal articles of export, while the chief imports are cloth, salt, kerosene oil, spices, toilet articles, cement, and sugar. Timber has been exported to Madhya Pradesh through railway from Athmallik, Pal Lahara, and Angul subdivisions. A certain quantity of timber is floated down the rivers from Pal Lahara, and Athmallik subdivisions to Cuttack district.

1. The Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. II, No. 1, Appendix I Part (1), p. 24.

Most of the coal requirements of the South-Eastern, and Southern Railways are met from the coal mines of Talcher. In 1968, 8,15,551·272 tons have been despatched. Bamboo has been supplied to Titaghur Paper Mills, located at Choudwar, and Calcutta, from Dhenkanal, Pal Lahara, and Angul subdivisions.

Rice, paddy, and oil-seeds are exported from Dhenkanal, Angul, and Hindol subdivisions to neighbouring districts. Rice is also being imported from other districts. The data relating to the procurement, export, and import of paddy, and rice from 1958-59 to 1967-68 have been given in Appendix III. It is observed that procurement of paddy, and rice were highest in 1958-59. The largest amount of rice, and paddy was exported in 1959-60 and 1960-61, respectively. The district imported largest amount of paddy in 1958-59 and rice in 1962-63. Due to draught in the years 1965-66 and 1966-67, the food production was highly damaged for which export of paddy, and rice was nil. 727 tons of rice was exported during the year 1970. Bell-metal utensils are exported from Bhuban. The river Brahmani, for about 8 months in the year is used for import and export trade.

In the year 1969-70, 635 tons of wheat, 875 tons of sugar, and 3,278 litres of kerosene oil were imported. In the same year 305,453 quintals of goods of the value of Rs. 15,54,439 have been imported and 679,800 quintals of goods of the value of Rs. 29,23,189 have been exported from the district.

(*i*) **Centres of business**

Dhenkanal, Angul, and Talcher are the 3 important marketing centres. Bhuban is famous for brass metal and other utensils. Angul is the biggest centre of business in the district. It is situated at a distance of 24 km. from Meramundali Railway Station, 160 km. from Sambalpur and 132 km. from Cuttack by road. One Regulated Market has been established at Angul in 1958-59. The market area of this Regulated Market extends to Chhendipada, Jarpara, and Angul Block. This is the only Regulated Market in the district.

The following commodities have been brought under regulation in this market :

Cereals	Paddy, rice, maize, ragi
Pulses	Kulthi, black-gram, green-gram, arhar, Chana, Khesari.
Oil-seeds	Groundnut, Rasi(Til), Mustard, Castor-seeds.
Gur	Gur (Jaggery), Sugar-cane
Fruits	Mango, orange, lemon, tamarind
Vegetables	Potato, onion, tomato, cauliflower, cabbages, green-chillies.
Animal Husbandry Products	Poultry, cattle, sheep, goat

Condiments & spices—Garlic, Dhania (Coriander)

The notified commodities arrived in Angul Regulated Market and their approximate value in the year 1968-69.

Name of the commodity	Quantity in quintals	Value in Rs.
Paddy	1,620·57	72,372·88
Rice	443·91	42,591·03
Maize	1,306·66	66,080·13
Ragi	5,920·61	3,74,656·11
Kulthi	14,472·09	7,53,148·17
Biri (black-gram)	284·63	24,223·19
Mung (green-gram)	91·20	10,382·40
Arhar (red-gram)	32·03	2,445·07
Bunt (bengal-gram)	240·99	24,231·77
Khesari	2,354·05	1,68,156·85
Groundnut	9,690·59	8,72,231·99
Mustard-seeds	3,068·02	4,39,759·59
Til (Rasi)	2,985·20	4,53,877·09
Corriander	76·99	9,549·00
Potato	830·80	56,200·00
Onion	16·00	800·00
Garlic	2·28	570·06
Tomato	4·50	300·00
Mango	12·00	1,200·00
Tamarind	12·02	643·50
Vegetables	66·50	2,600·00
Total value		33,76,018·83

(*a*) DHENKANAL

Dhenkanal is the headquarters of the district. It is connected by Cuttack-Sambalpur road, and Puri-Talcher Railway line. The municipality has constructed one market building here. The average annual turnover of business is paddy and rice 10,449 quintals, pulses 6,217 quintals, oil-seeds 5,783 quintals, and jute 3,000 quintals.

(*b*) TALCHER

Talcher is connected with Cuttack-Sambalpur road by Banarpal-Talcher-Pal Lahara road. This is a terminal station of Puri-Talcher Railway line. The people of coal-field and Thermal Power Station depend upon this market. The average annual turnover of this market is paddy and rice 12,000 quintals, pulses 6,717 quintals, sugar cane 3,732 quintals, and sheep and goat 25,000 numbers.

A list of rural marketing centres is given in Appendix IV. All these are weekly markets. Live-stock, paddy, rice, pulses, vegetables, cattle, spices, clothings, and consumer goods generally come for sale to these markets.

(*ii*) Co-operation in wholesale and retail trade

There are four Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies at Angul, Dhenkanal, Talcher, and Kamakhyanagar out of which the latter two have been organised recently. Their activities in agricultural marketing is very low. These marketing societies generally deal with fertilisers and foodgrains like paddy, wheat, groundnut, and pulses. At the end of June 1970 the members of these marketing societies are 679. The total working capital is Rs. 11,74,970, and Share Capital is Rs. 7,21,193. In 1969-70 (June 1969 to June 1970) these societies have purchased commodities worth of Rs. 15,57,367 and sold Rs. 15,48,923.

The activities of individual Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies is given in Appendix V.

73. Merchant's Association

There is only one merchant's association in Dhenkanal town. On every Monday, the working committee of the association meets to discuss their business policy.

74. Weights and Measures

Metric system of weights have been enforced in the district. Prior to enforcement of this system seer weights were in use. For measuring rice, paddy, pulses, and other foodgrains, 'Pital Gauni', 'Tambi', 'Mana', and 'Ada' were generally used. There was no system to verify and check these measures. So these measures varied not only

in nomenclature but also in capacities from area to area and the buyers were generally cheated. Besides, the traders were in difficulties while transactions were done between district to district. So, with a view to overcoming these difficulties, metric system of weights have been introduced as an All-India Standard. Initially difficulties were experienced by both the consumers and traders, but after regular practice and propaganda through distribution of conversion tables, charts, and pamphlets the system is now easily understood by the people.

The following table shows the old weights and measures and their equivalent in metric units:

Old Weights and Measures		Metric equivalent
Weights	Seer 105 Tola	1·224 grams
	Seer 80 Tola	0·933 grams
	Gunda	25·402 grams
	Gunda	12·701 grams
	Bisa Kathi 106 Tola	1·863 grams
Measures	Pital Gauni 210 Tola	2·449 grams
	Tambi 105 Tola	1·224 grams
	Mana 42 Tola	0·49 grams
	Mana 25 Tola	0·291 grams
	Ada 21 Tola	0·244 grams

APPENDIX I

A detailed account of Angul United Central Co-operative Bank from the year 1961-62 to 1969-70

Year	Member-ship	Working capital	Share capital	Reserve fund	Other fund	Savings deposit	Fixed deposit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	511	32,23,918	4,97,148	1,07,936	1,44,095	6,24,880	89,628
1962-63	517	38,24,396	5,98,227	1.22,994	1,59,392	8,60,245	70,708
1963-64	522	41,25,993	6.71,497	1,23,014	1,63,943	10,74,121	47,038
1964-65	527	47,02,924	7,46,183	1,40,581	1,88,341	7,34,846	65,228
1965-66	461	68,31,210	9,16,883	1.61,684	1,91,536	12,23,080	91,730
1966-67	451	74,93,735	11,55,583	1,76,220	1,96,383	14,41,440	4,70,574
1967-68	433	87,83.599	12,29,772	2,02,536	2,72,134	17,52,978	7,37,010
1968-69	310	77,74.507	12,04.810	2,31,524	3,27,495	17,11,902	9,63,354
1969-70	305	81,69,268	12,61,260	25,14,449	3,57,326	27,83,474	10,52,340

APPENDIX I

A detailed account of Angul United Central Co-operative Bank from the year 1961-62 to 1969-70

Year	Other deposit	Borrowings	Loans out-standing	Demand	Collection	Percentage of collection
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
1961-62	1,87,460	15,72,273	24,04,750	13,01,019	9,92,621	76%
1962-63	3,08,538	17,04,290	26,29,831	15,65,278	10,44,547	66%
1963-64	4,00,203	16,29,855	30,59,454	20,25,839	13,79,742	65%
1964-65	9,88,449	18,30,449	35,71,866	24,72,477	18,56,434	75%
1965-66	6,47,844	35,98,553	53,02,911	54,74,353	46,27,833	84%
1966-67	2,25,838	38,05,423	61,20,388	48,42,630	28,36,597	60%
1967-68	3,39,493	39,27,422	69,66,065	61,53,785	33,41,467	54%
1968-69	10,62,586	20,04,422	60,10,678	71,43,422	30,16,768	42%
1969-70	3,88,498	20,52,063	59,84,058	71,59,244	39,77,538	55%

APPENDIX II

A detailed account of Land Development Ban s

Name	Membership	Working Capital	Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposit	Borrowing	Loan advanced	Loan collection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhenkanal	4,670	25,53,366	1,64,247	812	5,951	23,82,356	10,77,023	7,21,132
Hindol	840	5,19,142	36,828	..	704	4,81,610	3,77,588	4,287
Kamakhyanagar	2,760	20,45,893	1,28,720	..	3,927	19,13,246	10,65,458	49,693
Angul	3,218	14,20,383	1,19,942	..	1,731	12,98,710	7,06,559	66,429
Athmallik	715	7,23,623	59,835	145	450	6,63,193	4,50,329	56,278
Pal Lahara	222	1,50,220	28,848	4	..	1,21,368	80,075	N. A.
Talcher	569	4,21,215	47,191	..	4,094	3,68,930	2,12,730	22,731
Total	12,994	78,33,842	5,85,611	961	16,857	72,29,413	39,69,762	9,20,550

APPENDIX III

Procurement, export, and import of paddy, and rice in metric tons during the years 1958-59 to 1967-68.

Years	Procurement		Export		Import	
	Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice	Paddy	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1958-59	5,585·13	1,867·538	4,597·944	2,090·144	1,693·804	771·599
1959-60	2,799·901	254·534	8,890·563	2,479·184	..	..
1960-61	1,409·811	160·717	202,224·383	1,642·256	..	44·789
1961-62	2,917·888	88·839	14,677·140	868·327	549·087	1,207·603
1962-63	47·697	18·027	253·916	43·675	..	7,640·081
1963-64	101·904	361·300	260·900	1,010·640	..	1,391·871
1964-65	1,579·644	136·776	..	963·892		1,413·050
1965-66	589·466	3·617	..	..	..	7,512·000
1966-67	277·575	..		..	..	3,643·000
1967-68	41·150	..	..	668·556	..	5,991·000

APPENDIX IV

A list of Rural Marketing Centres of the district—

Name of the subdivision	Location	Market days
(1)	(2)	(3)
Dhenkanal	Oukhama	Monday
	Alsua	Sunday
	Bainsinga	Wednesday
	Nuahat	Thursday, Monday
	Pengua	Sunday
	Motanga	Wednesday
	Odapada	Saturday
	Chainpur	Friday
	Gadasila	Friday
Kamakhyanagar	Kamakhyanagar	Monday
	Anlabereni	Thursday
	Kantiaputasahi	Tuesday
	Nuahat	Monday
	Goradapal	Tuesday
	Odilo	Sunday
	Adipur	Sunday
	Jiral	Friday
	Baisian	Wednesday
	Sadanga	Tuesday
Hindol	Rasol	Tuesday, Friday
	Budhithakurani	Sunday
	Arnapurna	Friday
	Kankadahat	Friday
	Jhilli	Tuesday
	Hindol	Saturday
Talcher	Jajangi	Saturday
	Bijigola	Friday
	Sipur	Sunday
	Derang	Tuesday
	Bajarahat	Wednesday
	Balanda	Wednesday
	Deulbera	Tuesday, Friday
	Dera	Tuesday

Name of the subdivision	Location	Market days
(1)	(2)	(3)
Pal Lahara	Pal Lahara	Sunday
	Nizagarh	Sunday
	Khamar	Monday
	Iti-hat	Friday
Angul	Beniabahal	Sunday
	Banarapal	Tuesday
	Jarpara	Monday
	Bantala	Wednesday
	Maratira	Tuesday
	Kosala	Thursday
	Chhendipada	Friday
	Bagadia	Monday
	Mahidharpur	Friday
	Tikarpada	Saturday
	Gotamara	Tuesday
	Balaramprasad	Friday
Athmallik	Kaintragarh	Tuesday
	Thakurgarh	Friday
	Pedipathara	Monday
	Paikasahi	Wednesday
	Ghusar	Tuesday
	Parashamal	Saturday
	Kualo	Friday
	Kishorengar	Sunday
	Raniakata	Tuesday
	Kadalimunda	Friday
	Bamur	Wednesday
	Randapa	Wednesday
	Bainda	Sunday

APPENDIX V

The activities of individual Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies in the district

Place name	Members	Working capital	Share capital	Reserve fund	Purchase	Sale
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Dhenkanal	388	7,39,342	3,29,274	2,19,809	10,51,193	12,14,106
Angul	202	3,36,895	3,23,489	11,326	2,94,416	2,70,665
Kamakhyanagar	51	57,323	39,750	411	1,02,330	1,24,724
Talcher	38	41,410	28,680	67	9,428	9,428

CHAPTER VII
COMMUNICATIONS

75. Old Time Routes and Conveyances

Very little is known about the road system of this district in ancient and medieval times. During the medieval period prosperous towns like Kodalaka (modern Kualo near Talcher), Bajrakot, Yamagartta (modern Yamagadia near Angul) and Angulaka Pattana (Modern Purunagarh) thrived in this region and these were connected with good roads. But all these were local roads and no extra-territorial route is known to have passed through this part of Orissa during that period. Even as late as the 18th century no good roads of extra-territorial importance are known to be existing in this area. It is known from the narrative of Mr. Motte (the agent of Lord Clive) who starting from Calcutta passed through Cuttack to Sambalpur in 1766 and from the account of Mr. Leckie who travelled through Cuttack to Nagpur in 1790 that the route linking Cuttack with Sambalpur did not pass through the area representing the modern Dhenkanal district. In 1837 when Lt. Kittoe went in search of coal from Cuttack to Talcher he had to take circuitous route as the road through Dhenkanal town was probably not developed by that time. The route of Kittoe passed through Kakhadi near Athgarh, Deogan near Kapilas hill and then running close to the southern bank of the river Brahmani passed up to Talcher. On his return journey Kittoe passed from Talcher through a part of Angul territory to the village Nagna on the Brahmani and from there to Chandipal following the course of the river Brahmani. His next halt was at Kasipur on the Brahmani in the ex-State of Dhenkanal and without coming back to Cuttack he proceeded by the *Dak* route towards Calcutta. It appears that the route from Cuttack to Dhenkanal was very undeveloped and perilous even during the later part of 19th century. John Beams has given a graphic account of the perilous nature of his journey from Dhenkanal to Cuttack in his tour diary dated 31st August, 1877. He started from Dhenkanal in a *Palki* and after a few miles came to a nullah which had been flooded due to heavy shower. He therefore sent a man to Dhenkanal with a request to the Raja to send an elephant. His elephant ride through the jungle path towards Cuttack as described by himself is worth quoting here.

* "After this arrove two elephants. The bigger of the two really a fine beast, a mighty tusker full ten feet high. They hoisted my *palki* bodily on to his back crosswise, the two poles almost touching the trees.

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* Memoirs of a Bengal Civilian

I mounted the lesser beast. It was one of those weird Rembrandt pictures one sees occasionally. Figure to yourself a narrow road shaded by tall trees and bordered by dense jungle. Crossing it a very black nasty-looking nullah with steep sides altogether uncanny and dangerous looking. Moonlight, but very sickly and fitful owing to the heavy slow moving clouds. In front in the rift between the trees, a big elephant looking double his size in the strange, uncertain light with a *palki* towering higher still, behind, a confused glare of torches and crowds of dusky men crossing the nullah in batches on the other elephant. Can't you see the scene ? Its weird effects of light and shade, great black masses with points of light here and there and the mysterious, sickly moonlight over all. If in addition you had your feet wet as well as half your right leg were rather sleepy and shaken to pieces, were anxious about the safety of your office-box on the head of a naked savage fording the stream with water up to his armpits, and were in addition aware of some ten nullahs, all unbridged plus the vast Mahanadi between you and Cuttatck, you would be in a position to appreciate all the ghastly grandeur of the scene. Fortunately I had a brandy-flask with me and partook thereof, also thanks to the indefatigable Jamadar, his boots and his voice, we passed unscathed through all the perils of the road and at dawn reached the Mahanadi where lay the Pioneer. A table on deck with the shining table cloth, eggs, toast, tea, and other necessaries greeted me there, and I was safe at home by eight O' clock".

The Public Works Department of the ex-State of Dhenkanal constructed some good roads during the first quarter of 20th century. Notable among these is the road from the border of the ex-State of Athgarh to the border of Angul extending about 37 miles (59·2 km). This road linked Cuttack with Angul and ultimately with Sambalpur. After the opening of this road, communication between Cuttack and Sambalpur became more direct and safe than the old pilgrim route which passed along the southern bank of the Mahanadi.

Among the old time conveyances, mention may be made of the Palanquin, the bullock cart, elephant and horse. The palanquin was commonly used by the aristocratic people and the European Officers. The ruler of Dhenkanal as described by Beams used a *Palki* carried by 24 men. For long journey through difficult route, elephant or horse was the means of conveyance. The elephant carried the *Hauda* on its back for the respectable riders and the horse was also saddled. Pack-bullock with bullock cart were generally used by common people for the purpose of transport.

76. Road Transport

At present Public Works Department maintain three categories of roads i. e., National Highways, Major District roads, other District roads. During [pre-merger period most of these roads were in poor

condition. Except the National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Sambalpur road), other roads are in the process of development.

The following table shows total length of the National High Ways, Major District roads and Other District roads in the district :

Category of roads	Length
National Highways	.. M 111-7F (179 km.)
Major District roads	.. M 235-7F 100 ft. (378 km.)
Other District roads	.. M 162-1F 320 Ft. (260 km.)

Besides, in 1964-65 altogether M 330-0F (528 km.) of revenue roads were transferred to Public Works Department for maintenance. The roads are now called as "classified village roads." Almost all the roads coming under this category are dust roads.

(i) National Highways

(a) NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 42 (CUTTACK-SAMBALPUR ROAD)

The old Cuttack-Sambalpur road has been merged in the National Highway No. 42. The total length of this road within the district is M 98-1F (157 km.) and the entire length has been black topped. Crossing Athgarh subdivision of Cuttack district, this road runs through Dhenkanal, Angul, and Athmallik subdivisions. This road is an all-weather road.

(b) NATIONAL HIGHWAY NO. 6 (SAMBALPUR-PAL LAHARA-KEONJHAR ROAD)

13½ miles (21 km.) of this road falls under the jurisdiction of the district. This road has a gravel surface. A number of cause-ways, culverts and wooden bridges exist on this road. Due to unbridged crossing over river Mankra, the road is now a fair-weather road. Construction of a permanent bridge over Mankra river has recently been taken up. This road connects Pal Lahara with Keonjhar in one side and Sambalpur via Deogarh on the other side.

(ii) Major District Roads

(a) KHALPAL-PARJANG-KAMAKHYANAGAR-BHUBAN-SUKINDA ROAD (M.D.R.-12)

This road starts right from the bank of the river Brahmani opposite to Talcher town and proceeds eastward through important places like Parjang, Kamakhyanagar, and Bhuban. The total length of this road is M 45-4F (73 km.). It passes through undeveloped mining and forest areas of the district. Improvement works on this road were taken up during Third Plan (April 1961 to March 1966) period and are still continuing as spill over works. The portion between Khalpal and Kamakhyanagar, 21 miles (34 km.) in length is a fair-weather road due to unbridged crossings over river Ramiala and Ghoradian nullah. The bridge over river Ramiala has been completed but not yet

open to traffic. Work in respect of the bridge over Ghoradian nullah has also been started. There is a rest shed at Parjang and Inspection Bungalows at Kamakhyanagar and Bhuban.

(*b*) DHENKANAL-DEOGAN-HARIPUR ROAD (M.D.R. 17)

This road (21 miles or 33.60 km.) starts from Dhenkanal town and is bifurcated at village Deogan (after a length of 12 miles or 19.2 km. from Dhenkanal) where the Deogan-Mandar road starts and the other road runs towards Haripur, and Tangi railway station. The portion of the road from Dhenkanal to Deogan is black topped and is an all weather road. The rest 11 miles (17·6 km.) is partly metalled and is motorable in dry season only. For improvement of this road provision was made in the Second Plan (April, 1956 to March, 1961). But work could not be taken up during that period and it is yet in an undeveloped condition. The road is important due to the Kapilas hills a place for pilgrimage situated at a distance of 6 km. from Deogan. It crosses a number of nullahs and small streams which require to be bridged. It passes through undeveloped mining areas covered with forest. There is a rest shed at Deogan.

(*c*) HINDOL-NARSINGHPUR ROAD (M D.R. 18 A)

This road starts from Hindol and runs towards Cuttack district through dense forests and hills. About 2 km. of the road falls within the jurisdiction of the district. This road is a fair weather road and partly metalled and gravelled. It passes through forest and leads to Narsinghpur in Cuttack district. The ghat section requires improvement and nullah to be bridged.

(*d*) ANGUL-CHHENDIPADA-SARPAL ROAD (M.D.R '9)

This road starts from Angul and connects Chhendipada, a place of commercial importance. Then proceeding onwards, this road crosses Sambalpur district border and runs to Deogarh via Sarpal. The length of the road is about 32 miles (51 km.). The road is partly black-topped and partly metalled and earthen. The road is an all-weather road upto river Tikra only. There are Inspection Bungalows at Nisa and Chhendipada and Rest Sheds at Raijharan and Chhendipada.

(*e*) ANGUL-TIKARPADA ROAD (M.D. R. 20)

This road starts from Angul. The length of the road from Angul to Tikarpara is 36 miles (57·6 km.), out of which 6½ miles (10·4 km.) forms a part of National Highway No. 42, (Cuttack-Sambalpur road). The road is partly metalled and black topped. There are a number of cause ways and road dips on this road, due to which interruption to traffic is caused during heavy rains.

There is a Rest Shed at Purunagarh and Inspection Bungalows at [illegible], Jagannathpur, and Purunakot.

(*f*) ATHMALLIK (KAITARAGARH)-BOINDA ROAD (M.D.R. 21)

This road starts from National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Sambalpur road) near Boinda and runs upto Athmallik. The length of the road is M 22-4F (36 km.). The road is partly black topped, metalled and gravelled surface. There is a dangerous *ghat* on 8th and 9th km. from Athmallik side. Bus service is operating on this road throughout the year. There is a Rest shed at Boinda and Inspection Bungalows at Boinda, Thakurgarh, and Athmallik.

(*g*) BANARPAL-TALCHER-PAL LAHARA ROAD (M.D.R. 22)

This road starts from National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Sambalpur road) near Banarpal and runs through Talcher, Samal, Khamar upto Pal Lahara. The length of the road is M 50-4F (80·8 km.). This road connects the coal-field and Thermal power station at Talcher. Except an unbridged crossing over river Brahmani at Samal, the entire road is an all-weather road. The portion of road from Banarpal to Samal is fully black-topped and the rest is partly metalled. At Samal, ferry arrangements are available for passage of vehicles during fair-weather seasons. There are Inspection Bungalows at Talcher and Khamar.

(*h*) Hindol Road Station-Hindol-Mahidharpur Road (M.D.R.19 A)

This road starts from National Highway No. 42 (Cuttack-Sambalpur road) near Hindol Road Railway Station and proceeds to Mahidharpur via Hindol. The road, 26 miles (41·6 km.) in length is partly black topped, metalled and gravelled. It is an all-weather road between Hindol Road Railway Station and Hindol. There are Inspection Bungalows at Hindol and Mahidharpur.

(*iii*) Other District Roads.

There are a number of Other District roads within the district and the total length of these roads is about 162 miles (259·2 km.). The annual expenditure for maintenance of these roads is Rs. 4,05,000.

Details of these roads are presented in a statement in the next page.

Name of the Other District Roads	Black topped in km.	Metalled in km.	Total in km.	Moorum in km.	Earthen in km.	Total in km.	Grand total Cols. 4 & 7 in km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barakera-Mahidharpur Road .	..	..	..	24·8	..	24·8	24·8
Angul Town Road ..	8	22·4	30·4	5·6	..	5·6	36
Kulad-Talcher Road ..	..	..	..	9·6	..	9·6	9·6
Meramandali Railway Station Road ..	·4	..	·4	..	..	..	·4
Athmallik Town Road ..	4	·8	4·8	1·6	..	1·6	6·4
Talcher Town Road ..	4·8	..	4·8	..	..	..	4·8
Talcher-Angul border Road ..	4·8	..	4·8	..	..	..	4·8
Samal-Bamara border Road ..	..	..	..	24	19·2	43·2	43·2
Dhenkanal-Bhapur Road ..	·2	15·6	15·8	·2	..	·2	16

Dhenkanal-Sankarpur Road	..	1·6	14·2	15·8	·2	..	·2	16
Hindol Town Road	..	..	4·8	4·8	..	..	..	4·8
Dhenkanal -Kamakhyanagar Road	..	..	5·2	5·2	..	..	..	5·2
Hindol Railway Station approach Road	..	·6	..	·6	..	..	..	·6
Kaimati-Joranda Road	..	..	4·8	4·8	9·6	..	9·6	14·4
Deogan-Mandar Road	..	..	6·4	6·4	14·4	..	14·4	20·8
Kapilas Hill Road	..	1·6	4·8	6·4	..	..	..	6·4
Dhenkanal-Tarava Road	..	..	9·6	9·6	..	..	..	9·6
Dhenkanal Town Road	..	7·6	..	7·6	..	..	..	7·6
Kamakhyanagar-Dhenkanal Road	..	..	11 2	11·2	10·4	2	12·4	23·6
Kamakhyanagar Town Road	..	..	1·2	1·2	..	..	..	1·2
Bhuban-Nilakanthapur Road	..	..	..	..	3·2	..	3·2	3·2

(iv) Roads previously maintained by the Revenue Department.

Revenue Department took up the work of road construction in the district from 1950-51. During the First Plan period (April 1951 to March 1956) a sum of Rs. 13,29,741·10 was spent on 400 road projects and the allotment for Second Plan period (April 1956 to March 1961) for the same was Rs. 17,00,317. In all, 1,229 miles (1,966·4 km.) of roads were constructed and maintained by this Department.

As mentioned earlier, Revenue Department transferred 330 miles (528 km.) of village roads* to Public Works Department for maintenance in 1964-65. During this period also 230·5 miles (368·8 km.) of revenue roads were handed over to the Rural Engineering Organisation for management. The remaining portions classified as 'Panchayat roads', are now maintained by different C. D. Blocks of the district. Almost all these are dust roads.

(v) Forest Roads

About 684 km. of roads are now under the management of Forest Department. These are fair-weather roads and mainly used for transportation of forest products. Some of these roads are Jharan-Chanabola road (17·6 km.), Tarenipasi-Kantal road (12·4 km.), Hitinda-Mahulpunji road (16 km.), Dhanianali-Khankira road (13 km.), Patnagarh-Karadapal road (11·1 km.), Babandh--Patalo road (12·4 km.), Chotatentuli-Mahisakada road (12 km.), Umundira-Ekul road (12·4 km.), Fasigan-Gurujang road (12·5 km.), and Batgan-Keonjhar border road (13 km.) under Dhenkanal Forest Division, Kamiri-Udal road (96 km.), Dimiridihi-Udal road (25·6 km.), Madhapur Bhatra road (22·4 km.), Likrachida-Girida road (16 km.), Pathargarh-Rail road (14·8 km.), Dimiridihi-Bamur road (14·4 km.) and Handapa-Gundurijharan road (14·4 km.) under Rairakhol Forest Division, Purunakot-Baghamunda-Angulia road (19 km.), Baghamunda-Majhipara road (15 km.), Pampasara-Labangi-Rasanda Raigada road (21 km.) and Rasanda-Kuadoli-Labangi-Tulka road (28·50 km.) under Angul Forest Division and Bankadarh-Jumardihi road (10·4 km.) under Deogarh Forest Division.

(vi) Municipal Roads

Three urban local bodies of the district maintain 80 km. of roads and have spent Rs. 44,684·45 paise during 1969-70 for their improvements. Of these roads, 30 km. are under Angul Notified Area Council, 26 km. under Dhenkanal Municipality and 24 km. under Talcher Municipality.

77. Vehicles and Conveyance

In rural areas bullock-carts and carts drawn by buffaloes constitute the important modes of conveyances. These are owned and driven by local people. In some parts of the district carts are made after the pattern

* See Classified Village Roads.

prevailing in Cuttack district with large wheels of about [illegible] diameter. Now this district has about 41,000 carts.

On ceremonial occasions like marriages etc. painted wooden carriages driven by bullocks or red ponnies, carrying bride-grooms provide pleasant sights to visitors.

In urban areas, there are modern means of conveyance like automobiles, bicycles and cycle rickshaws. Upto the end of March, 1970 there were 1,300 motor vehicles registered in the district including [illegible] buses, 321 trucks, 224 motor cycles, 560 cars and jeeps, 110 trailers [illegible] 16 other vehicles. 86 of these vehicles including 7 buses, 5 trucks, 39 cars and jeeps and 35 others were registered during 1969. The number of cycle-rickshaws, cycles, bullock carts licensed in different municipal towns of the district from 1967-68 to 1969-70 are as follows :

Name of Local Body	1967- 8			19'8-69			1969-70		
	Cycles	Cycle Rickshaws	Bullock carts	Cycle	Cycle Rickshaws	Bullock carts	Cycle	Cycle Rickshaws	Bullock carts
Dhenkanal	1,470	144	91	8-0	138	21	605	146	11
Angul ..	450	57	..	79	51	..	377	58	8
Ta'cher ..	(96	34	48	537	41	56	674	55	58

The large fluctuation in numbers is obviously due to vehicles being used either with Grama Panchayat registration or without registration at all. Normal rates of hire for different conveyances in this district are as follows :

1. Bullock-cart .. Re. 1·00 paise per km.
2. Cycle Rickshaws Re. 0·30 paise per km.
3. Goods Truck .. Re. 1·50 to Rs. 2 per km.

(f) Regional Transport Authority

The Regional Transport Authority, Dhenkanal, consists of four official and three non-official members. It was set up in 1948 with the District Magistrate as its Chairman.

Privately owned bus services were permitted by the Road Transport Authority to ply buses on five routes in 1970. But except one i. e., Karadakhaman to Kamakhyanagar, buses were plying in following four routes regularly :

	Name of the route	Distance
1.	Talcher to Pal Lahara via Samal	75 km.
2.	Bhapur to Karatapata via Rasol, Mahidharpur, Angul, and Bantala.	64 km.
3.	Khalpal to Bhuban via Kamakhya-nagar.	70 km.
4.	Talcher to Brajrakot via Gopal Prasad and Kaniha.	58 km.

Talcher-Pal Lahara via Samal and Bhapur-Karatapata via Rasol Mahidharpur, Angul, and Bantala roads are fair-weather and the operators are given temporary road permits by the Road Transport Authority to ply vehicles during January to June, every year. Permission has been given to three operators to ply their vehicles on Khalpal-Bhuban route. The operators charge Re. 0·4 paise per km. in upper class and Re. 0·3-5 paise in lower class per passenger as fare. The luggage charge is 2 paise per 40 kg. per km.

(*ii*) **The State Transport Service**

The State Transport Service started operation in rural and urban areas of the district in 1957. At present 30 vehicles of this organisation are plying on different routes

Previously the State Transport Service in the district was directly under the administrative control of the Transport Controller, Orissa. But it has since come under the District Transport Manager, Cuttack for administrative convenience.

The routes (with kilometre) covered by the State Transport Services in this district are given below :

Name of Service		Distance in kilometres
(1)		(2)
1. Dhenkanal-Bagadia	..	109
2. Dhenkanal-Hindol	..	62
3. Hindol-Hindol Road	..	38
4. Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar	..	35
5. Dhenkanal-Mandar	..	40
6. Dhenkanal-Joranda	..	24
7. Dhenkanal-Ghatipiri	..	22
8. Dhenkanal-Aukhuma	..	20
9. Dhenkanal-Bhubaneswar	..	99

(1)		(2)
10. Dhenkanal-Nihalprasad	..	85
11. Dhenkanal-Narsinghpur	..	101
12. Cuttack-Kiakata via Kishorenagar	.	267
13. Talcher-Bhubaneswar	..	168
14. Meramandali-Athmallik	..	107
15. Meramandali-Angul	..	26
16. Angul-Samal	..	60
17. Angul-Talcher	..	36
18. Angul-Tikarapara	..	58
19. Talcher-Samal	..	24
20. Angul-Cuttack	..	132
21. Athmallik-Cuttack	..	215
22. Talcher town bus	..	10
23. Dhenkanal town bus	..	5
24. Dhenkanal College bus	..	5

Besides, the State Transport Authorities have introduced inter-district services like Rourkela-Cuttack, Rourkela-Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur-Cuttack, Sambalpur-Bhubaneswar, Balangir-Bhubaneswar, Bhawanipatna-Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur-Meramandali, Deogarh-Talcher, and Sundargarh-Bhubaneswar all of which pass through the district. The inter-State Puri-Raipur service also passes thorugh the district. The Assistant Transport Manager (Admn.) stationed at Dhenkanal is in overall charge of the transport management of the entire district. In 1961, the State Transport buses carried 7,18,561.5 passengers and earned Rs. 7,12,127·93 in the district. Within nine years ending 1970, the number of passengers have increased twice and the income near about three times. Particulars in respect of total number of passengers carried and total income of the State Transport Service operated in Dhenkanal district during the year 1970 are as follows :

Unit		Income from passengers traffic	Income from freight	No. of passengers carried
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
Dhenkanal Unit	..	12,65,663·77	14,819·15	872,461
Meramandali Unit	..	6,82,236·23	12,425·52	560,513
Total	..	19,47,900·00	27,244·67	1,432,974

78. Rail Road

The Talcher line of the South-Eastern Railway runs in the district for a distance of about 64 km. It branches off from the main Howrah-Cuttack line at Neergundi station. Garh-Dhenkanal, Hindol Road, Meramandali, and Talcher are the stations inside the district. Besides, there are passenger halts at Sadashivapur and Joranda Road.

(i) Passenger and Goods Traffic

The Railway line was laid primarily on account of the Talcher Coal fields and the first passenger and goods traffic along this line was opened on 20th January, 1927.

This railway serves passengers from and to the district. As the Meramandali Railway Station of the district is linked by road with Sambalpur, this railway also serves the need of the passengers from and to Sambalpur. A number of buses run by the State Transport Service carry passengers to and fro for a distance of 115 miles (185 k m.) from Meramandali to Sambalpur via. Angul and Rairakhol on the National Highway No. 42. Two passenger trains are daily running between Talcher and Puri.

In view of the inadequate road communication facilities of the district, this railway line plays an important role in the economic life of the people. It serves the business community as well as the ordinary consumers and helps in developing the district in various respects.

As regards goods traffic, coal from Talcher Coal fields and forest and mineral produce like timber, bamboo, boulders, black-chips, lime stone, hides, skins, horns, and bones and Kendu leaves, etc., are exported through this railways. Besides, food-grains including pulses, edible oils and vegetables, other essential commodities and building materials like cement, iron goods, etc., are transported through it.

The statistics regarding passenger traffic and income therefrom relating to railway stations of this district are given in the Appendix I.

There is practically no competition between railway and road transport and the transport through road may be said to be supplementing that of the railway.

There are many feeder roads connecting the interior areas with the railway stations of the district. Passenger and goods traffic on roads is generally regulated according to the timings of trains at various stations.

(ii) Talcher-Bimalgarh Rail-link Survey

Preliminary engineering and traffic survey for Talcher-Bimalgarh rail link was started in October 1969 and January 1970 respectively. The field work has been completed and report submitted to the Central Government. The approximate length of the proposed rail link in the district will be 70 km.

79. Water-ways and Ferries

The rivers Mahanadi and Brahmani are the main water ways of the district. The river Brahmani while passing more than 160 km. in the district crosses Pal Lahara, Talcher, Kamakhyanagar, and Dhenkanal subdivisions. Some important commercial places, viz. Talcher, Kharagprasad, Bangursinga, Baulpur, Bhuban, Chandipal, Kaleria, and Pengua are situated on the banks of this river. The river Brahmani is navigable for three months from July to September. The Mahanadi is navigable for a period of seven months from September to March for 48 miles (76·8 km.) from village Daruha in Athmallik subdivision to village Katranga in Angul subdivision. Goods like bamboos, timber and other commodities are transported through the rivers.

The Public Works Department, Dhenkanal Division manages two ferries across the river Brahmani. These are (*a*) Nilakanthpur Ghat on Bhuban-Nilakanthpur road, and (*b*) Kamakhyanagar Ghat on Dhenkanal-Kamakhyanagar road. Another ferry, that is Samal Ghat (the Brahmani) on Talcher-Pal Lahara road is leased out by the said Department every year by public auction.

Besides, ferries are also maintained by the Grama Panchayats on different rivers flowing in the district. A list of such ferries is given in Appendix II.

Boats

Large flat bottomed boats made of wood ply in the navigable parts of the rivers. Small country boats are also used at various places to cross the rivers.

80. Bridges

(*a*) Bangursinga Bridge

Constructed on National Highway No. 42 this bridge has five spans of 42 feet (12·80 Mt.) each. The length of the bridge is 224 feet (68·72 Mt.) and the breadth is 24 feet (7·31 Mt.). The construction of the bridge was started in the year 1956 and was completed in 1960 with a total cost of Rs. 2,23,500.

(*b*) Bridge over Nandir

The bridge (280'X22' or 85·34 Mt. X 6·70 Mt.) which is constructed over the river Nandir on the Cuttack-Sambalpur road has five spans of 50 feet (15·24 Mt.) each. The work of the bridge started in 1957 and ended in 1961 with an estimated cost of Rs. 2,14,000.

(c) Bridge over river Samakoi

Constructed over the river Samakoi on Talcher Pal Lahara road (M.D.R.22), the bridge (884'X22' or 269·44 Mt.X6·70Mt.) has five spans of 68'(20·72 Mt.) each, two spans of 69' 9" (21·25 Mt.) each and 12 shore

spans of 25'(7·62 Mt.) each. The bridge is of R. C. C. beam and slab type. The cost of construction of the bridge which opened to traffic on 21st July, 1968 is Rs. 25,34,200.

(d) **Bridge over river Sapua**

Constructed over the river Sapua at M 9/3·4 of Dhenkanal-Bhapur (O.D.R.) road, the bridge (319'X26"or 97·23 Mt.X7·92 Mt.) has three main spans of 86' (26·21 Mt.) each and two end spans of 20'(60·9 Mt.) each. This box type bridge with R. C. C. slab and girder has been constructed at a cost of Rs 8,63,000. The bridge was opened to traffic on 18th January,1970.

(e) **Bridge over river Brahmani**

Constructed on the Major District Road No. 12 (Khalpal-Parjang-Kamakhyanagar-Bhuban-Sukinda road) near Talcher, this re-imposed cement concrete bridge (2986' × 24'or 910·13 Mt. × 7·31 Mt.) has 27 main spans of 108' (32·91 Mt.) each and two end spans of 35' (10·66 Mt.) each. The work of the bridge started on 9th January, 1964 and is expected to be completed in the early part of 1972 with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,06,36,650.

81. Travel Facilities

In olden days travelling was difficult due to want of good roads. But at present the road communication has developed to make travelling less difficult. The scenic beauty of the "Satkosia Gond" on the river Mahanadi and the deep forests adjoining Tikarpara in Angul subdivision, the temples of Lord Chandrasekhar on the mountain peak Kapilas (2,087 Ft. or 636 Mt). in Dhenkanal subdivision and Malayagiri mountain peak (3896 Ft. or 1187 Mt.) in Pal Lahara subdivision are the chief attractions for tourists and pilgrims.

(i) **Dharmasalas**

There is one Dharmasala in Dhenkanal town constructed and managed by Shri Mahadev Ram. This Dharmasala has 16 rooms all of which are electrified. The other three Dharmasalas of the district are located at Angul, Pal Lahara, and Athmallik. The Dharmasala at Angul is managed by the local Marwari community whereas the Debottar Department maintain the Dharmasala at Pal Lahara and a Dharmasala Committee looks to the management of Athmallik Dharmasala.

(ii) **Dak Bungalows, Circuit Houses, and Rest Sheds**

There are two Circuit Houses at Dhenkanal and Angul. Both are managed by Revenue Department. A detailed list of Rest Houses, Inspection Bungalows and Rest Sheds of the district is given in the Appendix III.

82. Post Offices

The Puri Division of Post and Telegraph Department was created on bifurcation of the Cuttack Division on 15th February, 1955. The jurisdiction of this division covered both Puri and Dhenkanal districts. At the time of the creation of the division,the district had 66 Post Offices which included 5 Sub-Offices, 4 Extra Departmental Sub-Offices and 57 Extra Departmental Branch Offices. But by 1st January, 1962, the number had increased to 224 which included 9 Sub-Offices, 5 Extra Departmental Sub-Offices and 210 Extra Departmental Branch Offices

After creation of Keonjhar Postal Division on 15th September, 1966, Dhenkanal for the purpose of postal administration was placed under its control with other two districts, viz.,Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj. The Head Post Office at Dhenkanal controls all the Post Offices of the district. On 1st April, 1970, there were 310 Post Offices in the district including the Head Office, 29 Sub-Offices and 280 Branch Offices.

A list of these Post Offices with volume of business transacted during 1967-68 to 1969-70 is given in Appendix IV.

83. Radio, Wireless and Pigeon Services

There is no radio station in the district. Number of radio sets licensed during the years 1967 to 1969 and the amount realised therefrom are given below :

Year		No. of Radio sets	Amount realised (in Rs.)
1967	..	760	33,566·75
1968	..	665	30,463·35
1969	..	821	35,921·72

There are police wireless stations at Dhenkanal, Angul, and Talcher towns.

Carrier pigeons are kept in the district for emergency purposes. There are 2 lofts under the control of Superintendent of Police, one at Dhenkanal with 44 trained birds and the other at Kamakhyanagar with 34 trained birds. The brids are trained to operate on certain routes and in addition to that, the following boomerang services are also functioning at present:

1. From Dhenkanal to Tumsinga
2. From Dhenkanal to Kamakhyanagar
3. From Dhenkanal to Gondia
4. From Kamakhyanagar to Bhuban
5. From Kamakhyanagar to Parjang
6. From Kamakhyanagar to Kankadahad
7. From Kamakhyanagar to Mahabirod
8. From Kamakhyanagar to Tumsinga

There is also a separate loft at the Police Training College, Angul under the control of the Principal.

84. Telephone Exchanges

There are three telephone exchanges in the district. The details of these are given below :

Name of the Exchange		Date of opening	Number of connctions and PCOS		
Angul	..	1-5-1959	Direct lines	..	87
			Extensions	..	5
			Number of PCOS	..	13
Dhenkanal	.	22-2-1957	Direct lines	..	140
			Extensions	..	5
			Number of PCOS	..	7
Talcher		31-3-1961	Direct lines	..	38
			Extensions	..	5
			Number of PCOS	..	2

The following Public Call Offices are operating under these three exchanges :

(A) DHENKANAL EXCHANGE

1. Kamakhyanagar Public Call Office with three extensions
2. Parjang Public Call Office
3. Hindol Public Call Office with three extensions
4. Gadasila Public Call Office
5. Gondia Public Call Office
6. Sarangi Public Call Office

(B) ANGUL EXCHANGE

1. Chhendipada Public Call Office
2. Kumusingh Public Call Office
3. Athmallik Public Call Office with four extensions
4. Bantala Public Call Office
5. Meramandali Public Call Office with one extension
6. Banarpal Public Call Office
7. Barkote Public Call Office
8. Phulpara Public Call Office
9. Jharpara Public Call Office
10. Nuahat Public Call Office
11. Raijharan Public Call Office
12. Bagadia Public Call Office

(C) TALCHER EXCHANGE

Pal Lahara Public Call Office with two extensions.

Besides, there are local Public Call Offices in all these exchanges.

APPENDIX I

Statistics of the Passengers and value of tickets sold of the principal stations of the district

Station			1968-69	1969-70
Talcher	..	*Outward*	72,055	82,673
		Rupees	182,528	224,690
		Inwara	62,819	71,545
Meramandali	..	*Outward*	99,960	100,772
		Rupees	212,539	203,279
		Inward	87,633	93,427
Hindol Road	..	*Outward*	82,388	104,103
		Rupees	89,908	97,884
		Inward	38,012	37,952
Dhenkanal	..	*Outward*	174,851	164,199
		Rupees	207,382	223,220
		Inward	151,141	120,825

APPENDIX II

List of Ferries

Name of Subdivision	Name of Ferry	Name of River
1. Dhenkanal ..	Kusupanga	Brahmani
	Khargaprasad	Do.
	Kunjabiharipur	Do.
	Bangursinga	Do.
	Odapada	Do.
	Baulpur	Do.
	Tarava	Do.
	Kaleria	Do.
	Kathpal	Do.
	Kasipur	Do
2. Kamakhyanagar ..	Gengutia	Do.
	Sarkishorpal	Do.
	Kadapada	Do.
	Tumsinga	Do.
	Kaliahata	Do.
	Kantio	Do.
	Damol	Do.
	Khalpal	Do.
	Sarang	Do.
	Balipada	Do.
	Budhibil	Do.
	Malpura	Do.
	Panigengutia	Do.
	Kamangara	Do.
	Prachandapur	Do.
	Chandipal	Do.
	Karobar	Do.
3. Athmallik ..	Puleswar	Mahanadi
	Ghodamaraghat	Do.
	Kudagaon	Do.
	Olatha	Do.
	Bahali	Do.
	Dolamundi	Do.
	Lunahandi	Do.
	Deuli	Do.
	Kiakata	Do.
	Hilei	Do.
	Ghodagadi	Do.

Name of Subdivision	Name of Ferry	Name of River
4. Pal Lahara ..	Baliposi	Mankranala
	Seegarh	Do.
	Debahali	Dimiria
	Susab	Chasagurujang
	Seeding	Do.
	Khuntapasi	Bahadapasi
	Bahadapasi	Do.
	Bankadar	Saida
	Kunjam	Kunjam
5. Hindol ..	..	..
6. Angul ..	..	..
7. Talcher ..	Parabil-Nalam Joint Ghat, (Karnapal).	Brahmani
	Bijigol-Kantapal Joint Ghat (Bijigol).	Do.
	Siling ghat (Siling)	Tikara
	Takua ghat (Takua)	Do.
	Kantapal (Nalam)	Brahmani
	Gandamala, Parabil and Jarada Joint Ghat (Talapada).	Do.
	Nalam ghat (Durgapur)	Do.
	Bajrakot-Gandamala Joint ghat (Kulabir).	Do.
	Gandamala and Bajrakot (Bajrakot).	Do.
	Gandamala and Bajrakot (Podagarh).	Do.
	Nalam and Gandamala Joint Ghat (Arkil).	Do.
	Bijigol and Samal Ghat (Balangi and Singda).	Singda
	Sagadipal-Tikra Ghat (Sagadipal).	Tikra
	Rohila Ghat (Rohila)	Brahmani
	Biru-Samakoi Ghat (Biru)	Samakoi
	Karnapal Ghat (Karnapal)	Andharinala

Name of Subdivision	Name of Ferry	Name of Rivers
Talcher ..	Mankadachua Nala Ghat (Parabil).	Mankadchua nala.
	Balijodi Nala Ghat (Bali-jodi).	Balijodi nala
	Gaham Samakoi Ghat (Gaham).	Samakoi
	Susuba Dehuripal Ghat (Susuba).	Brahmani
	Jhadiamba Ghat (Jhadiamba)	Do.
	Kankili ghat (Kankili)	Do.
	Belapada ghat (Belapada)	Do.
	Sirigida ghat (Sirigida)	Do.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the information regarding Inspection Bungalows and Rest Sheds under P. W. D. (R. & B.), Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of the Inspection Bungalow and Rest Shed	Location	No. of suites available	Either electrified or not	Water supply	Telephone connection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inspection Bungalow—						
1.	Dhenkanal ..	On Dhenkanal town proper (O.D.R.)	2	Yes	Yes	No
2.	Kapilas ..	Top of the Kapilas hill road (O.D.R.)	2	No	Yes	No
3.	Ghatipiri ..	On old Cuttack-Sambalpur road ..	2	No	No	No
4.	Bangursinga ..	At 53/3 of C. S. road N. H. 42 ..	2	No	No	No
5.	Kamakhyanagar ..	On Kamakhyanagar (O. D. R.) ..	2	Yes	Yes	No

Sl. No.	Name of the Inspection Bungalow and Rest Shed	Location	No. of suites available	Either electrified or not	Water supply	Telephone connection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Bhuban	Bhuban proper on Kamakhyanagar. Bhuban Road (M. D. R.).	2	Yes	Yes	No
7.	Khamar	On 14th mile of Talcher-Pal Lahara Road (M. D. R. 22).	2	No	No	No
8.	Angul	On proper Angul town (O. D. R.)	4	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Talcher	On Talcher town (O. D. R.)	2	Yes	Yes	No
10.	Chhendipada	On 25th mile of Angul-Chhendipada Road (M. D. R. 19).	2	No	No	No
11.	Nisa	On 10th mile of Angul-Chhendipada Road (M. D. R. 19).	2	No	No	No
12.	Mahidharpur	On 16th mile of Bantala-Mahidharpur Road (O. D. R.).	2	No	No	No
13.	Jagannathpur	On 22nd mile of Angul-Tikarpara Road (M. D. R. 20).	2	No	No	No

14. Purunakote	On 13th mile of Angul-Tikarpara Road (M. D. R. 20).	2	No	No	No
15. Karatpata	On 14th mile of Angul-Tikarpara Road (M. D. R. 20).	2	No	No	No
16. Bantala	On 8th mile of Bantala Mahidharpur Road (O. D. R.).	2	No	No	No
17. Kanjara	On 82/2 mile of C. S. Road N. H. 42	2	No	No	No
18. Katada	At 96/4 mile of C. S. Road N. H. 42	2	No	No	No
19. Nakchi	At 11/6 mile of C. S. Road N. H. 42	2	No	No	No
20. Bamur	At 120/5 mile on C. S. Road N. H. 42	2	No	No	No
21. Athmallik	At Athmellik town proper (O. D. R.)	2	Yes	No	No
22. Thakurgarh	At 10th mile of Athmallik-Boinda Road (M. D. R.21)	2	No	No	No
23. Boinda I. B. Rest Shed	On 102 mile of C. S. Road N. H. 42	2	No	No	No
24. Meramandali	On 60/1 on C. S. Road N. H. 42	2	No	No	No
25. Raijharan	On 12/6 of Angul-Chhendipada Road (M. D. R. 19).	2	No	No	No
26. Boinda	On 102/0 mile of C. S. Road N. H. 42	2	No	No	No

Sl. No.	Name of the Inspection Bungalow and Rest Shed	Location	No. of suites available	Either electrified or not	Water supply	Telephone connection
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Parjang ..	On 16/0 of Kamakhyanagar-Parjang Road (M D R 12)	2	No	No	No
28.	Khatuahata ..	On 11/0 of Kamakhyanagar-Dhenkanal Road (O. D. R).	2	No	No	No
29.	Deogan ..	On Dhenkanal-Deogan Road (M. D. R 17).	2	No	No	No
30.	Sankarpur ..	On 10th mile of Dhenkanal-Sankarpur Road.	2	No	No	No
31.	Purunagarh --	On 9th mile of Angul-Tikarpara Road (M. D. R. 20).	2	No	No	No

1 mile-1·6 Km.

N. H.—National Highway
M. D. R.—Major District Road
O. D. R.—Other District Road
C. S. R.—Cuttack-Sambalpur Road

APPENDIX III (*contd.*)

List of Revenue Rest sheds with the Name of Roads touching them

Name of Subdivision	Name of Revenue Rest Shed	Name of the Road touching
1	2	3
1. Dhenkanal ..	Sarangi ..	Dhenkanal-Mandar Road
	Joranda ..	Dhenkanal-Joranda Road
	Motanga ..	Cuttack-Sambalpur Road
	Sadar ..	Cuttack-Sambalpur Road
	Nihalprasad ..	Mandar-Nihalprasad Road
2. Kamakhyanagar	Kankadahada ..	Jiridamali-Kankadahad Road.
	Kamakhyanagar I.B.	Bhuban-Khalpal Road
	Parjang ..	Ditto
	Muktapasi ..	Ditto
3. Athmallik ..	Athmallik I.B. ..	Boinda-Athmallik Road
	Madhapur ..	Kishorenagar-Kiakat Road.
	Kiakata ..	Ditto
	Kishorenagar ..	Kaintiragarh-Kiakata Road
	Raniakata ..	Ditto
	Tapdhol ..	Thakurgarh-Paiksahi Road
4. Pal Lahara ..	Pal Lahara I.B. ..	Deogarh-Talcher-Pal-Lahara-Kunjam Road.
	Kunjam ..	Kantiapasi-Kunjam Road
	Magarmuhan ..	Ditto
	Gurusulai ..	Pal Lahara-Talcher Road
	Jamara ..	Pal Lahara-Keonjhar Road
	Jamardihi ..	Ditto
	Banor ..	Batisuan-Banor Road
5. Hindol ..	Hindol I.B. ..	Hindol-Gudiakateni Road
	Babandh ..	Ditto
	Paikapurunakot ..	Guleihi-Nimabahali Road.
	Rasol ..	Old Cuttack-Sambalpur Road.

Name of Subdivision	Name of Revenue Rest Shed	Name of the Road touching
1	2	3
6. Angul ..	Angul I. B. ..	Cuttack-Sambalpur Road
	Banarpal ..	Ditto
	Durgapur ..	Ditto
	Tainsi ..	Jarpara-Tainsi Road
	Nuahata ..	Cuttack-Sambalpur Road
	Bagadia ..	Angul-Bagadia Road.
7. Talcher ..	Bajrakot ..	Talcher to Bamra via Kaniha P.W.D. Road.
	Kaniha .	Ditto
	Parabil ..	Talcher-Pal Lahara P.W.D. Road.
	Samal ..	Ditto
	Talcher ..	Talcher to Railway Station P.W.D. Road.

APPENDIX III (*concld.*)

Forest Rest Sheds

Name of Forest Rest Shed		Road connecting the rest shed
1 Tareniposi	..	Kamakhyanagar-Kankadahad Road and Batagan-Tareniposi Forest Road.
2 Kurab	..	Boinda-Dhandatopa-Athmallik P. W. D Road and Dhandatopa-Kurab Forest Road
3 Dhandatopa	..	Boinda-Athmallik P. W. D. Road
4 Tikarpara	..	Angul-Tikarpara P. W. D. Road
5 Baghamunda	..	Angul-Tikarpara P. W. D. Road and Forest Road Purunakot.
6 Labangi	..	Angul-Tikarpara P. W. D. Road and Pampasara-Labangi Forest Road.
7 Tulka	..	Angul-Purunakot-Tulka Forest Road
8 Raigoda	..	Angul-Bantala-Sankharpal P. W. D. Road and Sankharpur-Nuakheta Road and Nuakheta-Raigoda Forest Road.
9 Jarpara	..	Cuttack-Sambalpur Road
10 Antulia	..	Cuttack-Sambalpur Road to Antulia Road

APPENDIX IV

List of Post Offices

(As on 1st April, 1970)

DHENKANAL H. O., PCO (2nd Class), COM.

Beltikri	.. S
Gobindpur	.. S
Mahisapat	.. ..
Mahulpada	.. E
Manipur	.. ES
Sankarpur	.. ..
Saptsajya	.. ES
Talbarkot	.. S

ANGUL PCO, COM.

Ankula	.. E
Badakera	.. ES
Badakantakul	.. ES
Badakerjang	.. S
Balipada	.. E
Bantala	.. S, PCO, COM.
Bedasasan	.. S
Bimalbeda	.. ..
Champatimunda	.. E
Dandasinga	.. ...
Dhakata	.. ES
Durgapur	.. S
Enkarbandha	.. S
Galabandha	ES
Handapa	.. S
Hulursinga	S
Jagannathpur	.. ES
Jarapada	.. S, PCO, COM.
Jiranga Dehurisahi	.. E
Kandasara	.. E
Kangula	.. S
Khalari	.. ES
Khinda	.. S
Kishoreganj	.. S
Kuio	.. ES
Kikudanga	.. S
Kulada	.. S
Kumusinga	.. S
Kurudnal	.. ES

Luhamunda		
Manpur	—	..
Papsara	..	E
Paktunga	..	ES
Purunagarh	..	S
Purunakot	..	S
Rantalai	..	..
Sankhapur	..	ES
Tainsi	..	S
Tapdhal	..	E
Tentulai	..	E
Tikarpada	..	E
Tubey	..	S
Turanga	..	E
Ugi	..	..

ATHMALLIK COM.

Aida	..	S
Ambasarmunda	..	ES
Bhejigatha	..	E
Bilainali	..	ES
Kampala	..	S
Kandhapada	..	S
Kantapada	..	E
Krutibaspur	..	ES
Lunahandi	..	E
Madhapur	..	S
Paiksahi	..	S
Puruna Manatri	..	ES
Rainali	..	E
Sanhula	..	S
Thakurgarh	..	S

BALIMI COM.

Badala	..	E
Baradapal	..	..
Chitalpur	..	S
Dudurkot	..	S
Hatura	..	E
Karanda	..	S
Mahidharpur	..	..
Panchapada	..	S
Ranjagal	..	S

BHUBAN PCO, Com.

Anala	..	S
Analajhari	..	E
Balibo	..	S
Baruan	..	S
Bhusal	..	ES
Chandipal	..	ES
Ektali	..	E
Garhnrusingh Prasad	..	S
Jamunakote	..	...
Mathakargala	..	S
Odisa	..	S
Rama Krishnapur	..	ES
Rendhapatna	..	ES
Sura Pratappur	..	S

BAJICHAUK ED, SO, ND+
BALANDA BHAPUR

Chandra Sekhar Prasad	..	S
Ghatipir	..	S
Gobind Prasad	..	E
Kalanga	..	E
Kalika Prasad	..	S
Kankadahad Sadar	..	S
Kakudibhag	..	ES
Katam	..	E
Saragpatna	..	ES

CHAINPAL COLONY Com

CHHENDIPADA Com.

Bagdia	..	S, PCO, Com.
Brahmanbil	..	S
Changudia	..	E
Jharsinga	..	S
Kampasala	..	S
Patrapada	..	..
Padapada	..	E
Paranga	—	..
Kasala	..	S
Nisa	..	--
Nuagaon	..	E
Nuapada	..	E
Raijharan	..	PCO, Com.
Santrabandha	..	..
Sapainali	..	E
Tangri	..	ES

DEULBERA COLLIERY COM.

Jagannathapur	.. E
Talcher RS	.. S

DERA COLLIERY COM.

Badajarada	.. ES
Danara	.. S
Gopal Prasad	.. ES
Hensamul	.. ES
Kalamchhuin	.. S
Salada	.. E

DHENKANAL COLLEGE ND PCO, +, COM.
DHENKANAL R.S.

Tarabha	.. ES
Analaberini	.. S
Balarampur	.. S
Brahmaniapal	.. E
Bamuan	.. S
Gadasila	.. PCO COM.
Gengutia	.. S
Indipur	.. S
Kankadapal	.. ..
Kasiadihi	.. S
Karian	.. ..
Rainarsinghpur	.. S
Sagar	.. E

GONDIAPATNA PCO, COM

Bidharpur	.. S
Kaimati	.. ES
Kapilas	.. S
Kasipur	.. S
Mandar	.. S
Mathatentulia	.. E
Mahulpal	.. S
Sarangi	.. S, PCO, COM.
Santhapur	.. S

HINDOL PCO.
HINDOL ROAD R.S., COM.

Babandha	.. S
Baulpur	.. S
Bedapada	.. ES
Belpada	.. ..

Balaram Prasad	.. E
Chandapur	.. ..
Dhalpur	.. ..
Kantapal	.. ..
Kantiokatni	.. ..
Kumusi	.. ..
Sadasibapur	.. S
Sanda	.. S
Tumusinga	.. S

HAKIMPADA ND+ KAMAKHYANAGAR PCO, COM.

Badasualo	.. S
Baisinga	.. ..
Batagaon	.. ..
Bhagirathipur	.. ES
Birasol	.. S
Kankadahada	.. S
Kuliahata	.. ES
Makuakatni	.. ES
Motta	.. S
Nuagaon	.. S
Raibol	.. E
Samatangi	.. ES
Sibalaposi	.. E
Tariniposi	.. E

KANIHA PCO, COM.

Badatribeda	.. ES
Bajrokot	.. E
Baliposi	.. S
Bijigol	.. S
Gandamala	. ES
Jarada	.. S
Kakudia	.. ES
Kuluma	.. S
Nalam	. ES
Padagarh	.. ES
Rengali	.. S

KHAMAR PCO, COM.

Badasada	.. E
Injidi	.. S
Kantioposi	.. ..
Kunjam	.. S
Mundaribeda	.. ES
Odasa	.. ES
Sankhamura	.. ES
Seepur	.. S

MAHIMAGADI PCO, COM.

Bainsia	..	S
Banasinga .	..	S
Cherulei	..	E
Dighi	..	ES
Guneibil	..	S
Jiral	..	S
Kabera Madhapur	..	ES
Kaluria	..	S
Karmul	..	S
Kendupada	..	E
Khankar	..	E
Mahapada	..	E
Marthapur	..	S
Radhadeipur	..	ES

MERAMANDALI PCO, COM.

Badakhamar		
Balaram Prasad	..	S
Banarpal	..	S, PCO, COM.
Beruanpal	..	E
Budhapanka	..	
Phulpada	..	E PCO, COM.
Garh Santri	..	S
Gatamara	..	..
Haldibahal	..	E
Kadala	..	E
Kamalanga	..	ES
Karandapal	..	E
Kharag Prasad	..	S
Khaliberna	..	..
Kusupanga	..	S
Nuahata	..	S
Paik Purnakot	..	S
Patala	..	ES
Patamandir	..	E
Sanjapada	..	ES
Talmul	..	S

PAL LAHARA PCO, COM.

Bahadaposi	..	ES
Bankhal	..	ES
Chasagurujang	..	S
Dimiria	..	S
Gurusulai	..	S
Jamardihi	..	E

Jharbeda	..	S
Khemana	–	..
Sahargurujang	..	E
Saida	..	E
Seegarh	..	ES
Sialimalia	..	ES

PARAJANG PCO, COM.

Ambapalasa	..	..
Barihapur	..	S
Basoi	..	ES
Bhejia	..	E
Biribalai	..	S
Damal	..	S
Garh Palasuni	..	E
Jhilli	..	S
Kandrasinga	..	S
Katuria	..	ES
Mahabirod	..	S
Muktaposi	..	S
Pangatira	..	S

P.T.C. ANGUL ED, SO +

RAJ KISHORENAGAR PCO, COM

Angapada	..	S
Bamur	..	S
Ghusar	..	E
Kadalimunda	..	..
Kalyanpur	..	S
Nakchi	..	ES
Raniakata	..	ES
Sanjamura	..	S
Tusara	..	ES
Urukela	..	ES

RASOL COM.

Chhotapada	..	ES
Kunua	..	ES
Kalingapal	..	S
Nuabag	..	ES

TALCHER PCO, COM*

Burukana	..	S
Dharampur	..	E
Ekgharia	..	ES
Gaham	..	ES
Gurujang	..	S
Kandhal	..	E
Kankini	..	E
Kualo	..	S
Kulei	..	S
Manikmara	..	S
Mundeilo	..	S
Parabil	..	S
Samal	..	S
Saranga	..	ES

TALCHER HIGH SCHOOL S +

TALCHER THERMAL COM.

Total No. of H.O.	..	1
Total No. of S.Os.	..	29
Total No. of B.Os.	..	280

'COM.'—Stands for Combined Office, H.O.—Head Office, N.D.—Non-delivery, PCO.—Public Call Office, S—Savings Bank power, *.—Cash office, R.S.—Railway station, E—Experimental, +.—Town Sub-Office, S. O.—Sub-office.

APPENDIX IV (*Concld.*)

Postal Business

Particulars		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1. M.O. ISSUED				
(*a*) Number	..	88,523	64,832	102,233
(*b*) Amount (Rs.)	..	53,38,960·17	59,37,238·75	62,28,238·96
2. M.O. PAID				
(*a*) Number	..	99,759	100,164	100,066
(*b*) Amount (Rs.)	..	65,21,022·34	66,92,172·72	67,45,265·61
3. S.B.				
(*a*) Number	..	38,239	40,308	37,317
(*b*) Amount	..	52,82,561·25	50,72,513·14	54,94,822·51
(*c*) No. of withdrawal	..	20,125	19,705	21,258
(*d*) Amount (Rs.)	..	45,65,732·29	41,77,477·54	47,01,512·51
4. REGD. LETTERS				
(*a*) No. Issued	..	82,970	90,479	99,174
(*b*) No. delivered	..	25,944	28,654	30,892
5. REGD. PARCELS				
(*a*) No. Issued	..	13,430	15,019	15,018
(*b*) No. delivered	..	6,144	6,533	7,122
6. ORDINARY LETTERS				
(*a*) No. issued	..	1,103,595	1,136,486	1,140,375
(*b*) No. delivered	..	1,009,873	1,149,632	1,253,962
7. TELEGRAMS				
(*a*) No. issued	..	28,081	28,231	28,112
(*b*) No. delivered	..	12,224	10,132	10,632
8. N.D.C. DISCHARGE				
(*a*) Number	..	1,325	1,524	1,425
(*b*) Amount (Rs.)	..	1,69,021·45	1,76,501·50	209,703·40
9. N.D.C. ISSUED				
(*a*) Number	..	1,629	1,807	1,509
(*b*) Amount (Rs.)	..	1,79,165·00	1,90,240·00	2,30,795·00
10. TELEGRAM				
Amount (Rs.)	..	95,972·45	92,652·95	89,969·75

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

85. Introductory

In the beginning of the present century, in Dhenkanal, and Talcher ex-States, blacksmiths made, for local use, iron implements, such as axes, bill-hooks, crow-bars, shovels, spades, sickles and knives. In Dhenkanal, ivory work of good quality was prepared by one or two families. Most of the persons were largely dependent on cultivation in addition to their other occupations, which were generally of a subsidiary nature. Broadly speaking, the total population was divided into agriculturists and labourers, of whom the former preponderated over the latter. In Talcher, an industrial school, during this period was started by the ex-Chief with a view to improving the ordinary village trades. At the school, superior leather work especially in boots and shoes, gold and silver ornamental work, and superior carpentry, and blacksmithy were taught.

In Athmallik ex-State during this period, a considerable number of blacksmiths earned their livelihood by smelting iron, which was of excellent quality. The people were contented with inferior cultivation and preferred to spend much of their time in the forests, hunting, and living on forest produce. The chief occupation of the people was agriculture. 66·6 per cent of the total population followed agriculture, 1·38 per cent trade, 4·47 per cent State, domestic and other services, and 21·9 per cent maintained themselves on labour.

During this period, the principal occupation of the people of Hindol ex-State was cultivation. The people were backward and improvident. Living on the other hand, was cheap and their wants were few and simple. The ordinary requirements of village life were supplied by village artisans. Brass utensils were imported from Cuttack, and Kantilo in the Khandapada ex-State.

The people of Pal Lahara ex-State were extremely backward, but contented, their demands were few and they lived for preference largely on forest fruits and roots. The occupations followed were the cultivation of lac and rearing of tussar cocoons, the collection of wild honey, myrobalan and other forest produce by the jungle tribes.

In Angul district, * in the census of 1901, 76·0 per cent of the total population were returned as dependent on agriculture. Of the total number engaged in cultivation, 35 per cent were actual workers, including 100 rent-receivers, 33,000 rent payers, and 18,000 agricultural labourers.

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* In 1891 Angul was constituted a separate district, with two subdivisions, namely, Angul, and Khondmals.

Altogether 15 per cent of the population were supported by various industries, including 3,000 weavers, 2,000 basket and mat-makers, and a fair number of potters, and iron-smiths. Commerce supported 1·0 per cent of the population and among those engaged in other occupations, herdsmen with a strength of 3,000 were numerous.

The people of Angul subdivision were solely dependent on the produce of the fields and forests. Small hand industries intended to meet the simple needs of the villagers were followed. Cotton-weaving was carried on by the Panas and a few Tantis. Baskets were made by Godras, Hadis, and Doms, and mats by Hadis, Doms, Panas, and Khairas. The Doms, both men and women, prepared excellent baskets and good palm-leaf mats. Rough axes, ploughshares and other agricultural implements were made by blacksmiths ; and brass and bell-metal ornaments, Lotas and lamps by a caste called Khanuras. In the meantime few decades have passed without much change. The principal occupation of the people was cultivation.

The 1951 Census revealed that out of the total population of 839,241 as many as 702,200 were mainly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. This figure included self-supporting persons with agriculture as their principal means of livelihood as well as their dependents. The rest of the population pursued different non-agricultural avocations which was broadly classified into (1) Production (other than cultivation), (2) Commerce, (3) Transport, and (4) other sources including service. The following table based on 1951 Census gives the number of persons belonging to different livelihood classes classified according to their principal means of livelihood. Self-supporting persons, earning dependents, and non-earning dependents are shown under each class.

86. Primary Means of Livelihood

Primary Means	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependents	Earning dependents	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Agricultural	192,286	432,583	77,331	702,200
Non-agricultural	43,479	80,141	13,421	137,041
(a) Production (other than cultivation).	19,190	37,916	5,832	62,938
(b) Commerce ..	4,687	8,374	1,200	14,261
(c) Transport ..	1,078	1,465	139	2,682
(d) Other sources including services.	18,524	32,386	6,250	57,160
Total ..	235,765	512,724	90,752	839,241

A person was assigned to a particular class according to his own principal occupation, if he was self-supporting. When he had no earnings of his own or when his earning was inadequate to support him fully, he was put under the class to which the person on whom he was fully or partly dependent belonged. Of the non-agricultural occupations which included 137,041 persons, Commerce and Transport, attracted only a few thousand persons. Production (other than cultivation) which included avocations like coal mining, and forestry engaged a greater number.

87. Secondary Means of Livelihood

In the 1951 Census the secondary means of livelihood, if any, of every self-supporting person were enumerated. In the following table is shown the number of persons of different livelihood classes who had a secondary means of livelihood. Alongside are also shown the occupations of earning dependents. As in our country's economy a family is the basic unit, the source of income of an earning dependent is considered as his secondary means of livelihood.

Secondary Means of Livelihood

Livelihood classes to which they belong	Secondary Means of Livelihood				
	Agri-cultural	Produc-tion (other than culti-vation)	Commerce	Trans-port	Other sources and misce-llaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural					
S. S. ..	..	12,991	5,329	591	18,383
E. D. ..	36,412	14,635	4,378	258	18,769
Production (other than Cultivation.)					
S. S. ..	5,983	352	97	116	727
E. D.	2,846	1,107	887	13	977
Commerce					
S. S. ..	1,118	78	88	6	138
E. D. ..	484	277	196	8	235
Transport					
S. S. ..	467	68	5	12	9
E. D. ..	36	39	28	8	28
Other Services and miscellaneous sources.					
S. S.	4,961	321	158	17	449
E. D. ..	2,523	1,146	289	10	2,282

* S. S.—Self-supporting
* E. D.—Earning dependents

The Economic Survey of Orissa, conducted in 1954-55, mentioned that 85·6 per cent were agricultural families. Out of this, 57·3 per cent were owner cultivators, 0·8 per cent non-owner cultivators, 2·6 per cent non-cultivating owners and 24·9 per cent belonged to agricultural labourers. 0·8 per cent of the non-agricultural families belonged to the occupation of trade, 3·7 per cent to production other than agriculture and 3·8 per cent to service and profession.

The Census of 1961 revealed that of the total population of 1,028,935 as many as 311,329 were dependent on agriculture, which included both cultivators and agricultural labourers. In mining and quarrying 4,220,in household industry 43,100, in manufacturer 1,126, in construction 699, in trade and commerce 4,991, in transport 763 and in other services 59,032 people were working in the district. Besides, there were 603,675 people who were treated as non-workers. They were mostly children, students, housewives, infants, rentiers, beggars and vagrants. Owing to the fact that the definition of a worker in 1961 Census differs from that adopted in previous Census, it is not possible to compare the 1961 figures, with that of the 1951 figures.

The livelihood classification of the people of different subdivisions and urban areas of the district according to 1961 Census, have been given in Appendices I & II.

According to the provisional population figures recorded by 1971 Census, the district has a total population of 1,294,126 consisting of 653,881 males and 640,245 females. Of the total population, 1,242,274 are remaining in rural areas and 51,852 in urban areas. The percentage of urban population to total population is 4·07.

The total number of workers in the district is 389,894 of which 358,540 are males and 31,354 are females. The number of workers constitutes 30·1 per cent of the total population, the male and female workers respectively accounting for 54·8 per cent and 4·9 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 41·3 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 59·4 per cent and 23·1 per cent of the corresponding total population. The large variations in the decade cannot be explained by any economic analysis.

Of the total working population cultivators, agricultural labourers, and other residual workers respectively account for 51·2 per cent, 26·9 per cent, and 21·9 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 58·6 per cent, 14·6 per cent and 26·8 per cent.

The reason for the decline in the participation rates particularly among the females, may partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted in 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961.

In 1961, housewives, and students, who rendered only casual assistance in economically productive work like cultivation and household industry were included as workers. But in 1971, a man or woman who is, engaged primarily in household duties, or a boy and girl who is primarily a student, even if he helps the family in economic activity are not treated as a worker.

To assist the agriculturist in his pursuits. many crafts, trades and other avocations have arisen. Before a cultivator goes to his field, he needs a plough, a yoke, a spade, and a sickle. At harvest time he needs an agent to find a market for his produce. His family needs pots and utensils, clothes to wear and a host of other commodities. His cattle has to be looked after. He needs a barber and a washerman. As such, many classes, adept in different crafts and vocations, have appeared since time immemorial principally out of the needs of the agriculturists.

Besides, there are people who followed different professions in the district, as discussed below.

88. Medical Practitioners

(i) Allopathic

In 1968, for 23,928 people and 254·51 square kilometres there was a medical institution ; either a hospital, a dispensary, or a primary health centre.

In the district, there are 16 hospitals, 16 Primary Health Centres and 15 dispensaries. Besides, there is a Maternity Centre at Bhuban, and a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Dhenkanal. These institutions during 1969 were provided with 60 doctors, 26 nurses, 52 compounders and pharmacists, 9 health visitors, 12 health inspectors, 56 dais, and 12 auxiliary nurse midwives.

(ii) Ayurvedic

Ayurveda is also popular and preferred by a number of persons. At present, there are 11 ayurvedic dispensaries in the district. Each of these institutions is provided with a Kaviraj.

In 1961 Census there were 147 Kavirajas including 10 females.

(iii) Homeopathic

There is only one Government Homeopathic Dispensary in the village Talmul established since 1965. In 1971 there are 189 registered homeopathic doctors.

89. Educational Profession

During 1970, there were 84 High Schools and 849 teachers, 276 Middle Schools and 779 teachers, 1,481 Primary Schools and 3,236 teachers 54 Junior Basic Schools and 175 teachers, 6 Senior Basic Schools and 56 teachers, 1 Post Basic School and 10 teachers, 1 Art and Craft School and 2 teachers, 4 Ashram Schools and 45 tea chers, 69 Sevashrams and 133 teachers, and 4 Elementary Training Schools and 17 teachers. Total number of schools in the district were 1,980,out of which 1,960 for boys and 20 for girls. The total number of teachers were 5,302 during 1970.

Besides, there are 4 colleges, namely. Talcher College, Dhenkanal College, Angul College, and Basic Training College, Angul. The total number of lecturers during 1970, were 94 in these institutions.

Details have been discussed in the chapter "Education and Culture".

90. Legal Practitioners

At the time of merger of States, there were some pleaders practising in the ex-State Courts. After merger of States they were allowed to continue their practice in both Civil and Criminal Courts. Now the system of pleadership, and muktiarship have been changed and those who are practising law in the Courts are known as advocates.

During 1968, there were 69 advocates in the district, practising in the different Courts of subdivisions, district headquarters, and the High Court.

91. Personal Services

Domestic servants, barbers, and washerman are included under this group.

(a) Domestic Servants

Well-to-do people employ in their households domestic servants for miscellaneous purposes. They include private motor car drivers and cleaners, gardeners, cooks, and other servants for multifarious household duties mainly for the comfort of the master or to assist the mistress where she is unable to cope with the household burdens. An owner of a car employs a driver, on a monthly salary, who also does the work of a cleaner. A gardener is also assigned some other household duties. Cooks receive in addition to their salary free food and in many cases free clothings too. In 1961 there were 2,847 domestic servants of all types.

A motor car driver gets ordinarily between Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month as salary. A cook receives Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 besides food and clothing. Other domestic servants are paid at Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per month.

(b) Barbers

Persons belonging to Barik or Bhandari caste are traditional hair-dressers. They are found in almost every village. In urban areas, notably in Dhenkanal, Talcher, and Angul, a few hair-dressing saloons are served by these Bariks. In towns, are also a number of barbers who go from door to door to do haircut or shaving. The village barbers' service is hereditary ; he does the service to a village or a part of it consisting of his entire clientele and there is little competition. He is usually paid annually. As the payment is not much the barber takes to some other avocation too. In ceremonies like, sacred thread, and marriage the barber and his wife has some specific duties and he is well paid for it. A barber of an urban area, receives about Re. 0·50 for a haircut with a shave, and Re. 0·20 for a shave only. In the hair-dressing saloons the charges are slightly higher. In 1961 there were 1052 barbers in the district, out of which 405 were living in urban areas.

(c) Washermen

Cleansing of clothes is a calling of some people belonging to a caste called Dhoba. As with barbers, they receive fixed payments from different households in rural areas. The payment varies from family to family according to its status and size. Their service is, similarly, hereditary and with little competition. In the urban areas payment is either fixed on a monthly basis or according to the number of pieces of garments. In 1961 there were 3,741 persons in this occupation.

92. Artisans

Besides, there were many artisans in various crafts, which is given below in order of their numerical importance. The following figures were related to 1961 Census.

Sl. No.	Name of occupation		Number of artisans
1	2		3
1	Basketry Weavers	..	8,897
2	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters and Dyers	..	3,999
3	Potters	..	1,997
4	Blacksmiths	..	1,586
5	Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	..	1,115
6	Carpenters	..	1,112
7	Bidi-makers	..	664
8	Tailors	..	381

APPENDIX I

Subdivisionwise classification of livelihood according to 1961 Census

Name of Subdivision	Area in Sq. Km.	Total workers	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Mining	Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhenkanal	1,548·7	83,176	37,038	13,518	901	11,764
Kamakhyanagar	2,238·9	78,847	43,682	14,554	453	9,784
Angul	2,336·6	104,605	68,697	9,916	472	10,013
Talcher	1,004·6	43,536	25,669	5,260	2,080	2,588
Athmallik	1,841·5	55,005	37,265	9,838	192	2,791
Hindol	808·1	33,352	18,191	5,220	59	4,565
Pal Lahara	1,167·0	26,739	18,765	3,176	52	1,595

APPENDIX I

Subdivisionwise classification of livelihood according to 1961 Census

Name of Subdivision	Manu-facturers	Construc-tion	Trade & Commerce	Transport	Other services	Non-workers
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dhenkanal	266	188	1,748	1,748	17,374	144,532
Kamakhyanagar	149	44	1,224	23	8,934	137,556
Angul	471	156	821	175	13,884	125,933
Talcher	146	260	571	138	6,818	72,949
Athmallik	53	10	253	13	4,603	45,321
Hindol	41	21	280	33	4,942	51,439
Pal Lahara	..	20	112	2	2,477	25,945

APPENDIX II

Classification of livelihood of the urban areas according to 1961 Census

Name of urban areas	Area in sq. km.	Total workers	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Mining	Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhenkanal Municipality	4·56	4,638	339	22	50	469
Bhuban Town	1·58	2,819	1 061	222	24	761
Notified Area Council, Angul	18·96	5,762	1,807	364	150	386
Notified Area Council, Talcher	17·66	2,556	212	26	136	291

APPENDIX II

Classification of livelihood of the Urban areas according to 1961 Census

Name of urban areas	Manu-facturers	Construc-tion	Trade & Commerce	Transport	Other services	Non-workers
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dhenkanal Municipality	203	131	523	285	2,616	9,089
Bhuban Town	85	15	327	5	319	6,557
Notified Area Council, Angul	394	133	228	157	2,140	9,976
Notified Area Council, Talcher	141	71	286	111	1,282	5,591

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

93. Introduction

The geographical situation of the district marks the transition from the thickly pop lated deltaic region of coastal district of Cuttack in the south to an undulating tract, conspicuous with hills and vast ranges of forests, alternate with well watered and cultivated valleys. It has extensive forests of Northern tropical semi-evergreen type covering about 6,355·86 square kilometres and contains valuable timbers, predominantly 'Sal'. The whole district is traversed by several hill streams which are hidden assets lying uncared for. If embankments are made upon the streams, a good amount of land can be acquired for cultivation.

Large portions of Pal Lahara, and Athmallik subdivisions are covered with dense forest. Towards the south of Angul subdivision is a mass of hills thickly clad with forest very sparsely populated, the greater portion of which constitutes reserved forest. Teak wood is one of the most valuable products of Tikarpada forest in Angul subdivision. The southern part of Hindol subdivision is continuous to the forest area of Angul subdivision and sparsely populated. A portion of Kamakhyanagar subdivision is thickly forested specially with 'Sal'. Wild life is better preserved than elsewhere and is represented by elephant, panther, bison, wolf, deer, poisonous snakes and fine birds like pea-cocks. Timber, Kendu leaves, sabai-grass, hides, honey, sandal wood, resin, etc., are the main products of the forest which add to the State's resources as well as to the economic status of the people. The soil belongs to mostly red soil type with patches of laterite and black cotton soil. The district has rich economic minerals like coal, chromite, graphite, iron ore, lime stone, and mica. Alluvial gold is also found in the sands of the rivers Aunli, Tikra, and Ramiala. Coal is available in abundance (indicated reserves 1,300 million tons) at Talcher which plays an important role in the modern age. It is used at present for thermal power generation as a result of which 250 M. W. Thermal Power Station has been established at Chainpal at a cost of rupees 32 crores. Besides, a portion is being exported outside Orissa for railways. The thermal station has enough power which can be profitably utilised for setting up of industries and development of agriculture. Under rural electrification programme, 45 villages of the district have been electrified apart from four towns namely, Angul, Talcher, Dhenkanal, and Bhuban. There is vast scope for utilisation of electric power.

The types of industries that are found in the district are lime industry 5, filigree industry 6, saw mills 3, Gurakhu factory 3, dairy farm 2, brick units 2, cement tile factory 1, carpentry unit 1, polythene hap and sheets 1, rice huller units 25, and cottage industries 166. The number of registered factories in 1968 was 42 and the average number of daily workers, employed was 1,411.

In the Fourth Five-Year Plan (April 1969 to March 1974) a proposal for Talcher Industrial Complex has been included. When the Talcher complex of industries comes into operation, it will open up opportunities for a number of small-scale industries. The project will produce quality pig iron economically to cater to the demand of various precision fabrication industries of the country. It has been estimated that the production potentialities per annum of Talcher Industrial Complex would be as follows* :

Main products :

Pig iron	..	168,300 tonnes
Urea	..	138,600 tonnes

Bye-Products :

Road Tar	..	16,000 tonnes
Ammonia Sulphate	..	11,000 tonnes
Fuel Oil	..	10,900 tonnes
Benzol	..	3,500 tonnes
Telvol	..	800 tonnes
Solvent Naptha	..	700 tonnes

Production of these items is of significance to the national economy. Low phosphorous content pig iron is suitable for malleable castings required for defence and other strategic industries. It will also eliminate the necessity of importing sophisticated castings which are extensively used by engineering industries.

Besides, a fertiliser plant in public sector is being set up by the Fertilisers Corporation of India, to produce urea. The facilities available at Talcher in railway, road communication, thermal power, and perennial water resources, creates immense potentialities of industrial development.

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* Souvenir—Second All-Orissa Economics Conference, 1969.

The district is predominantly agricultural. A large section of the people is found to be under-employed as they grow only one principal crop in Khariff. In the absence of intensive cultivation increase in population will pose a serious problem, unless new methods of cultivation are quickly introduced and avenues of employment are found in the industries such as Talcher Fertiliser Plant, and Talcher Industrial complex contemplated to be set up in the area. As most part of it are high and dry lands, scientific dry farming practices will have to be introduced for developing cultivation of potatoes, pulses and oilseeds. Land utilisation in the river valleys will be facilitated by irrigation from tubewells energised by electricity. In other areas where the land is fertile and moisture retentive clusters of dig wells can be constructed fitted with low cost hand pumps so that the cultivators will be tempted to grow vegetables for which there is no dearth of market in the area.

Dhenkanal is one of the three districts of Orissa which has been selected for betterment of small farmers. The scheme is about to start. If it succeeds, it will clear the atmosphere of dejection which pervades the lowest strata of agriculturists.

94. Economic Landmarks

In the last quarter of the 19th century, the economic condition of the district was good although it was not free from natural calamities. There was scarcity of food grains in and around Angul in the years 1887, 1888 and 1900. In 1897, Hindol was affected by famine, which however, was localised. None of these calamities was as grave as the famine experienced in Sambalpur in 1900, and the famine frequently occurring in the coastal districts. In the Census decade of 1901--1911, harvest was good except in Dhenkanal ex-State on account of a famine known as 'Khuda famine' which occurred in 1908, and high mortality from cholera and other epidemics. Angul sub-division also lost population by 1·9 per cent due to low harvests in 1902, 1903 and 1908. In Athmallik ex-State, cultivation expanded considerably. There was also high immigration from other parts of the district due to repeated scarcities of food-grains in those parts. Between 1911 and 1920 the district suffered from a series of calamities, such as, failure of crops and epidemics. Rainfall was deficient for many years and crops were generally poor. Epidemics like cholera, small-pox and lastly the frightful epidemic of influenza of 1918 resulted in a heavy loss of working force for which agricultural operations were handicapped. In the next 10 years the district could quickly recuperate the loss as a coal field at Talcher was opened in 1921, and a railway line was opened in 1927 which connected the coal field with Cuttack. Agricultural conditions were quite satisfactory and road communications were also improved. There was rapid growth of development works around Talcher, which provided lot of employment to the labourers.

The years from 1931 to 1940 was a period of prosperity for the district. There was ample rainfall but no flood. There were bumper crops in almost all the ex-States in most of the years except in 1934, 1935 and 1938. But in Kamakhyanagar crop was good in 1936 only. Though public health was better than earlier, yet fever, specially malaria spread throughout the district and towards 1937, incidence of death became very heavy. During the Census decade 1941—51 the weather was favourable for agricultural purposes and the outturn of crop was good in most of the years. In the years 1946 and 1947, Dhenkanal ex-State had poor crop and some scarcity was felt.

The years from 1951 is a period of development. Five-Year Plans have been implemented all over the district. Through Community Development Blocks an attempt is being made to bring about all round upliftment of rural community giving emphasis on increased agricultural production and full utilisation of man-power providing adequate employment opportunities. There is an upheaval of social, cultural and economic life of the people. Although there is rise of prices, devaluation of currency, drought and epidemics, yet the economic condition of the people is better than earlier.

95. General Level of Prices

The district has good out-lets and flourishing markets in Angul, Dhenkanal, and Talcher although Pal Lahara, Kamakhyanagar, Athmallik, and Hindol Subdivisions have no such facilities. Cuttack market is near and well connected by rail, road and river. During the period 1893—1902[1] paddy was available at 45·800 Kg. per rupee in Dhenkanal ex-State. During this period, in the ex-States of Athmallik, Hindol, Pal Lahara, and Talcher rice was available at 16 Kg., 25 Kg., 23·500 Kg., and 24 Kg. per rupee respectively. In Angul, which was a British administered tract during the period 1896—1900, rice was available at 14·600 Kg. per rupee.

In Dhenkanal ex-State which now comprises Dhenkanal, and Kamakhyanagar Subdivisions, during the period 1882-83 to 1891-92, paddy was available at 49·450 Kg. per rupee in average. In next 10 years (1892-93 to 1901-02), the price of paddy became dearer and it was available at 45·800 Kg. per rupee. There were slight variations in the rates of pulses, such as, black-gram, green-gram, arhar, and kulthi. Black-gram was abvailable at 15·900 Kg. to 16·800 Kg. during these periods. Green-gram was available at 13 Kg. to 15 Kg. The rates of arhar varied

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1. The prices of rice, and paddy in the ex-States have been quoted from Feudatory States of Orissa. The price of rice in Angul, has been taken from Bengal District Gazetteers, Angul, 1908. The high prices of rice in Athmallik, and Angul may be due to printing mistake.

between 14 Kg. and 17·800 Kg. Wheat on the other hand became cheaper. It was available at 10·300 Kg. during the period 1882-83 to 1891-92, and in next 10 years(1892-93 to 1901-02) at 11 Kg., and in next 6 years (1902-03 to 1907-08) at 12 Kg. per rupee in average.

In Athmallik ex-State during the period 1893 to 1902 the average price of wheat, rice, gram, and salt was 8·00 Kg., 16·00 Kg., 9·800 Kg., and 9·800 Kg. per rupee respectively.

In Hindol ex-State rice was the principal crop. During the period 1893 to 1902 the average price of wheat, rice, gram, and salt was 9 Kg., 25 Kg., 38·800 Kg., and 7·500 Kg. pei rupee respectively.

In Pal Lahara ex-State during this period (1893 to 1902), rice, gram, and salt was available at 23·500 Kg., 30·800 Kg., and 6·650 Kg. per rupee respectively.

During the same period (1893 to 1902) in Talcher ex-State the average price of wheat, rice, gram, and salt as available was 8 Kg., 24 Kg., 13·500 Kg., and 9·800 Kg. per rupee respectively.

Angul which was British administered tract, suffered from famine in 1889 and scarcities in 1897 and 1900. The effects of a failure of the monsoon were less disastrous for the people were not so dependent on rice and cereal, the products of the forests went far to help them in times of drought ; but when, as in 1889, there was not only a failure of the rains but also of the mahua and mango crops, distress was most severe.

The following is a brief account of the famine of 1889.

"The majority of the cultivators were in far better condition owing to the stocks of grain they held in reserve, but some were reduced to abject want, having sold a considerable portion of their slender stock at high prices, to find subsequently that they had to buy grain for their sustenance at a much higher price. In many cases, they parted company with their last piece of gold or silver, with their brass ornaments and with the last utensil of their household ; and a few actually sold their plough-bullocks. The distress during the months of April and May and part of June was naturally at its height, there being no work available in the fields, while a severe epidemic of cholera broke out. In the latter part of June, however, rain fell, and there was fresh vegetation ; and at about the same time organized measures of relief were set on foot. The hopes of the people revived ; the landed classes obtained agricultural loans, the able-bodied labourers found work, the infirm or helpless of both sexes received gratuitous relief, and jungle produce became again procurable. In this manner the people continued to live till the maize and millet crops, which happily yielded a bumper outturn, were gathered. They were followed by the early rice, which was also an excellent one.

By this time the labourers were getting their usual work, the price of food-grains had begun to fall, and relief operations were gradually reduced until they were closed entirely in November, when the early winter rice crop was harvested[1]".

There was some distress in 1897 due to the partial failure of crops for want of rains and visitation of an insect pest locally known as mahua (Leptocorisa acuta). After this the people had a series of bad years, owing to the short crops, which exhausted their resources and culminated in generally scarcity in 1900-1901. After three years all signs of distress disappeared and there was a marked improvement in the condition of the people.

During the period 1891-95 in Angul sub-division, the average price of common rice, wheat, and gram as available per rupee was 18·750 Kg., 7·800 Kg., and 14·00 Kg. respectively. In the next 5 years (1896—1900) there was rise in the prices of common rice and wheat. Common rice, wheat, and gram was available at 14·700 Kg., 7·340 Kg., and 14·340 Kg. per rupee respectively. However, in the next 5 years (1901—1905) rice and wheat became a little cheaper, while gram was dearer. Common rice of 15·700 Kg., wheat of 7·500 Kg., and gram of 9·330 Kg. was available per rupee in average during this period.

The failure of the monsoon in 1918-19 and the consequent bad harvests of that year made their effect felt in the first half of 1919-20. Dhenkanal, Hindol, and Talcher ex-States were famine stricken. From April to the end of October relief in the shape of test works and gratuitous relief were given. Rice was imported in large quantities from Cuttack, and Sonepur ex-State through river and was supplied at the rate of 9 Kg. per rupee. In the next year floods damaged the lands of the villages in Dhenkanal ex-State but at the same time covered the fields with a deposit of silt which did much to set the people on their feet again. After 1921 price began to decline and in the year 1922-23, the maximum and minimum price of rice per rupee was 20·500 Kg. and 10·250 Kg. in Athmallik ex-State ; 13·0 Kg. and 10·700 Kg. in Dhenkanal ex-State ; 18·650 Kg. and 15·00 Kg. in Hindol ex-State ; 18·650 Kg. and 12·400 Kg. in Pal Lahara ex-State, and 18·650 Kg. and 15·00 Kg. in Talcher ex-State. It has been noticed that during the period 1923-24 to 1929-30, rice was available in average in the maximum 16·77 Kg., and in the minimum 9·330 Kg. per rupee in the district. The price level again shot up with the declaration of Second

1. Bengal District Gazetteers, Angul, 1908, p. 100

World War. Price ruled high since 1941, owing to the great outside demand of rice. Rice was available at 11 Kg., 12 Kg. and 12 Kg. at harvest time in Talcher, Pal Lahara, and Hindol ex-States respectively. In 1942, rice became dearer and it was available at 5·600 Kg. to 9 Kg. per rupee in the district. Blackgram and green-gram was available at 8·400 Kg. and 5·600 Kg., per rupee respectively. From 1943-44 to 1946-47, prices of all foodgrains rose and rice, blackgram, and green-gram were available in average at 5·600 Kg., 6·00 Kg., and 2·800 Kg., per rupee respectively. In Hindol ex-State, the price of rice was controlled and fixed at 4·700 Kg., per rupee.

It was thought at first that this sharp rise might be only a temporary phase, but the prices started stabilizing at the high level without any prospect of recession. Towards 1953, the retail prices of rice, wheat, and gram were 2·300 Kg., 1·9 Kg. and 2·0 Kg. per rupee respectively. This price level was, more or less, maintained from 1954 to 1962. With the launching of Third Five-Year Plan, prices began to rise rapidly and in 1963 the retail prices of rice, wheat, green-gram and black-gram as available was 1·320 Kg., 2·00 Kg. 1·220 Kg., and 1·170 Kg., per rupee respectively. Towards 1967 prices of all commodities still grew higher and rice, wheat, green-gram and black-gram were sold at 0·925 gram, 1·740 Kg., 0·670 grams and 0·630 grams in retail per rupee respectively.

96. General Level of wages

In the beginning of the present century practically the only skilled labourers were artisans, such as masons, blacksmiths and carpenters who were paid in between Re. 0·12 to Re. 0·50 per day. Unskilled labour did not cost more than Re. 0·50 per day, while agricultural labour was paid generally in kind. The custom of paying the village artisans and others, such as washermen, barbers and sweepers in kind at harvest time was common.

During the period 1893—1902, a superior mason could get Re. 0·37 per day in the ex-States of Dhenkanal, Pal Lahara, and Talcher and Re. 0·50 in Athmallik, and Hindol. During this period, a superior carpenter got the same wage as that of a mason, except in Hindol, and Talcher where the rate was higher. Superior black-smiths got Re. 0·31 in Athmallik, and Dhenkanal; Re. 0·50 in Hindol, and Talcher, and Re. 0·37 in Pal Lahara. Common carpenters, masons and blacksmiths got less wage. An ordinary labourer got Re. 0·15 per day in all the ex-States, except Dhenkanal where the wage was little less.

The following table shows the wage rates of different labourers during the period 1893-1902 in the ex-States of the district :

Name of ex-States		Superior mason	Superior Carpenter	Superior Blacksmith	Common mason	Common Carpenter	Common Blacksmith	Ordinary Labourer
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Athmallik	..	0·50	0·50	0·31	0·28	0·25	0·19	0·15
Hindol	..	0·37	0·37	0·31	0·31	0·12	0·12	0·12
Pal Lahara	..	0·37	0·37	0·37	0·25	0·25	0·25	0·15
Talcher	..	0·37	0·50	0·50	0·25	0·25	0·25	0·15
Dhenkanal	..	0·37	0·37	0·31	0·31	0·12	0·12	0·12

In Angul, in the beginning of the present century the only skilled labourers were masons, blacksmiths and carpenters, brought from Cuttack and other places. A common mason earned a daily wage of Re. 0·31 to Re. 0·44, while a blacksmith got Re. 0·19 and a carpenter Re. 0·19 to Re. 0·44 ; superior masons, and carpenters were paid Re. 0·50 a day, while expert blacksmiths received a wage of Re. 0·37 to Re. 0·50 per day. Local labourers, if employed by contractors received Re. 0·12 to Re. 0·19 per day ; and if employed in field work by cultivators, they were paid in food and grain. Village artisans, such as blacksmiths, who prepared and repaired plough-shares and other agricultural implements and other workers, such as washermen and sweepers were allotted service lands and also received in many places an allowance of rice and other grains at harvest time. This allowance was generally 9·330 Kg. of paddy per plough in case of blacksmiths. Adult barbers, and washermen also got the same amount from each of their clients.

Field labourers during this period were divided into two classes, 'Mulias, and 'Halias'. 'Mulias' were day labourers paid almost invariably in kind and 'Halias' were farm servants employed permanently by well-to-do cultivators, on a monthly allowance of 55·986 Kg. of rice, and at harvest time 6·60 quintals of rice, two pieces of cloth, and a rupee in cash. On the whole, Halias were better off than the day labourers who could get little employment from February to May. During these months they had to subsist on their own little crops, on wild roots and fruits, by cutting and selling bamboos, and fuel, and by making and selling mats, baskets, etc.

Towards 1934-35, wages of labouring classes had increased. In Talcher ex-State, on account of the coal mines and railway works, the condition of the labouring classes were much better. Skilled labourers were earning Re. 1·00 to Rs. 3·00 and unskilled labourers Re. 0·25 to Re. 0·37 per day. During this year in Hindol ex-State, the average daily rate of wages was increased and skilled masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths earned Re. 0·75 and Re. 0·56 respectively. Common masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths were remunerated at Re. 0·50, Re. 0·37, and Re. 0·31 respectively per day. Daily labourers were paid at Re. 0·19 and field labourers at Re. 0·12. In the next year the wage of skilled carpenter was increased by Re. 0·06 in comparison to that of previous year. The wages of all other labouring classes remained stationary. This trend was maintained up to 1939.

Since 1940 the rate of wages of all labouring classes rose steadily. In 1940, skilled carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons could get Re. 1·00 each per day. Common carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons got Re.0·40, Re.0·35, and Re. 0·50 per day respectively. Daily labourers and field labourers were paid at Re. 0·25 each per day. In Talcher ex-State in 1941, the system of bonded labour in agricultural operations was abolished. But they were at liberty to get advance from their employers and to pay off the same according to their convenience. The average working hours in a week in the collieries were 48 hours and the weekly wage of a labourer in the mines was Rs. 3·35.

In 1942, with the rise of prices in foodgrains the rate of daily wages was also increased. Skilled carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, and masons were getting Rs. 1·25 each. Common tailors and masons got Re. 0·62 each. Goldsmiths were receiving Rs. 1·15. Field labourers and day labourers were paid at Re. 0·31 each.

In the next year there was no rise in the wages of skilled labour, but wages of unskilled labour rose by Re. 0·12 in each class.

During 1944-45, the wage level of all classes of labour went up. Carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, masons, and sawyers were getting Rs. 1·50 each per day. Goldsmiths were receiving Rs. 2·50 per day inward of Rs. 2·00 in the previous year. Field labourers and day labourers were paid at Re. 0·44 each.

Towards 1952, with the rise of prices in foodgrains, wage level has also been increased. A carpenter could get Rs. 3·00 and a blacksmith Rs. 2·00 per day during the periods 1952 to 1961. During this period field labourers and herdsmen were paid at Re. 0·88 to Rs. 1·25. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water fields, carry loads, and dig wells, etc., were paid at Re. 1·00 per day.

After 1965, the wage rates have been enhanced further with the rise of prices. At present carpenters, blacksmiths, and masons are getting Rs. 5·00 each per day. A cobbler used to get Rs. 3·50 for a day's work. In town areas wages of skilled artisans are a little higher. Field labourers, and other agricultural labourers are getting at the rate of male Rs. 3·00, female Rs. 2·50, and child Rs. 1·50 per day. A herdsman, whose work is grazing the cattle, gets Rs. 2·25 per day.

97. Standard of living

O' Malley, in his Angul District Gazetteer, written in 1908 equated the material conditions of the people to those of the people of Tributary States by which it was surrounded. Angul subdivision was bounded on the east by Talcher, Dhenkanal, and Hindol ex-States and on the west by Athmallik ex-State which now comprise the major part of Dhenkanal district.

O' Malley has written, "The population consists almost entirely of cultivators and labourers; and there are practically no middle class families (bhadra lok) and only a few skilled artisans, mainly men brought from Cuttack for work on Government buildings. There are no carpenters, every cultivator being his own carpenter, while the village blacksmith seldom knows how to make anything but a plough-share. As a class, the peasants of Angul are industrious cultivators, but the generality of them are improvident and far from thrifty. Here, as elsewhere grain is borrowed to meet the cost of agricultural operations and is mostly paid off at the time of harvest, but the debts incurred to meet the cost of social ceremonies run on from year to year. Generally speaking, however, the ryots of Angul are not heavily in debt, except the Sarbarahkars, who have fallen into the clutches of Marwari money-lenders and cannot easily extricate themselves. A large proportion of the labouring classes hold small plots of land, but their connection with land is generally nominal and they subsist chiefly by labour. When the season is favourable, the whole body of labourers find employment in the fields, so that in the cultivating or reaping season it is difficult to get a cooly.

On the whole, it is reported, the cultivators in Angul may be regarded as prosperous and fairly comfortable ; but the labouring classes are scantily clad, meagrely fed and of poor physique. At the same time, it must be remembered that their needs are very few and they are not entirely dependent on the produce of the fields for their food-supply".[1]

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1. Bengal District Gazetteer (Angul), 1908, pp. 44-45

Towards 1945, the general condition of the people, on the whole, was better. Since most of the people were agriculturists, their economic condition was good on account of high prices of agricultural products which helped them to pay their rents, etc. and to meet the increased expenditure in meeting other needs. Measures were adopted for procurement of rice, the staple food and supplied to the needy people. Export of paddy and rice, was banned which afforded a great relief to the landless people. Rationing was adopted and cloth, yarn, sugar, wheat, wheat products and kerosene were available. Price Fixation Committees were formed in ex-State whose main functions were to advise the Durbars in fixing the prices of various commodities from time to time and to work out details of distribution of controlled commodities such as cloth, yarn, sugar, kerosene, wheat and wheat products and various other articles under control. Control shops were started at different centres to ensure supply at a reasonable rate.

According to the provisional figures of 1971 Census, 78·1 percent of the working population are dependent on agriculture. All the cultivators do not own the lands cultivated by them. Therefore, it is not possible for most to maintain themselves on the agricultural produce. About 26·9 per cent of the population are agricultural labourers who have either no land or very little land to support themselves. During the off season, that is to say, from March till middle of June, they collect fuel, bamboo and timber from forest and earn wages in various development projects.

Among the articles of general consumption families of upper middle-class spend about 30 to 40 per cent of their income on food. Rice, mung, arhar, chana, milk, and vegetables constitute their usual diet. Sugar, wheat, and beverages like tea also find a place in their shopping. Fish, meat and egg are taken for a change. Chewing betel leaf is a common habit with the people. Some expenditure is incurred on entertainment, and medicine. Expenditure on clothing is significant in the annual budget.

Families of lower middle class spend about 66 per cent of their income on food. Rice, chana, and green-gram occupy a permanent place in their diet. Wheat is mostly used for night meals. Black-gram is used for cakes on festival occasions. Meat and egg are occasionally taken and consumption of fish is limited to few summer months. A notable percentage of the income is spent on tobacco and betel leaf. Milk is available for children only. Dresses are purchased on festival occasions. Expenditure on entertainment is not much.

In the lowest class, pulses are rare in the daily menu. Rice, salt and some sour articles are usually taken almost daily. A good amount is spent on intoxicants. Various edible fruits and roots collected from

forests are taken during half of the year. Expenditure on other items like clothing, entertainment, medicine and travel is insignificant in the annual budget. In recent years, the impact of urban life and modern developments have some bearing on food habits and luxuries in the remote country-side.

98. Employment Exchange

The office of Employment Exchange at Dhenkanal was opened in March 1960. In the next year one unit of Employment Market Information was introduced with a view to collect the statistics of total employees in public and private sectors, occupational information and vacant jobs. In December 1964, one unit of Vocational Guidance was opened. The prime work of the unit is to suggest ways and means to the students and job-seekers to build up their career. It gives guidance in regard to choice of careers, information on job oppertunities and training facilities and recommend the names for training, admission and appointment.

The jurisdiction of the Employment Exchange is extended to the whole of Dhenkanal district, except Talcher, and Pal Lahara subdivisions for which one Colliery Employment Exchange was opened at Talcher. It works separately except collection of employment market information and vocational guidance.

There is an Advisory Committee consisting of official and non-official members under the Chairmanship of the Collector and District Magistrate, to advise on matters relating to employment problems.

The staff consists of 16 persons including one District Employment Officer and 3 Junior Employment Officers.

In 1969-70, 4,857 persons had registered their names and 553 were given employment. During this year, there were 209 employers and 21, 266 employees including 492 females, in both public and private sectors. Under Vocational Guidance Scheme, 121 individual talks, 773 group discussions, 126 individual informations and 174 placements were made. 51 applicants were placed for training.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

99. Administration at District Level

The changing role of the Collector in the context of separation of judiciary from the executive and institution of Panchayati Raj is a matter for study. He continues to be designated as Collector and District Magistrate, and his role is to guide and supervise the new democratice institutions entrusted with decentralised developmental administration.

He is the head of the district administration, the representative of Government in the district, the guardian of law and order, promoter, helper and mentor of the Panchayati Raj institutions, and the supplier of adequate technical support and facilities to the district level officers. He, being the co-ordinating and guiding functionary at the district level, co-ordinates and guides the activities of different departments in the district. The main business of co-ordination is to reduce tension and frictions in the day-to-day work and achieve healthy adjustments or workable compromises between conflicting points of view, interests and demands. As an agent of the Government, he is kept in full picture of all Governmental activities in the district. When a programme or a scheme is initiated in the district, he is associated in drawing up the project, and sees to its overall implementation and for this purpose, inspects the scheme as necessary with a view to speed up the effective execution of such a project.

His primary function, as the name Collector implies, is to collect land revenue and other dues of Government. After separation of judiciary he does not try cases nor does he hear appeals, but he remains responsible for maintenance of law and order. Besides, a lot of other miscellaneous business relating to almost every sphere of administration keeps him constantly occupied. Immediately after independence and during the first two Plan periods 1951—61 he was responsible for almost all development works implemented in his district. As the "captain" of the development team as he was called, he was to co-ordinate and supervise all development and welfare works in the district. It is after the enforcement of the Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1960 that the role of the Collector changed to supervision and guidance as the guardian of government interest. But with the abolition of the Zilla Parishad, a District Advisory Council has been constituted which is named as "Zilla Paramarsadata Samiti" in Oriya. The function

of the District Advisory Council as defined in Resolution No. 2694, dated the 1st July, 1968 of Government of Orissa, Community Development & Panchayati Raj (C.D.) Department are as follows:—

(*a*) to advise the Government regarding departmental and other activities referred to it by Government from time to time, and

(*b*) to consider and advise Government as to how best the Departmental activities can be expeditiously and efficiently executed and suggest ways and means to remove the bottlenecks in execution of the developmental works.

The Council consists of the following members:—

(*i*) Collector of the district	..	Member-Convenor
(*ii*) Members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Lok Sabha whose jurisdiction falls within the district or whose residence is in the district	..	Member
(*iii*) All Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis within the district	..	Member
(*iv*) All Chairmen of the Municipal Councils in the district	..	Member
(*v*) Presidents of the Central Co operative Banks in the district	..	Member
(*vi*) Any Officer notified by Government from time to time	..	Member

(*c*) The meeting of the District Advisory Council shall be convened by the Collector of the District and shall be presided over by a non-official member to be elected at each such meeting.

The Council has been replaced by District Development Advisory Board since 14 November 1970. For details see chapter XIV.

The Collector in revenue matters is under the control of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, who has power to revise some of his orders, to supervise his work and to give him general directions. Above the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is the Member, Board of Revenue, who is responsible for the efficient running of revenue administration throughout the State. The Collector is responsible for collection of Government dues and for maintenance of Government properties.

The District Magistrate is also a Magistrate of the 1st Class having special powers conferred on him by the Code of Criminal Procedure. Prior to separation of judiciary, he was exercising general control over

all the Magistrates in the district. But his role as the Head of the Criminal Administration of the district underwent a substantial change with the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Details regarding the separation of judiciary are given in Chapter XII.

The Collector is assisted by a number of Officers both at headquarters and in outlying areas. Immediately under him is the Additional District Magistrate. Though a distribution chart guides their action in respective spheres, the Collector is consulted and his orders taken on all important matters relating to every sphere of administration.

100 Administration at Subdivision Level

The district of Dhenkanal was formed after merger of the princely States in 1948. Out of the existing 7 subdivisions six had been the princely States. They are Dhenkanal, Kamakhyanagar, Hindol, Talcher, Athmallik, and Pal Lahara. The other subdivision Angul which was a part of Cuttack district was joined with Dhenkanal district in 1948. Each subdivision is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer. He is mainly responsible for general and revenue administration and law and order in his area. After the separation of judiciary, a Subdivisional Magistrate and some subordinate Magistrates have been posted to each of these subdivisions to dispose of criminal cases. The executive Magistrates administer only the preventive Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and maintain law and order.

Each subdivision was divided into smaller units, each in charge of of a 'Sarbarkar'—the collecting agent, who did not receive any salary but a commission on the total collection made by him. The revenue collection of villages, in direct charge of the ruler called 'Khas' villages, was being done by the salaried Government employees called Revenue Inspectors. Since 1st September, 1963 the district has been divided into 7 Tahsils—each being coterminus with the existing subdivisional boundary. Each Tahsil—in charge of a Gazetted Tahsildar, is further divided into Revenue Inspector Circles—which is the lowest land revenue unit for collection and is in charge of a Revenue Inspector. Details of existing system of land revenue administration is given in Chapter XI.

(*i*) Staffing pattern of the subdivisions of the district is as follows:

Each subdivisional office consists of branches like (1) General and Miscellaneous, (2) Development, (3) Revenue, (4) Establishment, (5) Nizarat, (6) Record Room, (7) Election, (8) Judicial, (9) Welfare, (10) Grama Panchayat, (11) Civil Supplies, (12) Public Relations, etc. Besides the Subdivisional Officer, there are other officers to man these branches of the subdivisional Office. In subdivisions like Dhenkanal,

Kamakhyanagar and Angul, the Subdivisional Officer is assisted by a Deputy Collector and a Sub-Deputy Collector in matters of general administration. And for the purpose of revenue administration, he is assisted by a Tahsildar* and an Additional Tahsildar in each of these three subdivisions which also form three separate Tahsils. In Talcher subdivision, two Deputy Collectors assist him in general administration and in revenue administration he is assisted by a Tahsildar. In Athmallik, the Subdivisional Officer administers the subdivision with the assistance of a Deputy Collector and a Tahsildar. In Hindol the only officer to assist the Subdivisional Officer is Tahsildar. But in Pal Lahara he gets the assistance of one more Sub-Deputy Collector besides the help of a Tahsildar.

In the subdivision of Talcher, besides Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors, other officers assisting the Subdivisional Officer are Assistant District Welfare Officer, Assistant District Public Relations Officer and Subdivisional Panchayat Officer who are in subordinate charge of welfare, Public relation and Panchayat sections respectively. In Angul, apart from these three, he also receives the help of another officer called Assistant Civil Supplies Officer to manage the civil supplies section. In Athmallik and Kamakhyanagar, Panchyat Section of the Subdivisional office is manned by a Subdivisional Panchayat Officer subject to overall control of the Subdivisional Officer. But in other three subdivisions, these sections are held either by a Deputy Collector or a Sub-Deputy Collector.

Except Dhenkanal, each subdivision has a Sub-treasury. In Angul and Talcher, Sub-Treasury is manned by an officer of Junior Finance Service whereas in Athmallik, Kamakhyanagar, Hindol, and Pal Lahara it is held by a Revenue Officer.

(*ii*) Historical background

Historical evolution of each subdivision is given below:

(*a*) KAMAKHYANAGAR

This subdivision was a part of the former State of Dhenkanal till the date of merger in the year 1948. For administrative purpose this subdivision was first created by the Chief in the year 1878 and was known as Baisinga subdivision with headquarters at Baisinga. Subsequently the headquaters was shifted to Murhi and it was then known as Murhi subdivision. One Assistant Dewan was administering the subdivision under the control of Ruling Chief of former Dhenkanal State.

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* A Revenue Officer in charge of a Revenue Unit called Tahasil. He is usually a Deputy Collector or a Sub-Deputy Collector.

In the year 1939, another subdivision was carved out of the Murhi subdivision with its headquarters at Parjang. In the year 1942, Murhi subdivision was named as Kamakhyanagar subdivision after the name of the then Jubaraj Kamakhya Prasad. After merger, both the subdivisions were again amalgamated into one and the name of the subdivision remained as Kamakhyanagar subdivision.

(*b*) ATHMALLIK

Previously the State was administered in accordance with the provisions of the Sanad which was granted by the British Government, to the Ruling Chief in 1894 and revised in 1908. The Sanad also defined the status, position and power of the Ruling Chief. A Dewan was assisting the Chief in matter of General Administration. But when this Princely State merger with the State of Orissa with effect from 1st January, 1948, the powers of the Ruling Chief terminated and Athmallik became a subdivision of Dhenkanal district.

(*c*) TALCHER

Talcher was under the administration of a Ruling Chief prior to merger. The Sanad of 1894, which was revised in 1908, was then determining the relation between the State and the British Government. But with the merger of Princely State on 1st January, 1948, Talcher formed a subdivision of Dhenkanal district and remained under the administration of a Subdivisional Officer.

(*d*) PAL LAHARA

The Sanad[1] of 1908 was regulating the relationship between the State and the British Government. The Chief of the State was conducting the administration with the assistance of a Dewan. But when the former State of Pal Lahara merged with the State of Orissa with effect from 1st January, 1948, the Darbar Administration came to an end. As a result of the merger, the ex-Pal Lahara State has assumed the status of a subdivision and is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer for its administration.

(*e*) HINDOL

The British Government first established their relations with the Chief of the ex-Hindol State in the year 1894. Their relation with the State was governed by the terms of Sanad of 1894. The Hindol State was then under the administration of the Ruling Chief. But after merger of the State with the State of Orissa with effect from 1st January, 1948, the ex-Durbar Administration was brought to an end. Consequent

1. No Sanad was granted to Pal Lahara in 1894 as the State was under the management of the Court of Wards due to minority of Raja. First Sanad was granted in 1908.

upon the merger, the Hindol State has been organised and is now administered as a subdivision.

(*f*) ANGUL

Angul was one of the feudatory States of Orissa up to the year 1847 when it was confiscated on account of the rebellion of the then Ruling Chief, Somanath Singh. It was treated as a Government estate (Khasmahal) since then and was administered by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals through the agency of an officer known officially as a Tahsildar who collected revenue and administered justice. In 1891, Angul was constituted a separate district, the Khondmals[1] being added to it. The district of Angul[2] thereby consisted of two subdivisions namely Angul and Khondmals. In 1936, with the creation of a separate Province of Orissa, Angul subdivision was constituted into a district under the Angul Laws Regulations, 1936 and the Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack was also the Deputy Commissioner of the district of Angul. In 1948, with the merger of princely States, the district of Dhenkanal was created and Magistrate and Collector of Dhenkanal district became the Deputy Commissioner (later called Collector) of Angul district. Status of Angul remained as it is till 14th September, 1967. But consequent upon the introduction of the Angul Laws Regulations (Repeal) Act, 1967, its status was changed[3] to that of a subdivision of Dhenkanal district with effect from the 15th September, 1967.

(*g*) DHENKANAL

The Sanad of 1894, which was revised in 1908, was regulating the relation between the State and the British Government. The Ruling Chief was conducting the administration of the State on the lines approved by the British Government. A Dewan was rendering him necessary assistance in the matter of administration. Also two more Assistant Dewans were there to help him in ruling the State. One of the Assistant Dewans was the Subdivisional Officer in charge of Baisinga subdivision (later Kamakhyanagar). But with the merger of former State of Dhenkanal with the State of Orissa with effect from 1st January, 1948, the ex-Durbar Administration was brought to an end and Dhenkanal subdivision of the former State became a subdivision of Dhenkanal district.

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1. Similarly Khondmals constituted a district in 1936 under the Khondmals Laws Regulation, 1936 and Magistrate and Collector of Ganjam district was Deputy Commissioner of the Khondmals.

2. Angul district means the area included in the Angul Government estate comprising police-stations of Angul, Bantala, Chhendipada, Jarpara, and Purunakot.

3. Notification No. 48413—II-J-140/67-R., dated the 2nd Sept., 1967.

101. Community Development Blocks and other Offices

To implement the Community Development Programme, the district has 16 Blocks each under the charge of a Block Development Officer. They are as follows :—

1. Angul
2. Hindol
3. Talcher
4. Athmallik
5. Kamakhyanagar
6. Pal Lahara
7. Bhuban
8. Parjang
9. Kishorenagar
10. Dhenkanal
11. Chhendipada
12. Gondia
13. Kaniha
14. Kankadahad
15. Banarpal
16. Odapada

List of various branches in the district office is shown in Appendix I. The Collector is assisted by a number of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors in managing matters relating to these branches.

Other State Government offices located in the district are shown in Appendix II.

Except the railway stations and the post offices, there are very few offices, in the district of the Government of India. There is a sub-office of the Life Insurance Corporation at Dhenkanal and branches of the State Bank of India at Dhenkanal, Angul and Talcher. Also there is an Income Tax office at Dhenkanal. Besides, the offices of the Assistant General Manager, National Coal Development Corporation and the Deputy Superintendent, Collieries are located at Talcher.

APPENDIX I

1. Revenue
2. Touzi
3. General and Miscellaneous
4. Judicial
5. Establishment
6. Land Records
7. Forest Settlement
8. Emergency
9. Land Acquisition
10. Compensation
11. Development
12. Election
13. Nizarat
14. Record Room
15. Mines
16. Public Relation
17. Civil Supplies
18. Panchayat
19. District Advisory Council
20. Regional Transport Office
21. Excise
22. License
23. Treasury
24. Census
25. Library
26. Certificate
27. Loans
28. Flood
29. Bill and Budget
30. Forms and Stationery

APPENDIX II

1. District Public Relations Office, Dhenkanal
2. District Inspector of Schools, Dhenkanal
3. District Industries Office, Dhenkanal
4. District Employment Exchange Office, Dhenkanal
5. District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Office, Dhenkanal
6. District Health Office, Dhenkanal
7. District Agricultural Office, Dhenkanal
8. District Fisheries Office, Dhenkanal
9. District Labour Office, Dhenkanal, Angul
10. District Statistical Office, Dhenkanal
11. District National Savings Organiser, Dhenkanal
12. Superintendent of Police, Dhenkanal
13. Superintendent of Excise, Dhenkanal
14. Divisional Forest Office, Dhenkanal
15. Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Dhenkanal Division, Dhenkanal
16. Executive Engineer, Rural Engineering Organisation, Dhenkanal
17. Commercial Tax Office, Dhenkanal Circle, Angul
18. Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Angul
19. Mining Officer, Talcher
20. State Poultry Farm, Angul
21. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dhenkanal, Angul
22. Principal, Basic Training College, Angul
23. Principal, Police Training College, Angul
24. Principal, Science College, Angul
25. Conservator of Forest, Angul
26. Executive Engineer, P. H. D., Dhenkanal
27. District Chief Medical Officer, Dhenkanal
28. Assistant District Chief Medical Officer, Dhenkanal
29. Dhenkanal-Keonjhar Major Settlement Office, Dhenkanal
30. District Welfare Office, Dhenkanal
31. District Panchayat Office, Dhenkanal
32. District Treasury, Dhenkanal

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

102. Historical Background

The district of Dhenkanal comprises seven subdivisions of which 6 are ex-State areas and the remaining one, Angul, was managed by Government. For details, please, see Chapter X (Under Angul). Each of these 6 ex-State areas, before merger into the State of Orissa, had its own system of land management, revenue administration and other laws, rules, and practices. These systems agreed on many basic points and it would appear from the paragraphs below that the policy of the State Government to ensure uniformity among these divergent laws, rules and regulations has made good progress. A short account of the history of land revenue administration relating to each of these ex-State areas is given below. The Report on the land tenure and revenue system of Orissa and Chattisgarh States by R. K. Ramadhyani forms the basic source.

(*i*) Dhenkanal

There was no Zamindari in this ex-State and hence the State dealt directly with the tenants. There were, however, a large number of tenure-holders those who were granted tenures for maintenance had rights superior to those of rent-free grantees.

Holders of *Debottar* grants carried the right of minerals and forests, etc. These grants were managed by the Debottar Department under the ruler's brother, the ruler being the final authority. The *Debottar* estate consisted of lands given as service grants for religious purposes to Shebaits of temples. There were 164 villages held under Debottar in the State.

The *Brahmottar* holders possessed the right in home-stead, tree and fisheries. In the Brahmottar villages there were all *Brahmins* and they usually cultivated through servants. But there were also sub-tenants with occupancy rights in some cases. These sub-tenants were paying rent to the *Brahmottar* holders. They had rights of transfer and their rents were fixed at settlement. A quit rent was levied on *Brahmottardars* but some seemed to be Lakhraj (rent-free). There were 69 villages under *Brahmottar* in the State.

Besides these important grants, there were many village service *Jagirs* and other Jagirs as well. An important class of "Jagir holders" were the *Paiks* who were performing guard and patrol duties. He had no rayati rights in his land and if removed from service he was losing the land. His heir was getting the land only if he was found fit to perform the duties of a *Paik*.

Choukidar, barber and washerman were the village servants. They held rent-free holding in lieu of their services.

Rents were collected by the agents of the State called *Sarbarakars*. This system of rent collection through *Sarbarakars* was in force in the State except only in villages where the State had not been able to secure competent Sarbarakars. On death or dismissal of the Sarbarakar, the vacancy was filled by the son of the deceased. The agents used to retain 12½ per cent of the collection towards remuneration and pay the balance into the *Raj* treasury. There were other tenure-holders called Lakhirajdars who paid a nominal quit rent which was collected by their headmen or *Mukaddam* and was paid direct. In the tenure villages the tenure-holders acted as *Sarbarakars*. Literacy and solvency were the chief qualifications considered for appointment as *Sarbarkaars*. The *Sarbarakars* did not hold any rent-free land nor had they powers to allot waste or abandoned lands. As it was difficult to secure a literate *Sarbarakar* in the undeveloped areas, the system of land revenue collection in these areas did not work satisfactorily. The revenue was payable in two equal instalments, on the 1st January and on the 1st April . Under the terms of agreement, the *Sarbarakar* was responsible for short collections though equitable considerations were made for sufficient reasons and the State used to undertake to collect the rents due from the defaulters for the *Sarbarakar's* benefit when the latter failed to collect the rent. There was record-of-rights and therefore, no uncertainty about the tenant's rental. The tenant had no saleable rights in his holding, no mortgages or transfers could be made without the permission of the State and the revenue demands were the first charge on the land. In cases of persistent default, the tenant was evicted after notice and his land resettle by the State, though in practice such cases were few and far between. The *Sarbarakar* was not authorised to evict, he merely submitted to the State authorities a list of defaulters. At one time, there were too many Sarbarakars, many of them were incompetent and devoid of influence, their remunerations, in many cases being piteously low. For some time the policy was to fuse the jurisdiction of such *Sarbarakars* in course of their falling vacant, with others in order to ensure an improvement in the matter as far as possible. Notices against the defaulting *Sarbarakars* and the *Rayats* were at times issued simultaneously. Rules regarding recovery of rent from the *Sarbarakars* were rather oppressive. In places where it was difficult to find *Sarbarakars*, the State made collections directly through paid Tahsildars. The Public Demands Recovery Act was adopted in the State subject to certain modifications.

The Settlement Report of 1926 laid down the rights of the *rayats*. According to this document *rayats* could hold at a fixed rent during the currency of the settlement but were liable to be ejected for arrears,

for rendering the land unfit for the tenancy or for leaving it uncultivated for three consecutive years, for transfer by sale or mortgage without previous permission, for violation of special or customary condition of the tenure and for disloyalty proved in the course of judicial proceedings. But proclamation of 1938 modified the earlier document. The modification envisaged that there would be no eviction for arrear of rent but a part of holding sufficient for the recovery of arrears would be liable to be attached and sold. Similarly for unauthorised transfer the *rayats* would be ejected from only that portion of the holding which was subject to unauthorised transfer. The *rayat* enjoyed rights of succession. Partition was allowed. Sale of land was subject to *Salami* based upon the nature and classification of land.

Aboriginals and persons of low caste were not allowed to sell lands to persons of non-aboriginals or high caste without permission of the State.

The *rayats* were distinguished as *Thani* and *Pahi* according to whether they reside in the village in which the cultivation was situated or in some other village. But there was no difference in rights over holdings. The other kind of *rayat* found in villages was *Chandnadar, Chandnadar* did not possess any argricultural holding.

There had been 4 settlements in this ex-State. The first settlement was made in 1846-47 and resulted in an assessment of Rs. 34,621. Second settlement made in 1883-84 had yielded Rs. 78,769 . The third settlement of 1901-02 gave an assessment of Rs. 1,26,680. The fourth settlement was commenced in 1912 but was interrupted in 1918 owing to the death of the Rulers. Subsequently it was taken up in 1922 and completed in 1925. The whole ex-State during the fourth settlement was covered by Traverse and Cadastal Survey. According to this settlement the gross land revenue of the ex-State stood at Rs. 2,41,549.

(*ii*) Hindol

The system of land revenue administration in this ex-State differed very little from other States of the group formerly known as the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. There were no middle-men in the ex-State and rent was collected from the tenants through collection agents, locally named as *Sarbarakars* who were remunerated by cash commission. There existed (ifferent-tenures in the ex-State. The village servants, and watchmen enjoyed usual grant of service lands. About 1,314 acres of rent-free lands were allotted to 600 *Paikali Jagir*-holders. The holders were "*Paiks*" who constituted the active militia and were called to the head-quarters for the purpose of attendance at the palace, dispensary and for other State works. There were 8 whole villages and other individual holdings in all about 2,163 acres with a rental of Rs. 3,050 which were held as *Debottar* grants for the service of various deities. Similarly, there existed 11 whole *Bhahmottar* villages.

In these villages the entire lands including waste lands were divided among the *Brahmins* who were practically proprietors. Cultivation was largely done through *halias* and under-rayats. The villagers had all rights in the village waste including trees of prohibited species. Although no rent was paid all cesses were paid. There were also separate *Brahmottar* holdings. The total area of all kinds of *Brahmottar* land was about 1,756 acres with a rental of Rs. 2,536.

It was in 1939 and 1940 the Revenue Rules of Hindol and the State Tenancy Act of Hindol were framed respectively. This Act followed closely the Orissa Tenancy Act in many of its provisions. Under the Tenancy Act, there were *rayats*, occupancy *rayats*, non-occupancy rayats, settled *rayats* and under-*rayats* apart from the tenure-holders and others who were classified as tenants. Occupancy rights in land were acquired by cultivating the same for 12 years and a settled rayat, that is a rayat who had cultivated continuously in a village for twelve years had occupancy rights in the land held by him. Occupancy rights did not accrue in lands let out annually. Occupancy rayat had full rights over trees on land except in respect of some reserved species like *Mahua*, *Kusum*, *Imli*, *Sal* and *kendu*, etc. He had also the privilege of enjoying another important right namely right of free transfer or sale of land except to a person who was not a resident of the ex-State. These rights were not usually enjoyed by the tenants of other ex-States.

Non-occupancy rayats were liable to ejectment for non-payment of rent or for not agreeing to rent determined by the *Darbar*.

Under-*rayats* unless their rents were fixed at settlement, were not liable to pay more than 50 per cent of the ordinary rent.

The land revenue to be paid by the occupancy *rayats* was fixed at land revenue settlements or by the *Durbar* from time to time. There existed numerous categories of sub-tenants under the ordinary rayats.

Every rent-paying village was under a *Sarbarakar*. In Paik villages he was called *Naik* or *Patnaik*, because of the high degree of responsibility attached to these posts, the holders wielded great influence in the villages. Although the post of *Sarbarakar* was not hereditary, the heir was usually given preference in the event of new appointment. He had to pay a prescribed fee called Salami which was equal to 9 per cent of the revenue. The *Sarbarakar* was getting 9 per cent of the total collections of land revenue and cesses as his remuneration and no special rates existed. None of the *Sarbarakars* held any *bhogra* or other lands appertianing to the office. These were resumed in 1932 and resettled on payment of *salami*.

There were *Sarbarakars* in all the *Debottar* villages but in the *Brahmottar* villages persons performing similar duties were known as *Mukaddams*. They were appointed by the State and got the same percentage of commission on the cesses they collected.

Lands belonging to aboriginals were ordinarily saleable to aboriginals but when such purchasers were not found with reasonable offer the sale was effected to higher class people.

The Chaukidar, watchman and the blacksmith got rent-free *Jagirs* from the State for the service rendered by them.

There had been 4 settlements in this ex-State in 1875,1884, 1901 and 1910—14.

On complaint of realisation of rent at exorbitant rates and growing dissatisfaction among the tenants, the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals deputed the Assistant Superintendent in 1873 to make a summary settlement of the ex-State, which was called a *najarkut* settlement (settlement by eye-estimation). There was no regular measurement of the land and the Panchayats were appointed to ascertain and declare the rent to be levied on each rayat by guess work. During the settlement of 1875 and 1884, the lands were measured by local measurement called 24 *Dasti Padikas*. Regular records, according to the old system, were prepared. Almost the same principle was followed in the settlement of 1901. The ex-State was brought under Government's management in 1906 when the state of existing land revenue administration was found to be precarious. The settlement completed in 1914 was undertaken to bring the administration to order. There were 4 different tenures in the ex-State—*Rayatwary*, *service*, *lakharaj* and *khamar*. There were 3 classes of *rayats*, i. e., *Thani*, *Pahi* and *Chandana*. The service tenures consisted of 45 categories. The Lakharaj tenures were of about 8 types. The Lakharaj tenure was granted under specific conditions and usually referred to certain duties to be discharged by the grantees. *Khamar* lands were held by the Chiefs, their family members and relatives, free of rent for their maintenance.

The Revenue Rules contained provisions for recovery of State dues which were similar to the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act.

(iii) **Athmallik**

The land revenue administration of this ex-State differred but little from that existing in neighbouring ex-States. The ex-State, however, had always been more in touch with the institutions prevailing in the Central Provinces. The village headman occupied therefore, a more prominent position here than in the neighbouring ex-States.

There were no Zamindaries in the ex State, but there existed rent-free or quit-rent tenures for deities (*Debottar*) and Brahmins (*Brahmottar*). The record of rights regarding various grants including Lakharaj grants were prepared during 1927—31 settlement. *Khamar* lands held by the ruler constituted his personal income.

The early revenue history of this ex-State is not known. No regular land revenue settlement appears to have taken place till comparatively recent years and revenue was probably derived from villages, as a whole, apportionment being left to the village headman. The early revenue settlements in 1896 and 1911 were made by measurement with the *Padika* or standard rod common in Orissa. The first settlement of the ex-State and cadastral survey accompanied by traverse was taken up in 1927 and completed in 1931. The Settlement was for 15 years. The classification of lands at previous settlements was altered, the number of classes being reduced. After assessment of rents, there were large number of protests and a special officer had to be appointed to look into the objections. High classifications were reduced in a large number of cases and excess rents already collected were refunded. The revenue was increased by 32 per cent (after the reduction), increase of cultivated lands being only about 6 per cent.

The record of rights of 1932 settlement shows that *Debottar* endowments were made for the worship of deities and other religious institutions -the State reserving the right of worshipper or *Sebayat* over them. Twelve villages were given as *Debottar*. The income from these villages were credited, in the first instance into the Treasury by the *Sarbarakars* appointed by the State, and was kept as deposit in favour of the Debottar Department. *Debottar* grants were not transferrable permanently or temporarily in any way and were not subject to any encumbrance created by the holder. The cessess of the villages were, however, credited to the general revenue.

Brahmottar grants were made to Brahmins for religious and cultural pursuits and for the offer of prayers to god for the welfare of the *Raj* family. They were heritable but may be resumed at any time at the will of the Administration or if the grantee's conduct was disloyal or if he was of bad character. Brahmottar grants had the rights and liabilities of ryots and were subject to the control of *Sarbarakars*.

About 1,306 acres of land were held by the Ruler as *Khamar*. There were no conditions regarding resumption or liability to assessment or quit-rent of these lands. All the lands were said to be cultivated by the Ruler through his servants.

There were many Service *Jagirs* for various persons for the purpose of rendering personal service to the Ruler. There were also many service *Jagirs* in almost all villages for *Choukidars*, *Dal-beheras* and *Kumbhars*, etc.

There was a record-of-rights issued in 1932, according to which a rayat holding land continuously for 12 years had occupancy right over it. The record-of-rights is silent about inheritance of land which seems to follow the personal law of the *rayat*. Land could be transferred with the permission of the State except temporarily for a period not exceeding 5 years. Transfers were said to be allowed on application. No *Salami* levies were paid to the State on transfer but a mutation fee of ten times the rental was levied and in the case of aboriginals, this fee was halved. A rayat could relinquish a part of his holding during the term of settlement with the sanction of the State. The record-of-rights does not mention anything about rayats without occupancy rights. The payment of land revenue was in two *Kists* (instalment)—on 15th February and 15th April. The State allotted new lands including new home-stead lands. The lands surrendered, abandoned or left intestate supposed to be resettled by the *Sarbarakars* but they were required to refer the cases to the State if there was competition.

The Settlement report of 1932 classified rayats as *Thani*, *Pahi* and *Chandnadar*.

There were also sub-tenants recorded as *Shikmi* under *Debottar* and *Brahmottar* grantee. There were no Shikmi tenants other than those under *Debottar* and *Brahmottar* grantees.

At the 1932 Settlement, a list of rights and liabilities of the *Sarbarakaras* was drawn up which may be regarded as the *Sarbarakars'* Charter. At the time of the settlement, nearly all villages were said to have had a *Sarburakar*, execpt the headquarters which never had a *Sarbarakar*. In 1937-38, a large number of *Sarbarakaras* were removed on account of default of land revenue as well as mismanagement of villages. All *Sarbarakars* had service holdings (*Bhogra* lands) assessed to rent. But lands held by them were inalienable and impartible and were held by the persons holding the office. In 1937-38, conversion of the service holdings into *rayati* land started on the application of the *Sarbarakars*. A salami, ten times the rental, was obtained. In the village in which the *Sarbarakars* were dismissed or removed, conversion was effected by auction—the bid of the old *Sarbarakars* being generally accepted by the Ruler.

The *Sarbarakars* used to get a commission on a sliding scale from Rs. 9-6-0 (Rs. 9·37) per cent to Rs. 18-12-0(Rs. 18·75) per cent, according to the rental of the village. There were protected and unprotected *Sarbarakar*. Theheir of a protected *Sarbarakar* had the right to succeed.

The Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act was followed for recovery of land revenue.

(iv) **Pal Lahara**

The first attempt at Settlement appears to have been made in 1875. The Survey was an eye appraisal called 'Nazarkut'. Measurement, by means of a standard rod—10Ft. 5½ inch in length, was first undertaken from 1893 to 1896 when another Settlement was made. A revisional settlement was taken up in 1914 and was completed in 1918. This Settlement was completed under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Angul, when the ex-State was under Government management. A plane table survey of the village boundaries was done in 8 inches scale and then enlarged into 16 inches scale by pentagraph. Detailed survey was, however, not done by chain but only a rough sketch map of cultivated lands was prepared.

Assessment was done on the lines of the previous Settlement. Classification of villages into three classess was retained according to previous Settlement with modification in case of a few villages. The rates of rent finally adopted were also the same. The total assessable area was 24,561 acres and the gross rental assessed was Rs. 35,742. The net rental was Rs. 32,205 of which Rs. 3,157 were allowed as collection charges at the rate of 10 per cent. The new assessment is alleged to have gone hard against the *rayats* some of whom abandoned their holdings. Some entire villages were also abandoned. Consequently, abatement of rent had to be allowed.

The next Settlement was done in 1932. The classification of the last Settlement was retained. The rates of rent previously adopted, were increased slightly. The Settlement report of 1932 of Pal Lahara ex-State governed its Revenue Administration.

There was no *Zamindary* in the ex-State, and no complete village had been given out as a grant with the exception of two villages given in 1932 to the Rani Saheba. There were practically no tenure-holders in the ex-State, except these two villages. Grants were not numerous and the area including *Choukidary Jagirs* was only 1,700 acres. Among the service grantees were those who supplied brooms to the *Rajbati* (palace), black-smiths for rendering personal and special service and *Paiks*, a fairly large number, who peformed guard duties, carried dak and performed other menial duties. There were also few *Jagirs* for drummers, goldsmiths, priests, water carriers and barbers, etc. 189 acres of *Khas* land were held by the Ruler. It is mentioned in the *Sarbarakari Patta* that the Jagir-holders and the *Lakharajdars* had no rights of transfer.

Of the total area about 120 acres under *Debottar*, 43 acres were held under the direct management of the "Debottar Department" of the ex-State. The rest were managed by the individual grantees. The grantee had the privilege of enjoying the *Debottar* land as hereditary right. The lands were cultivated on *Sanja* or produce rent.

Many of the existing Brahmottar grants paid quit-rent. The Brahmottar quit-rents were enhanced slightly at the Settlement of 1932 *Brahmottar* lands were also heritable.

Babuvan Jagirs which were grants to the relatives of the Ruler for maintenance were held rent-free for life only and were subject to payment of cessess. In practice after the death of a *Babuvan Jagirdar*, the Jagir was partly resumed. The Jagirs were usually settled with the heirs of the deceased *Jagirdars* on half *Jama*.

In 1932 Settlement, the rayats were registered as Thani and Pahi, though the difference between these two classes was not of any practical significance. There were no rules regarding accrual of occupancy rights to sub-tenants and usually they were tenants-at-will. The Settlement Officer recorded in 1932 that rayats had no right to transfer the lands by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise and they were thus indifferent towards the improvement of the lands. The right of sale, subject to the permission of the Ruler, was however, recognised.

No sale was ordinarily granted where purchaser was of higher caste than the vendor or was not a resident of the ex-State. Sanction of sale was subject to the levy of fee of 10 per cent on the consideration as well as payment of mutation fee.

The *Sarbarakari Patta* issued in 1932 constituted the only compilation to be taken as their statement of rights and liabilities. The *Sarbarakars'* post, in practice, descended from father to son but appointment of fresh *Sarbarakars* had occurred fairly frequently. He was responsible for the revenue and cesses of the village which were payable in 3 *Kists* (instalment) on 15th May, 15th November and 1st February. The old *Bhogra* land was, however, assessed to three-fourth of the normal assessment. Sarbarakars were entitled to 10 per cent of the rental of the village as remuneration, and 6¼ of the forest and road cesses. But no portion of the school cess was given to them. For the recovery of the land revenue, the *Sarbarakar* was proceeded against. A notice was issued in the first instance and some time was usually granted. If payment was not made within this period a warrant of attachment of movables was issued. There was a school cess of one anna (Rs. 0·06) per rupee of rent. The Kols, Juangs and Bhuyans had been exempted from the cess.

(v) Talcher

There was no zamindari in the ex-State. But like other ex-States of Orissa there were numerous rent-free and other tenures. Besides 7 *Debottar* and *Khanja* villages, there were considerable areas of land under these two grantees, all held free of revenue. There were numerous *Brahmottar* grants some of which paid quit-rent. The land was the property of the State. Between the rayats and the State there were the tenure holders or *Bera-Pradhans* of each pergannah and the *Sarbarakars*. The other rent-free holders were *Lakhrajadrs*, who were mostly holders

of service holdings. The allotment of waste land, the appointment of *Sarbarkars* or *Makaddams* in the case of *Brahmottar* villages were done by the State. Brahmins holding *Brahmottar* lands were liable to pay quit-rent and cesses. According to the terms of the *Pattas* they were heritable but not transferrable except under Will or gift. *Debottar* lands were held rent-free and cess-free for religious purposes. These could be transferred only with the permission of *Durbar*. They were virtually impartible and rayati and under-rayats could be created under the sanction of the *Darbar*. *Kharposh* lands were heritable, not transferrable, and any *Kharposh* land could be converted into rayati after seven generations from the original grantee. *Chakran* Jagir lands were held rent-free and cess-free for the purpose of rendering free service to *Darbar*. This was not transferrable and generally went to the senior member of the family by succession. *Chakran bajyapti* tenures were jagir lands for which rent and cesses were paid.

Choukidars were the village servants, who held land rent-free but the rent of that land was recovered from the villagers in common. Other village servants like barber, washerman, etc. also enjoyed jagir lands but these were all rent paying.

Rayati lands carried with them a liability to render services to the *Durbar* when required on receipt of due payment. Under-rayats held from rayats or tenants on specific conditions. An under-*rayat* used to acquire "occupancy right" if the land was held continuously for more than 12 years. *Rayati* lands could be partitioned or transferred on payment of *salami* with the permission of the Revenue Officer. Mortgages and exchanges were also allowed. Rayats were classified under three groups namely *Thani*, *Pahi* and *Chandnadar*.

The first settlement of the ex-State seems to have been made in 1898 when the ex-State was under the administration of Government owing to the minority of the Chief. In the settlement which followed in 1912, no appreciable change seems to have been made in the system. In 1928 settlement, the major portion of the enhancement in the revenue was due to assessment of the Nayabadi lands. There were 5 classes of villages and 5 or 6 classes of lands. The ex-State had been surveyed fully by traverse and cadastral methods. The settlement records prepared at the 1928 settlement consisted of the *Khasra*, *Khatian* and the *Ekpadia* in addition to the village map and such documents as *purcha* and *patta*.

The *Sarbarakars* were responsible for the revenue of the village. Interest was charged from him for failure to pay the land revenue on the due date.

In *Brahmottar* villages, the village headman was known as *Mukaddam* and in *Paikali* villages he was known as *Garhnaik*. The *Pattas* issued to *Sarbarakars*, Garhnaiks and Mukaddams were similar except that the *Patta* of a Garhnaik contained a special clause regarding the liability to render service when called upon.

In *Kharposh* villages the rent was not paid by the *Sarbarakars* to the *Kharposh* holders but payment was made into the treasury into Kharposh account.

By a notification, the Bihar and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act was included in a list of laws the spirit of which was adopted to be followed for recovery of land revenue.

The Talcher Rules and Regulations which contained orders of Talcher Durbar, from time to time were guarding the revenue administration of the ex-State.

(vi) Angul

Angul was one of the feudatory States in Orissa upto the year 1847 when it was confiscated on account of rebellion of the then Ruling Chief. It was treated as a Government Estate. A summary settlement was first made in the year 1848. This was followed by a regular settlement for 5 years in 1849, at which the Jama (assessment) was settled at Rs. 21,465. The Estate was topographically surveyed in 1853-54. In 1855, a 12 years' re-settlement was conducted which yielded a *Jama* of Rs. 37,167[1]. The period, however, was extended to 20 years due to the occurrence of the great Orissa Famine of 1866. This period was again extended up to the end of 1891 owing to five bad seasons in succession culminating in the famine of 1889. In the settlement of 1892 (made for 15 years), it was noticed that the assessable area had increased from 56,947 acres to 156,549 acres, i. e., by about 275 per cent owing to extension of cultivation. The revenue consequently rose without any alteration of the rate of rent, from Rs. 46,029 to Rs. 1,07,125[2]. Another Settlement was taken up in 1905 and completed in 1908. The total assessed area increased to 1,57,812[3] acres. The gross rental was raised to Rs. 1,18,612 for the first five years and to Rs. 1,24,033 for the remaining period of the Settlement which was due to expire in 1923. The period was, however, extended up to November 1928 on account of the famine of 1918-19. Another settlement was taken up in 1925—28.

103. Classfication of Tenants of Angul

The tenants were classified as follows during the settlement operation of 1925—28.

Settled Rayats

They were the ordinary tenants of the Government estate.

Debottar Lakhraj Tenants

They were the holders of rent-free lands assigned to the deities for maintenance of their worship.

Debottar Adhajama Bajiapti Tenants

They were holders on half rents of land assigned to the deities.

Brahmottar Lakharj Tenants

They were holders of rent-free land given for maintenance of Brahmin priests.

Figures of area and assessment of Angul as shown above are according to Angul Gazetteer, 1908 by L. S. S, O' Malley. But in the Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of Angul, 1929 by A. J. Cllenbach these figures appear as detailed below.

1. Rs. 36,898-2-4
2. Rs. 86,087-11-4
3. 1,57,318 acres.

Adhajama Bajiapti Jagirdars

Those tenants were the successors of invalid pensioners, holding their *Jagir* lands at half-rents.

Adhajama Anna-Chatra holders

These tenants held the lands at half rates on condition that their proceeds be applied to charitable purposes.

There also existed service Jagirdars and Datta Anugraha (Mahatrana) Tenants.

A *Sarbarakar* (village headman) was appointed by Government for every village. He was the servant and representative of the Government on one hand and the representative of the villagers on the other. In 1932, there were 537 *Sarbarakars*. This was reduced later to 384 after amalgamation of small villages and dismissal of habitual defaulters. Their remuneration ranged from 15 to 25 per cent. The *Sarbarakar* had great influence over his tenants. He settled disputes amicably and exercised certain revenue powers and extensive powers under the Rural Police Rules.

But with the abolition of Sarbarakari system since 1-4-1948, Naib-Tahsildars were appointed to collect Government dues along with other revenue work. Since 1963, Naib-Tahsildars have been redesignated as Revenue Inspectors but their nature of responsibilities has remained unchanged.

There were a number of Chaukidars, washermen, barbers, black-smiths and sweepers who were remunerated from the produce of the Jagir lands.

It has been mentioned earlier that the 5 ex-State areas included in the district, had each its own revenue and tenancy laws in force quite independent of the other. Angul was administered under the provisions of the Angul Laws Regulations, 1936.

104. Laws and Rules in Force

It was after merger of these ex-States with Orissa, the Central Government issued an order called the Orissa States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948 applying a number of enactments to the ex-States on subjects included in the Central List. Besides the Orissa Government also issued an order called "The Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948" extending a number of State Acts for carrying out the administration of these areas in respect of the remaining subjects. In this order, substantial and far-reaching tenancy reforms were enacted giving free rights of transfer, full rights over trees standing on the tenant's holding, protection against increase of rent and against ejectment of occupancy tenants and *Sukhabasis* notwithstanding anything contained in the Tenancy Laws of the States. Besides, some rights were conferred on *Jagir* holders and cultivators of *Khamar* lands. This modification of existing Tenancy rights by the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 which was repeated in the Merged States Laws Act, 1950 was an event

of far-reaching consequence. Other common Acts in force are the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 1954, the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, and Orissa Public Demands Recovery Act, 1962, Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and Agricultural Loans Act, 1884.

105. Present system of Survey, Assessment and Collection

Present system of survey is by cadastral and traverse methods. Details of the operation follow the pattern laid down in the Bihar and Orissa Settlement Manual. The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act and Rules guide the detailed implementation of these principles.

The progress of present survey and settlement work in the district is shown in the table below:

Name of the sub-division	Year of start	Year of completion	Progress up to May, 1970	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Angul ..	1951	1962	..	..
Hindol ..	1961	1969	..	Excepting 28 villages where the settlement work is expected to be over in 1970-71
Talcher ..	1963-64	..	[1]Kistwar and Khanapuri in progress.	..
Athmallik ..	1961-62	..	Attestation[2] work is over. But Rent Settlement[3] has not yet been taken up.	..

1. According to the scheme of Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958, the land has to be first surveyed. Thereafter enquiries are to be made on the spot regarding possession, right and title. On the basis of this enquiry preliminary record-of-rights is prepared. These two stages are combined together and are known as Kistwari-Khanapuri stage. The map and records so prepared are checked at the Head Office to ensure accuracies.

2. In the next stage which is known as the Attestation Stage, copies of the records-of-rights prepared during Khanapuri are made over to the parties and they are asked to state their objections, if any, to the entries made therein. Objections, if any, made are enquired into and decision taken. The records are amended on the basis of these decision. The entries in the amended record-of-rights are again read over to the parties and thereafter these are attested in token of their correctness. Thus the draft records-of-rights is prepared.

3. In the third stage, the attested records are checked again at the Head Office. If the rent settlement is ordered, then the rent is calculated as per the approved rent policy and incorporated in the appropriate column of the draft record-of-rights. This record is draft published for objections, if any. If objections are filed, they are heard and disposed of and the records are amended accordingly. After the incorporation of these corrections the record is finally published and entries, made therein are deemed final. Last of all, fair copies of the record so finalised are prepared and distributed to all concerned.

1	2	3	4	5
Pal Lahara	.. 1963-64	..	Attestation work is in closing stage.	..
Dhenkanal	.. 1965-66	..	Kistwar and Khanapuri in progress.	..
Kamakhyanagar	.. 1969-70	..	Kistwar is in progress.	..

Classification of villages is made under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 by taking into consideration the following factors, namely.

(*i*) situation of the village,

(*ii*) communication and marketing facilities,

(*iii*) depredation by wild animals, and

(*iv*) liability to vicissitudes of season.

After the villages are grouped under different classes, classification of land is made according to crop or crops grown on the land, nature of soil, situation of the land in village, and sources of irrigation.

Then assessment of fair and equitable rent is done under the same Act.

For the purpose of survey and preparation of record-of-rights each subdivision of the district is divided into small units called circle or camp in charge of one Assistant Settlement Officer who is assisted by Kanungo and Inspectors in Kistwar and Khanapuri circles and Peskars and Munsarims in Attestation and Rent Camps. The Amin works at the village level in Kistwar and Khanapuri circle and his work is checked by the Assistant Settlement Officer, Kanungo and Inspector. The Charge Officer functions as a Supervisory Officer under the control of Settlement Officer who frames the programme and watches the progress. He inspects the camps and guides the operation. At the state level, Director of Land Records and Surveys controls the activities of the organisation.

A uniform system of collection of land revenue through Tahsildars has been introduced throughout the district with effect from 1st September, 1963. According to this arrangement, the district has been divided into 7 Tahsils, each in charge of a gazetted Tahsildar. After the *Sarbarakar* system was abolished under the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Officers' Abolition) Act, 1963, the collection in all the villages of the district has been transferred from the hands of the the Sarbarakars to the Revenue Inspectors.

At present, each Tahasil is coterminous with the subdivision, and has been divided into a number of Revenue Inspectors' Circles each in charge of a Revenue Inspector who is the lowest Revenue Officer at the village level in charge of collection of land revenue. The work of Revenue Inspectors is to be supervised by a few Revenue Supervisors all of them being under the overall control of the Tahsildar.

The work of the Tahasildar is supervised by the Subdivisional Officer and by the Collector. The Collector being the Chief Revenue Officer of the district is in charge of the district which is the principal unit of the Revenue Administration. He is responsible for seeing that (*a*) Government cess and other dues are collected and credited into the treasury in time, (*b*) Land Revenue Records are maintained up-to-date, so that tenants know exactly what their rights are in respect of the land they own or possess, (*c*) all revenue cases in which tenants' rights to possess and own land are in dispute such as mutation, encroachment, waste land lease, land acquisition, etc., are disposed of, (*d*) that all Government property in his district is cared for and (*e*) in agricultural distress and in emergencies like flood, drought, scarcity, out-break of epidemic and pestilence, people's difficulties are solved. The Collector's functions in the Revenue Administration are subject to the general control and supervision of the Commissioner of Northern Division and the over all supervision of the Board of Revenue as defined in the Orissa Revenue Divisional Commissioners Act, 1957 and the Board of Revenue Act, 1957. In the performance of his work connected with land revenue administration in the district, the Collector is assisted by one Additional District Magistrate and a number of executive as well as supervisory revenue officers.

The table below gives the name of the subdivision, number of Tahsils, number of Revenue Inspectors' circles and the number of Revenue Supervisors.

Table

Name of the subdivision	Name of the Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspectors	No. of Rev. Supervisors
Dhenkanal ..	Dhenkanal	8	1
Kamakhyanagar ..	Kamakhyanagar	10	2
Angul ..	Angul	20	3
Athmallik ..	Athmallik	9	1
Talcher ..	Talcher	6	1
Hindol ..	Hindol	5	1
Pal Lahara	Pal Lahara	5	1

The Demand and Collection figures for land revenue, cess and miscellaneous revenue for the last 7 years have been given in Appendix.

106. Land Reforms

In some ex-State areas of the district during the Darbar period the relations between the landlords and the tenants were strained. The tenants suffered from the whims and caprices of the Chief. They were liable to eviction at any time. But after the merger of these ex-States with Orissa, the need for improving the relations between the tiller of the soil and his land-lord was felt an immediate necessity. Accordingly new laws and regulations giving the tenants the occupancy rights and fixity of rents were enforced. These laws afforded protection to the tenants from undue harassment and oppression by land-lord.

As stated earlier, the first phase of Land Reforms affording protection to tenents started in the district from 1948 with the enforcement of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948 and the Orissa Tenants Protection Act, 1948. Subsequently the Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955 was enacted repealing the Orissa Tenants Protection Act, 1948. According to the Orissa Tenants Relief Act, no tenants in lawful cultivation of land on 1st day of July, 1954, or at any time thereafter was liable to be evicted from such land by the land-lord.

The enactment of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 1951 introduced further land reforms by elimination of intermediaries. The primary purpose of the Act was to abolish all intermediary interests existing between the State and Rayats and after eliminating all the intermediaries, to bring the Royats or the actual occupants of the lands in direct contact with the State Government. The Act further provided for release of the service tenures holders from the obligation of rendering service and conferring occupancy status on them in respect of the land under their occupation.

In the district of Dhenkanal 8,482 tenures were in existence out of which 6, 496 have been abolished during the period 1963 to 1969. Out of the remaining 1,986, 1,899 Debottar estates are being continued under orders of Government. Proposal has, however, been submitted in the meantime for abolition of these estates on the strength of the Orissa Estates Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1970. The remaining 87 estates are in the process of abolition. The Orissa Merged State (Laws) Act, 1950 provided for abolition of various types of Service Jagirs such as Kamar, Bhandari, Dhoba, Dama, Hadi, Kandabindha and Kumbhars, etc. Similarly village offices like Sarbarakars, Danguas, Dakuas, Naiks, Gadnaiks, Makdams, Pradhans and Bera Pradhans have been abolished under the provisions of the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963 with effect from 1st April, 1966

under the Notification No. 2033,-R., dated the 31st March, 1966 issued by Government in Revenue Department. Consequent upon the abolition of village office system in the district of Dhenkanal, 1,910 village offices have been abolished. Steps are now being taken under the provisions of the above Act to settle the lands with the tenants giving them occupancy rights on fair and equitable rent. With the enforcement of the Orissa Offices of Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964, 2,079 offices of village police have been abolished in the district of Dhenkanal with effect from the 1st July, 1965 under Notification No. 12418-P., dated the 5th May, 1965. In respect of 2,031 cases Jagir lands have been settled with the choukidars with occupancy rights therein on fair and equitable rent.

After these initial steps came the Orissa Land Reforms Act of 1960 objectives of which are:

(*a*) Conferment of rights of ownership on the tiller, (*b*) security of tenure and fixity of reasonable rent so that the right of ownership becomes effective, (*c*) fixation of ceiling on holdings in order to avoid concentration of land in the hands of few cultivators. But since certain provisions of the Act needed amendment, the Act was subsequently amended by the Orissa Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965.

Under the amended Act, no person shall hold land as landholder or raiyat under personal cultivation in excess of the ceiling area equivalent to 20 standard acres. A standard acre means the unit of measurement of land equivalent to one acre of class I land assured of irrigation facilities for not less than 240 days in a year or one acre and half of class II land which is assured of water supply for atleast 120 days but less than 240 days in a year or three acres of class III land which is not of the above categories but where paddy is usually grown and four acres of class IV lands. Thus according to law a person (which includes a company or any other corporate body or a joint Hindu Mitakshara family) can hold 20 acres of class I lands, 30 acres of class II lands, 60 acres of class III lands and 80 acres of class IV lands. The surplus lands which vest in Government as a result of enforcement of the ceiling provision shall be settled with the persons in the following order of priority:

(*a*) A contiguous raiyat in personal culti tion of not more than one standard acre of land. he

(*b*) Any land less agricultural worker of lan village in which the land is situated or of any neighbou tha village. nch

(*c*) Co-operative Farming Societies cent

(*d*) Any other person quired

time Gov

With regard to resumption of land for personal cultivation, the extent of lands which a landlord can resume for the purpose of personal cultivation shall not be more than one half of the lands in respect of each tenant, measured in standard acres only (subletting is entirely prohibited except in cases of disabled person including those serving in armed forces, minors, widows, etc.

The Act thus discourages subletting and concentration of ownership of land with an individual. It is expected that the invidual agriculturists will be small holders. They will own the land on which they will actually work so that they will have incentive to improve the land and produce more from the lands.

The Amended Act of 1965 (Except Chapter IV) came into force in the latter part of the year, 1965. Chapter IV of the Act dealing with the ceiling and disposal of surplus land has not yet been enforced in view of litigations pending in the Sureme Court.

For the implementation of the Land Reforms Act, Chapter V of the Act provides for the administrative machinery. In this Chapter, the Land Commission has been set up. The first Land Commission was set up on the 13th September, 1966. The tenure of the commission expired after 3 years, i. e., on the 12th September, 1969. After this the second Land Commission has been constituted consisting of the following members:

1. Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack .. Chairman

2. Land Reforms' Commissioner, Orissa, Cuttack .. Member & *ex-officio* Secretary

3. Director of Land Records & Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack. Member

4. Shri P. N. Mohanty, I. A. S., (Retd.) .. Member

5. Shri Sailendra Narayan Bhanj Deo, Member of of Legislative Assembly. Member

6. Shri Banchh[illegible] Mahapatra, Ex-Advocate General. Member

7. S[illegible] the Bahidar, Advocate, Sambalp[illegible] Member

The function of the Land Commission is to review the progress of land reforms in the State from time to time, publish report at least once a year and advise Government in all matters relating to land reforms.

The following table shows the disposal of cases under the Land Reforms Act.

Total number of cases instituted till the end of June, 1970	Total number of cases disposed of till the end of June 1970	Balance number of cases pending
11,022	9.467	1,555

107. Abolition of Land Revenue

Along with the change in the concept of land and tenancy, the concept of land revenue too underwent modifications. When the system of payment of land revenue in cash was introduced, it was hailed by its authors as an improvement over the traditional system of payment in kind. But in course of time land revenue has been considered as a handicap on agriculture.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the National Planning Committee, under the Chairmanship of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru recommended in 1948 as follows :—

"During the transition period no tax, rent or land revenue demand should be made in respect of any piece of land, which is so small or the gross out-turn of which is so slight, that the whole of it, if left to the cultivator for his own use, would not suffice to give him a decent human existence according to a predetermined standard".

In the year 1946, the Government of Orissa appointed the Land Revenue and Land Tenure Committee to recommend among other things legislative and other measures for reforming the different systems of land revenue in the State in order to make the incidence of land revenue or rent, as the case may be as far as possible uniform, equitable and elastic.

Although not strictly in accordance with the recommendation of the above Committee but some what in consonance with the policy recommended by them, Government decided that the land revenue collected should be assigned in favour of Grama Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti in the ratio of 50:50 after deducting 10 per cent towards collection charges. This decision of Government was required to be given effect to from the 1st April, 1967. But in the meantime Government decided

to abolish land revenue with effect from the aforesaid date and as such the question of assignment of land revenue to Grama Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti did not arise.

This historic decision of Government to abolish land revenue which had been in the soil of the country from time immemorial symbolises a further step in alienation of the right in land in favour of the tenantry.

As a preliminary step in this direction executive instructions were issued to all concerned not to collect land revenue payable to Government on land, with effect from the 1st April, 1967 pending finalisation of the scheme.

After careful consideration of the pros and cons of the land revenue abolition scheme, Government introduced a bill known as the Land Revenue (Abolition) Bill 1970 in the State Legislature on the 3rd April 1970 to abolish the land revenue and the same was enacted on the 26th October, 1970. The law of land revenue abolition provides that no Rayat or tenant shall be liable to pay land revenue in respect of any land held by him directly under the Government provided such land is used for the purposes of agriculture, horticulture or pisciculture or for the purpose of any small-scale industry out side the limits of a Municipality or Notified Area. If any sum was paid by or on behalf of a Rayat or a tenant towards the land revenue after the 1st April, 1967 such amount if it cannot be adjusted against arrears, shall be refuned to him on application made on that behalf.

108. Bhoodan

Bhoodan Movement started in the district in the year 1952. Till the end of March, 1971, against 2,13,502·20 acres being the total amount of land donated in form of individual gift to the Orissa Bhoodan Yajna Samiti, the acreage distributed among the landless people is 2.542·56 acres only. It is in respect of 22,205·86 acres declarations with the Distribution List have been filed before the respective Revenue Officers. As yet only 3,629·69 acres of land have been confirmed by the Revenue Officers under section 10 of the Orissa Bhoodan Yajna Samiti Act, 1953.

Also till this date 890 villages covering a total area of 2,07,295·44 acres have been donated in way of Grama-Dan to Orissa Bhoodan Yajna Samiti. Out of this 27,433·46 acres have been distributed in 218 villages. In respect of 20,901·89 acres, declarations with the Distribution List have been submitted to the respective Revenue Officers. As yet 3,622·66 acres have been confirmed by the Revenue Officers under Section 10 of the said Act.

109. Administration of other sources of revenue—Central and State

(A) Central Revenue

Central revenue consists of Income-Tax, Central Excise, and Central Sales Tax.

(i) INCOME-TAX

Prior to the 1st July, 1969 the Income-Tax Officer at Cuttack was holding his jurisdiction over this district through his subordinate staff. But since the 1st July, 1969 a separate circle has been constituted for the district and has been placed under the administration of an Income-Tax Officer whose office is located at Dhenkanal Town.

Now the number of assessees in the district is 1,242. The following figures show the collection of the Income-Tax during last five years.

Year		Amount
		Rs.
1965-66	..	1,04,000
1966-67	..	2,78,000
1967-68	..	1,28,000
1968-69	..	1,00,000
1969-70	..	9,82,000

(ii) CENTRAL EXCISE

But so far as the Central Excise Administration of the district is concerned, this district comes under the jurisdiction of Cuttack Division. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise with his office at Cuttack administers this district through his sub-ordinate staff.

The following table shows the collection under different heads in the district from 1966-67 to 1970-71.

Un-Manufactured Tobacco

Year		Amount
		Rs. P.
1966-67	..	41,796·44
1967-68	..	34,022·90
1968-69	..	32,698·83
1969-70	..	41,297·68
1970-71	..	36,782·91
Sugar (Khandsiri Sugar)		
1966-67	..	5,074·92
1967-68	..	5,093·84
1968-69	..	13,058·88
1969-70	..	7,944·23
1970-71	..	6,014·75

OIL-CESS*

Year		Amount Rs. P.
1966-67	..	2,034·16
1967-68	..	1,167·84
1968-69	..	1,359·25
1969-70	..	978·84
1970-71	..	Not available

(iii) Central Sales Tax

This tax is collected under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The State Commercial Tax Administration have been empowered to assess and collect the tax and detect the evasion on behalf of Central Government.

The table below shows the collection of Central Sales tax during the last five years.

Year		Collection Rs. P.
1966-67	..	16,67.511·27
1967-68	..	7,43,753·25
1968-69	..	8,68,174·95
1969-70	..	7,32,850·85
1970-71	..	7,40,232·01

The Sales Tax Administration in the district also collects taxes on goods carried by roads and inland waterways.

The table below shows the collections during the last two years.

Year		Collection Rs. P.
1969-70	..	73,000·00
1970-71	..	2,96,235·11

(B) State Revenue

The State revenue sources mainly relate to Commercial Taxes, like Sales Tax, Agricultural Tax, Revenue from excise, etc.

* Oil Cess is leviable under the Produce Cess Act, 1966 on oil extracted from oil seeds in any mill in India. The Produce Cess Act. 1966 has been enacted to provide for the imposition of cess on certain produce like oil and cotton for development of the methods of cultivation and marketing of such produce.

(i) **Excise**

Prior to merger, an Excise Inspector was looking into the excise administration of the State, being under the control of another State Officer. At present the administrative set up consists of one Superintendent of Excise with his headquarters at Dhenkanal, 3 Range Inspectors, Excise with headquarters at Dhenkanal, Angul, and Athmallik. 8 Sub-Inspectors of Excise remain each in charge of 2 to 3 police-station areas. There are also two more Sub-Inspectors of Excise, one for the Ganja Gola at Angul and the other as Leave Reserve Sub-Inspector with his headquarters at Dhenkanal who is entrusted for prevention of crimes.

There are 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Excise and 44 Excise peons. Collector is the Chief Revenue Officer under the Excise Act and Superintendent is the Chief Executive Officer of the district under the control of the Collector.

The table shows the revenue derived from the State Excise in the district of Dhenkanal during the last 10 years:—

Year		Amount
		Rs. P.
1960-61	..	6,16,212·00
1961-62	..	8,04,939·00
1962-63	..	9,34,998·00
1963-64	..	10,91,587·00
1964-65	..	13,11,321·00
1965-66	..	13,52,550·00
1966-67	..	15,70,379·00
1967-68	..	16,57,923·00
1968-69	..	15,42,996·00
1969-70	..	16,25,918·00

(ii) **Stamp**

Revenue is also derived from the sale proceeds of different kinds of stamps.

The table shows the stamps revenue earned during the last 10 years.

		Rs. P.
1960-61	..	1,95,482·92
1961-62	..	1,97,147·37
1962-63	..	2,31,509·39
1963-64	..	3,42,903·32

1964-65	..	3,41,843·75
1965-66	..	4,36,616·84
1966-67	..	4,32,397·91
1967-68	..	5,09,068·00
1968-69	..	6,64,965·37
1969-70	..	6,19,499·29

(iii) **Commercial Taxes**

For Collection of Sales Taxes, Agricultural Income Taxes, Motor Spirit (on sale), Taxes and Entertainment Taxes, the district has been constituted into one circle with headquarters at Angul since the year 1961-62. There is one Commercial Tax Officer to man the administration of the circle. For a smooth running of the administration he is assisted by four Assistant Commercial Tax Officer. Of them, two are stationed at the Circle Office, one at Dhenkanal in charge of Assessment Unit and other at Meramandali check-gate.

The Circle is under the control of the Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, stationed at Puri who in turn is responsible to the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Orissa, stationed at Cuttack. The Finance Department of the State Government is the Administrative Department for commercial taxes.

(iv) **Orissa Sales Tax**

The Orissa Sales Tax Rules were enacted in 1947. At first a dealer with a gross turn-over exceeding Rs. 5,000 was liable to be assessed. Later in order to give relief to small dealers the minimum taxable quantum was raised to Rs. 25,000.

Collection of Sales Taxes during the last five years from 1966 to 1971 is shown below :—

Year		Total Collection
		Rs. P.
1966-67	..	14,25,704·83
1967-68	..	19,73,035·29
1968-69	..	22,54,319·67
1969-70	..	25,83,884·81
1970-71	..	29,05,770·22

(v) Agricultural Income-Tax

Under Orissa Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1947, the tax has been levied on agricultural income in the district. Persons deriving Rs. 5,000 and above from their agricultural products are liable to pay this tax.

Collection of Agricultural Income Taxes during the last five years from 1966-67 to 1970-71 is given below :

Year		Total Collection
		Rs. P.
1966-67	..	3,936·00
1967-68	..	23,074·42
1968-69	..	10,096·54
1969-70	..	11,048·03
1970-71	..	24,993·41

(vi) Orissa Entertainment Tax and Orissa Motor Spirit Tax

Collection of taxes on entertainment and motor spirit in the district was transferred to the Sales Tax Administration under Finance Department Notifications No. 45115—CTA-157/62-F , dated the 7th December, 1962 and No. 2121—CTM-8/62-F., dated the 21st January, 1963 respectively.

The table below shows the collection of entertainment and motor spirit taxes for the last five years.

Year		Entertainment	Motor Spitit
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1966-67	..	90,404·41	3,15,927·42
1967-68	..	92,458·68	3,00,690·24
1968-69	..	88,936·41	2,82,012·22
1969-70	..	15,834·11	2,72,089·71
1970-71	..	1,14,361·34	3,02,025·98

APPENDIX

Year	Source of Revenue and Rent	Demand (in rupees)			Collection (in rupees)		
		Current	Arrear	Total	Current	Arrear	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1963-64 ..	Rent ..	9,32,723·46	2,09,524·31	11,42,247·77	8,76,329·53	68,077·46	9,44,406·99
	Cess ..	2,59,860·66	58,673·98	3,18,534·64	2,37.121·30	11,276·89	2,48,398·19
	Forest Cess ..	45,478·86	27,160·75	72,639·61	42.354·65	5,074·92	47,429·57
	Sairat ..	3,594·43	22,626·61	26,221·04	3,282·48	5,586·27	8,868·70
	Miscellaneous Revenue ..	97,166·49	3,170·86	1,00,337·35	75,029·32	150·40	75,179·72
1964-65 ..	Rent ..	9,46,074·55	2,24,315·21	11,70,389·76	9,00,013·89	96,915·87	9,96,929·76
	Cess ..	2,57,027·41	73,227·45	3,30,254·86	2,43.172·28	25,274·45	2,68,446·73
	Forest Cess ..	45,805·64	25,167·29	70,972·93	43,801·93	7,014·35	50,816·28
	Sairat ..	7,632·06	17,694·88	25,326·94	5,942·06	6,095·47	12,037·53
	Miscellaneous Revenue ..	91,829·42	32,199·43	1,24,028·85	50,149·64	9,229·97	59,379·61
1965-66 ..	Rent ..	9,66,019·56	1,77,595·74	11,43,615·80	7,97,978·10	51,568·20	8,49,546·30
	Cess ..	2,65,819·73	69,403·87	3,35,223·60	2,21,407·22	15,869·63	2,37,276·85
	Forest Cess ..	47,180·72	22,721·92	69,902·64	33,834·75	3,655·38	37,490·13
	Sairat ..	7,443·70	13,215·72	20,659·42	7,144·70	6,057·08	13,201·78
	Misc. Revenue ..	1,80,227·79	66,989·64	2,47,217·43	90,051·59	11,443·98	1,01,495·52

1966-67	Rent	10,33,419·38	3,20,335·28	13,53,754·66	8,23,797·86	1,31,602·32	9,55,400·18
	Cess	2,69,908·36	1,04,438·22	3,74,346·58	2,11,039·05	33,556·36	2,44,595·41
	Forest Cess	50,109·94	31,128·61	81,238·55	36,635·83	4,807·75	41,443·58
	Sairat	2,023·00	2,48,347·28	2,50,370·28	6,597·03	1,005·00	7,602·03
	Misc. Revenue	7,486·02	1,67,962·37	1,75,448·39	1,14,133·57	15,329·26	1,29,462·83
1967-68	Rent	10,43,014·16	4,01,479·80	14,44,493·96	..	1,93,763·40	1,93,763·40
	Cess	2,71,420·21	1,30,424·37	4,01,844·58	2,11,169·84	58,262·14	2,69,431·98
	Forest Cess	50,824·81	36,935·40	87,760·21	40,275·90	10,809·19	51,085·09
	Sairat	8,405·46	7,663·56	16,069·02	7,99·46	4,85·00	7,504·46
	Misc. Revenue	2,72,840·02	2,81,903·88	5.54,743·90	1,16,313·41	60,420·60	1,76,734·01
1968-69	Rent	6,704·88	2,20,267·65	2,26,972·53	224·80	66,940·06	67,164·86
	Cess	2,71,657·75	1.33,658·65	4.05,316·40	2.31,066·46	47,438·23	2,78,504·69
	Forest Cess	51,072·36	36,497·23	87,569·59	41,706·32	9,577·68	51,284·00
	Sairat	13,301·97	8,503·02	21,804·99	10,968·47	4,870·46	15,838·93
	Misc. Revenue	2,48,040·05	3,63.278·36	6.11,318·41	1.15,498·68	69,871·59	1,85,370·27
1969-70	Rent	14,121·04	1,74,097·37	1,88,218·41	5,701·24	57,694·52	63,395·76
	Cess	2,73,450·15	1,27,916·67	4,01,366·82	2,42,611·99	53,942·78	2,96,554·77
	Forest Cess	51,379·76	36,658·45	88,038·21	44,529·42	12,582·28	57,111·70
	Sairat	27,942·32	9,784·03	37,726·35	25,683·32	1,487·55	27,170·87
	Misc. Revenue	1,31,791·10	4,14,548·65	1,46,339·75	66,255·57	74,421·31	1,40,676·88

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

110. Law and Order

The district includes five ex-States—Dhenkanal, Hindol, Talcher, Pal Lahara, and Athmallik which were under the rule of the Ruling Chiefs having extensive powers in internal administration. Only the Angul subdivision of the district was under the direct control of the British and it was under the administration of a Deputy Commissioner. From the available records it is found that the occurrence of crime was very low and maintenance of law and order was not a serious problem in this area.

During princely rule, the people of the ex-State areas had restricted civil rights. There was no freedom of speech or of association and news papers were banned in some of the ex-States. The Rulers interfered in social matters and imposed fines and other punishments for breach of social rules. The high offices of the States were held mostly by relatives of the Rulers. For example, the following administrative set-up of Talcher is given here:

1. The Ruler	.. The head of the State
2. The Juvaraj (The eldest son of the Ruler)	.. Sessions Judge
3. Pattayat Sahib, (Youngest son of the Ruler)	The State Magistrate and the Controlling Officer of all Departments and Revenue Officer.
4. Brother of Ruler	.. Assistant Revenue Officer
5. Two other brothers of the Ruler	Tahasildars
6. Another brother of Ruler	.. Chief Police Officer
7. Another brother of the Ruler	Excise Officer
8. Another brother of the Ruler	Forest Officer

This clearly indicates that there was no rule of law in the ex-States. The gross mis-rule and oppression by the Rulers and their officers reduced the people to the verge of serfdom.

Before 1948, these princely States had their own laws and regulations to meet local requirements. Besides local regulations, they also commonly enforced in principle the laws of British-India like Limitation Act, Police Act, Registration Act, Evidence Act, Prisons Act, Stamp Act, Police Code, Jail Code, Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Civil

Procedure Code, Army Act, Indian Succession Act, etc. Since formation of the district on the 1st January, 1948, all the local laws have ceased to be in force.

111. Crime

During the first decade of the present century, the average crime figure in the ex-State of Dhenkanal was 1,351 per year which was 0·50 per cent of total population, cognizable crime being 0.22 per cent. During 1907-08, 150 cases were reported to the Police in the ex-Hindol State, while in the same year, cases reported to Police in Pal Lahara and Athmallik were 121 and 73, respectively. The crimes were not of serious or heinous nature and were mostly petty quarrels and small thefts. In the ex-State of Talcher, crime was, however fairly heavy and during 1907-08 as many as 399 cases were reported which were mostly theft and burglary cases. The high crime figure in Talcher was due to the activities of the Panas who were regarded as professional burglars. In Angul, the Panas were branded as a criminal caste and to them were attributed the dacoities and highway robberies committed in those areas.

The Panas are a semi-aboriginal caste who are not attached to land. Prior to the abolition of human sacrifice they carried on a profitable trade in kidnapping children and selling them to Kandhas to be killed as '*merias*'. In order to prevent the Panas from committing offences Government introduced in Angul a system known as the 'Kothghar' according to which the village headman forced the Panas to sleep in one place in order to keep watch over them at night.

The crime figure in the pre-merger period was not very high and as the illustration of the peace loving nature of the people of the area, the following sample figures from different ex-States since 1931-32 are given here. In the ex-State of Dhenkanal, only 302 cases were, reported in 1931-32 and 285 in 1932-33. Most of the cases were petty thefts and some of them were false cases; the value of properties involved in these cases was Rs. 8,691 for 1931-32 and Rs. 1,875 for 1932-33. In the ex-State of Talcher, the number of cognizable cases reported to police in 1933-34 was 161 and the value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,631. Curiously the figures for 1934-35 were exactly the same. In Hindol during 1934-35, 156 cases were reported while in 1935-36, the number was only 101. The total value of property stolen in 1934-35 was Rs. 768 and in 1935-36, it was Rs. 2,133;but in the ex-State of Pal Lahara only 52 cases were reported to police during 1943-44 and the total value of property reported to be stolen that year was Rs. 652 as against Rs. 458 in the previous year. In 1945-46 there were 138 cases (reported to police) in the same ex-State and the property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,366 as against Rs. 1,175 in previous year.

Crime at present is not a problem in this district. From a study of present statistics it will be seen that the incidence of crime is fairly low and more or less steady. The common offences are against property specially theft and burglary. In 1956, cases of land dispute and rioting were on the increase which were brought to normal level in the succeeding years. Cases of dacoity and robbery are reported to be few.

In 1957, there were 7 cases of murder and in 1958, it rose to 15, of which 7 were due to quarrel, 2 due to love intrigue, 2 due to witch craft, 4 for gain and the remaining one was a case of infanticide. Illiteracy and ignorance, combined with inflamable nature of the people are responsible for these murders.

The subdivisions of Dhenkanal. Hindol, Kamakhyanagar, and Athmallik have got ample forest produce. Smuggling of timbers in large quantities, especially from Nihalprasad Out-Post, has been common and on account of this Government have to incur a heavy annual loss. In order to check smuggling it has been proposed to convert Nihalprasad Out-Post into a Police-Station. Besides, cases of opium smuggling from Bihar to this district through Sambalpur have been noticed and steps have been taken to check it.

The district is free from the operation of inter-State criminal gangs and there have been no activities of any organised gangs here.

The table given below shows the particulars of crime in the district for the last 10 years (1960—69) :

Year	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft	Total crimes
1960	14	..	1	135	331	1,052
1961	13	..	4	116	313	957
1962	7	1	12	155	369	1,046
1963	7	1	5	204	392	1,152
1964	14	1	1	203	482	1,247
1965	19	..	1	167	410	1,146
1966	13	..	..	209	494	1,250
1967	10	..	3	242	489	1,340
1968	21	..	6	314	559	1,382
1969	29	2	8	270	525	1,265

112. Police

During the pre-British period, the petty chiefs of different estates enjoyed semi-independent powers although they paid light tribute to the Marhattas. The Chiefs maintained a system of Police which was a part of military establishment. The book *'Samara Taranga'* written by Brajanath Badajena, a poet of Dhenkanal towards the close of the 18th century presents a graphic picture of the military forces of Dhenkanal. These forces included personnel like Musaddi Musa who was probably the same as the Mutsaddi Asun Sipahi (meaning a writer or a civilian skilled in the use of the sword), the Paga Sawar (horseman of higher rank), the Sardar, the Jamandar and Muratama or Muratab. These personnel carried long javelins and shields and had red dresses and red turbans. The book also presents accounts of high officers like Rai-Sahib, Narendra Sahib, Bebarta, Baksi, Patajoshi, Mahapatra, Chhamu Karana, Kumedar, Subedar, and Sardars. Among these officers Kumedar, Subedar and Sardar were regarded as officers in charge of police in order of rank. The Sipahis, Berkandazes and Paiks were not only foot soldiers, but also were functioning as constables and escorts.

The village police was well organised and the peace and security of the village were looked after by the village headman who was assisted by one or more village watchmen. If a theft was committed within a village, it was the duty of the headman to trace the thief and to recover the stolen property, but if he failed to detect the thief and to recover the property, he was obliged to compensate the victim to the extent his means permitted and for the remainder he levied from the whole village. This joint responsibility was in keeping with the corporate life of the village and although the system worked for several centuries, it began to degenerate in later times and under the Marhattas, it did not seem to have functioned well owing to the decline in village morality.

The British after their occupation of Orissa, recognised the Chiefs as authorities responsible for police duties in their respective States. Regulation XIII of 1805 provided that the principal Zamindars and Landlords were to be constituted police officers within their respective States according to the established usages of the country. In the States where the Chiefs were divested of police powers, special Darogas were appointed. The local police was in charge of the Paiks who enjoyed service lands.

Some of the Chiefs of the States failed to maintain public peace and justice and the Chief of Dhenkanal was charged with murder. So after 1816, the Government followed a new policy according to which the Chiefs of the Tributary States, so far as serious crimes were concerned

were placed under the jurisdiction of British Criminal Courts and police power of the Chiefs was made subject to the supervision of the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals.

Chiefs of the ex-States maintained their separate police staff. In 1907-08, the strength of the police in respect of the ex-States which constitute the district was as follows. In Dhenkanal, the police force consisted of 18 officers and 84 men under an Inspector. There were 2 Sub-Inspectors, 8 Head Constables, 45 Constables and 242 Chaukidars in Talcher. Pal Lahara had one Sub-Inspector, four Head Constables and fourteen Constables. In Athmallik, the police force consisted of one Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables, 25 Men and 345 Paiks. Hindol ex-State had one Sub-Inspector, 5 Head Constables and 37 Constables.

During the pre-merger period, the ex-States had their separate police staff. The management of the Department of police of ex-State, of Dhenkanal was under a Superintendent, whereas in other ex-States the Inspectors of police were in-charge. The officials who assisted the Superintendent or Inspectors were Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Havildars, Writer Constables and Constables. Besides, the ex-State of Dhenkanal also maintained a Military Police Squad with a Commandant-in-charge. At the time of formation of the district in 1948, the total number of police force in the ex-States consisted of one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 20 Inspectors, 45 Sub-Inspectors, 51 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, one Havildar Major, 13 Havildars, 30 Naiks, 35 Literate Constables and 449 Constables. All these police personnel were allowed to continue in service under Government of Orissa.

At present this district comes under the Northern Range, one of the three Police ranges into which the State of Orissa has been divided. The district police administration is headed by a Superintendent of Police who is under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range stationed at Sambalpur. The Superintendent of Police is assisted by two Deputy Superintendents of Police, one posted at Dhenkanal and the other at Talcher. This district has two police subdivisions viz., Dhenkanal and Talcher which are under the Subdivisional Police Officers.

The other staff of police include eight Inspectors, one Sergeant, sixty Sub-Inspectors, fifty-three Assistant Sub-Inspectors, two Havildar Majors, forty-four Havildars, ten Naiks, nine Lance Naiks, twenty-eight Writer Constables and six hundred sixty-six Constables.

In the district, there are five police circles each under a Circle Inspector of Police. The five Police Circles are (1) Dhenkanal, (2) Kamakhyanagar, (3) Angul, (4) Athmallik, and (5) Talcher. Three of the Police Circles,

viz., Angul, Athmallik and Talcher are under the control of Subdivisional Police Officer, Talcher and the other two are looked after by the Subdivisional Police Officer, Dhenkanal.

(i) Civil Police

DHENKANAL CIRCLE

Dhenkanal, Gondia, Motanga, Hindol, Rasol, and Balimi.

KAMAKHYANAGAR CIRCLE

Kamakhyanagar, Parjang, and Bhuban.

TALCHER CIRCLE

Talcher, Colliery P.S., Kaniha, Pal Lahara, and Khamar.

ANGUL CIRCLE

Angul, Bantala, Chhendipada, Jarpara, and Purunakot.

ATHMALLIK CIRCLE

Athmallik, Thakurgarh, Handapa, and Kishorenagar.

There are 23 Police-Stations (as in the margine). 10 out-posts, 9 beat houses and one road post in the district in which the duty of the Civil Police is utilised. There are altogether 7 Inspectors, 59 Sub-Inspectors, 53 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 28 Writer Constables and 395 Constables from Ordinary Reserve posted to different Police Stations. The Police-Station staff are directly controlled by the respective circle Inspectors of Police. The main function in a Police-Station is to control crime and criminals and to maintain law and order within its jurisdiction.

(ii) Armed Reserve

The Armed Police Reserve is stationed at the headquarters of Dhenkanal and utilised only in times of emergency. This force is generally meant for controlling internal disturbances. The Armed Reserve consists of one Reserve Inspector, two Sergeants, three Drill Sub-Inspectors, two Havildar Majors, 41 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 9 Lance Naiks and 271 Constables. From the strength of the Armed Reserve are provided Havildars and Constables for static guards (Magazine and Treasuries) palace guards, guards for escort of prisoners and treasuries, maintenance of Police motor vehicles and arms.

(iii) Court Offices

There are Police Court Offices at Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher, Athmallik, Hindol, Kamakhyanagar, and Pal Lahara, each of which is in charge of Court Sub-Inspector of Police. A prosecuting Inspector of Police is posted at Dhenkanal. The staff posted at different Court Offices conduct the prosecution of police cases.

(iv) Railway Police

A new line from the Nirgundi Railway Station of Cuttack district to Talcher was opened for goods and passenger traffic from the 20th January, 1927 and the jurisdiction of Cuttack Government Railway

Police-station was extended over the Cuttack-Talcher lines. In 1933, the jurisdiction was further extended to the Talcher Colliery sidings and branch entry lines.

At present the jurisdiction of the Railway Police so far as the district is concerned, extends from Garh-Dhenkanal Railway Station to Talcher Railway Station . One Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables are stationed at Talcher (Railway Police Out Post) to preserve law and order and to prevent and detect crime within the railway jurisdiction of the district. Ordinary theft cases are generally handled by them. In the decade ending 1966, on an average of 16 such cases yearly were handled by the Railway Police in the district. Number of such cases handled by them from 1967 to 1969 are stated below :

1967	.. 9 cases
1968	.. 17 cases
1969	.. 15 cases

(v) Fire Service

This district has a 'C' class Fire Station at Dhenkanal town manned by one Station Officer, two Leading Firemen, two Driver Havildars and 16 Firemen. This Fire Station was established in 1955. The table below shows the comparative figures of the number of out-breaks, losses therefrom and number of houses collapsed during the period from 1961 to 1969 :

Year	No Fire calls		Value of property saved (in Rs.)	Value of property lost (in Rs.)	No. of houses destroyed
	Major	Ordinary			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	2	30	9,17,020	3,21,723	3,276 (Rooms)
1962	14	43	19,79,280	13,89,749	2,343 (Houses)
1963	4	50	6,84,720	4,06,274	1,540 (Rooms)
1964	7	47	36,61,800	15,98,120	1,472 (Houses)
1965	13	63	30,56,970	17,07,815	2,610 (Houses)
1966	6	56	17,40,500	18,14,100	Not available
1967	11	52	69,54,000	35,65,262	1,738 (Houses)
1968	6	52	21,51,260	24,70,591	1,548 (Houses)
1969	3	63	4,74,850	3,79,908	305] (Houses)

(vi) Vigilance

There are two Vigilance Squads in the district located at Dhenkanal and Angul. Each squad is manned by one Inspector and three Constables. The enquiries made by the squads mostly relate to allegations of acceptance of illegal gratification, neglect of duty, violation of Government Servant's Conduct Rule and other misconduct committed by public servants with a view to punishing them either departmentally or in a proceeding before the Administrative Tribunal or by a Court of Law. Since 1961, these squads have been entrusted to guard against leakage of Government revenue in the form of evasion of different taxes.

These squads are controlled by the Superintendent of Police (Vigilance), Northern Circle, Sambalpur, who works under the Inspector-General of Police (Vigilance), Orissa, Cuttack.

The statement given below shows the number of cases handled by the Vigilance Squads from 1965 to 1969 :

Year	Name of the Squad	Criminal Cases	Corruption file, enquiries against Government Servants and private persons	Corruption intelligence report, verification against Government servants and private persons	Tax evasions, cases under Sales Tax, Motor Vehicle Tax, Motor spirit Tax, and Entertainment Tax Acts	Control Order	Motor Vehicle Acts	Food Adulteration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1965	Dhenkanal	X	12	18	26	2	4	57
	Angul	2	8	27	49	X	X	36
1966	Dhenkanal	1	10	36	34	1	11	X
	Angul	2	14	34	25	X	X	X
1967	Dhenkanal	X	21	46	10	X	9	50
	Angul	3	13	35	8	X	1	7
1968	Dhenkanal	X	18	30	7	4	X	8
	Angul	1	13	30	11	X	X	X
1969	Dhenkanal	X	21	42	8	3	X	X
	Angul	1	9	23	9	X	X	X

(vii) Orissa Military Police

In 1948, after the integration of the ex-States with Orissa it was found necessary to increase the strength of the Orissa Military Police by raising a second Battalion with two Gurkha Companies and two Oriya Companies with headquarters at Dhenkanal. Initially, the unit was formed with 750 persons approximately in all ranks. In 1961, some portion of the contingent was transferred to Jharsuguda and in 1963, the rest of the unit was shifted there.

Some notable activities of Orissa Military Police in this district are given below. In 1950, the military police maintained peace in the All-India Sarvodaya Mela which was organised in Angul. At the end of that year, the village Rantalai near Angul witnessed a scene of great human suffering. Hundreds and thousands of people congregated there to receive the so-called divine medicine from Nepal Baba, a cowherd boy and this great gathering together with the insanitary condition of the hamlet gave rise to cholera epidemic to which large numbers became victims. When the civil authorities failed to control the situation, Government deputed the Orissa Military Police, which did valuable relief work on that occasion. Four Saint John Ambulance Brigades of the First Battalion along with Gurkha Companies actively co-operated with the medical and health authorities in controlling the epidemic.

In 1951, a Deputy Magistrate on duty was murdered in cold blood by some misguided villagers at Paratara near Angul. A detachment of Armed Reserve of Dhenkanal was deputed to the village to prevent lawlessness and strong action was taken to control the situation. During the General Elections, contingents of the Military Police rendered valuable service for maintaining law and order and escorting ballot boxes.

113. Police Training College, Angul

After the formation of Orissa in 1936, it was felt that a Constables Training School should be opened in Orissa to train recruits of the province instead of sending them to Nathnagar in Bihar. Angul was selected and in the vacant buildings belonging to the Police Department of the ex-Angul district and of the Tea Districts Labour Association, the institution was started on the 1st September, 1937. In 1941, facility for training of Sub-Inspector cadets was provided and the institution was upgraded to a Police Training School. The school also started training Sub-Inspectors of Excise Department and Police Officers of Eastern States Agencies. On the 1st January, 1948, the school was further elevated to that of a College. Ever since, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police are being trained in addition to the subordinate Police Officers.

The present staff of the college consists of a Principal of the status of a Superintendent of Police, a Vice-Principal, a Deputy Superintendent of Police (Wireless Training), one Assistant Commandant, sixteen Inspectors, one Scientific Officer, one Sergeant, twenty-one Sub-Inspectors and many others of lesser ranks. The hospital attached to the college consists of one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist and one Male Nurse.

The following ranks of officers and constabulary are given training in this institution in accordance with a prescribed syllabus (periods of training are shown in brackets). Assistant Superintendents (2 months), Deputy Superintendents (1 year), selected Inspectors (6 weeks), Inspectors (1 year), Sergeants (6 months), Sub-Inspectors (1 year), Excise Sub-Inspectors (6 months), Assistant Sub-Inspectors (6 months), Writer Constables (6 months), Town Out-Post Havildars (6 months), Buglers (6 months) and Constables (6 months).

Number of trainees of the college in 1970 was 5 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 9 Excise Sub-Inspectors, 105 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 50 Writer Constables, 58 Drill Instructors and 33 Constables. Since starting of the institution, the following number of officers (cadre-wise) have been trained : Assistant Superintendents of Police 55, Deputy Superintendents of Police 32, Assistant Public Prosecutors 3, Assistant Commandant 1, Inspectors 149, Sergeants 89, Sub-Iospectors (Excise) 250, Sub-Inspectors (Police) 1,723, Drill Sub-Inspectors (Police Refreshers Course) 31, Drill Sub-Inspectors (Police) 1,151, Head Constables 47, Writer Constables 918, Constables (Physical Training Course) 22, Wireless Training Assistant Sub-Inspectors (Pre-promotional Course) 21, Wireless Training Assistant Sub-Inspectors (Grade III Operators) 113, Constables (two months abridged course) 400 and Recruit Constables 12,365.

The college maintains a 16 mm. projector which is utilised for audio-visual education on many important subjects as well as for show of regular films. A fine library of books and periodicals concerning law and order, and police is maintained. Trainees usually maintain remarkable record in different sports.

114. Village Police

Chaukidars were working as village police till the system was abolished on the 1st July, 1965. From the 1st October, 1965, 93 Beat Constables were appointed to look-after the work of Chaukidars. But the system proved ineffective and was given up on the 1st May, 1967. From the 1st February, 1967, Grama Rakhis have been appointed to work as village police. The sanctioned strength of the Grama Rakhis is 981 of whom 579 have been appointed so far.

115. Jails

This district has a Class II Jail at Dhenkanal, the district headquarters, four Sub-Jails at Kamakhyanagar, Hindol, Athmallik, and Pal Lahara, one Juvenile Jail at Angul and one special Sub-Jail at Talcher. All the Jail buildings in the ex-States were constructed during Durbar Administration while the Jail building at Angul was constructed towards the close of the 19th Century.

The Jail at Dhenkanal with all other Sub-Jails of the district came under the regular administration of the Government from the 1st January, 1948, the date on which the princely states were merged with Orissa.

The District Jail controls the warder's establishment of all Sub-Jails and the special Sub-Jail at Talcher. But the Juvenile Jail at Angul is directly under the control of the Circle Jail, Cuttack.

(i) **Dhenkanal Jail**

This Jail is located at Dhenkanal, the headquarters of the district. Previously this Jail was under the management of the ex-State of Dhenkanal. There are eight wards and ten separate cells in this Jail.

The registered accommodation of this Jail is 139 males and 6 females. The average population of the last five years (1965—1969) is given below :

Years		Males	Females
1965	..	122·71	1·13
1966	..	146·51	0·76
1967	..	137·29	0·55
1968	..	152·36	0·57
1969	..	152·41	0·18

The Jail receives undertrials and convicts from the local courts and long term prisoners from all the Sub-Jails of the district.

There are no special provisions here for confinement of juvenile delinquents, political prisoners and lunatics. Such cases, when admitted are kept as far as practicable segregated from others till transfer or release as the case may be. The juvenile prisoners having sentences of three months and above are usually transferred to Angul Juvenile Jail for confinement. The female prisoners are kept separate from the male prisoners in a different ward. Ordinarily undertrials, casual convicts and habitual convicts are kept separate in this Jail.

The Civil Surgeon, Dhenkanal, is the part-time Superintendent of the Jail. He is assisted by one Jailor, one Assistant Jailor and other subordinate staff, One Assistant Surgeon is also attached to the Jail to look after the health of the prisoners and the sanitation of the Jail.

(ii) Angul Juvenile Jail

Established in the year 1897, as a special Sub-Jail, this jail used to accommodate all classess of prisoners. Since 1958, it is functioning as a correctional institute for juvenile delinquents. Admission of undertrials (males only) of all ages is allowed, there being no other suitable arrangement to accommodate them elsewhere in the sub-division. But they are kept completely separate from the juveniles.

The Jail has seven wards, including one for in-door hospital and one for females. The present capacity of this Jail is 91 males and 6 females. The statement given below indicates the daily average population of the jail for the last five years ending 1969:

Year		Convicts	Undertrials
1965	..	44·21	14·02
1966	..	34·28	11·45
1967	..	28·62	19·40
1968	..	32·14	28.66
1969	..	34·00	19·32

The prisoners here are taught carpentry, tin and blacksmithy, book binding and tailoring. The committee of visitors appointed for the institution regularly meets at least once in every three months to look after the welfare of the juveniles and to discuss with the Superintendent of the Jail on individual cases for reformation and final rehabilitation.

The staff of this Jail consists of one part-time Superintendent, one Jailor, One Assistant Jailor, one Sub-Assistant Jailor, two Head Warders, fifteen Warders, one school teacher, one medical subordinate and six other staff.

(iii) Special Sub-Jail, Talcher

The Jail is located about three miles away from the Talcher Railway Station on the western side of the town close to Pal Lahara road. The Assistant Surgeon of the subdivisional hospital is the part-time Superintendent of this special Sub-Jail. One Assistant Jailor with other 17 subordinate staff assist him in the day to day administration

of the Jail. There are eight wards and eight cells which accommodate 139 male and 10 female prisoners. The daily average population from 1965 to 1969 (year-wise) were as follows :

Year		Male	Female
1965	..	88·38	0·37
1966	..	53·57	..
1967	..	55·48	0·32
1968	..	53·41	0·98
1969	..	88·36	0·84

This Special Sub-Jail receives prisoners having long-term sentences and relieves the District Jail of overcrowding.

(iv) Sub-Jail at Kamakhyanagar

This Sub-Jail was started in 1872. It has two wards (one for males and the other for females) and accommodates 16 male and four female prisoners. The Assistant Surgeon of the local Government Hospital is the part-time Superintendent of the Jail. He is assisted by one Sub-Assistant Jailor and nine other staff. The daily average population from 1965 to 1969 were as follows :

1965	..	8·19
1966	..	16·74
1967	..	26·59
1968	..	26·67
1969	..	25·25

(v) Sub-Jail at Hindol

The Sub-Jail was constructed in 1911 during Durbar Administration. Before its construction the prisoners were confined to a small pucca building consisting of a few wards near the court building at Hindol. The capacity of the Jail at present is for 8 male prisoners. The Assistant Surgeon of the local Government Hospital is the part-time Superintendent. The other staff include one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder and six Warders. The following were the daily average population of the Sub-Jail from 1965 to 1969:

1965	..	2·63
1966	..	6·19
1967	..	7·07
1968	..	8·77
1969	..	6·29

(vi) Athmallik Sub-Jail

Constructed during the Durbar Administration, this Sub-Jail is located in the heart of the subdivisional headquarters of Athmallik. The Medical Officer of Athmallik Government Hospital is the part-time Superintendent of this Jail. The other staff of the Sub-Jail include one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder, 4 Warders and a female Sweeper. The present capacity is 35 males and 4 females and the daily average population year-wise for last five years (ending 1969) were as follows :

Year		Male	Female
1965	..	7·97	0·75
1966	..	11·02	0·49
1967	..	13·24	..
1968	..	17·30	0·52
1969	..	18·17	..

(vii) Sub-Jail at Pal Lahara

This Sub-Jail is located within subdivisional headquarters of Pal Lahara. The Subdivisional Assistant Surgeon is the part-time Superintendent. The staff of the Sub-Jail include one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder, five Warders and two menials. There are five wards in the Jail which accommodate 34 male and 5 female convicts. The daily average population for last five years ending 1969 were as follows :

1965	..	3·50
1966	..	4·70
1967	..	9·00
1968	..	6·45
1969	..	10·39

116. Treatment for prisoners

***(i)* District Jail**

As a matter of routine the prisoners on their admission in the District Jail are medically examined and kept in quarrantine for a period of ten days. They are allotted various works according to their standard of health. The various industries in which prisoners are given training are weaving cloth in handlooms, Duree weaving, Newar making, tailoring, gardening, etc. There is a branch of Orissa Government Press run under the guidance of the Jailor of this Jail where literate prisoners are given training in printing.

There is a school run under a trained teacher by the Education Department to impart primary education to the illiterate prisoners. They are given books and newspapers from the Jail Library. A news bulletin is daily prepared by the teacher and explained to the prisoners.

There is Panchayat system working among the prisoners. The Panchayat members are elected from among the prisoners once a quarter. The members look after preparation and distribution of food, sanitation of the Jail and the recreational activities. The system is working satisfactorily.

Prisoners are allowed out-door games such as volley ball, deck quoits, etc., which keep them engaged during holidays and leisure hours of working days.

The prisoners attend community prayers both in the morning and in the evening. A religious instructor visits the Jail on Sundays and other festival days and talks to them about religious matters. The prisoners are frequently given talks on the civic principles by the Jail staff.

The prisoners are supplied with some musical instruments. The Panchayat member in charge of recreational activities arranges musical parties and folk dances and songs, etc. Cinema shows are periodically held by the Publicity Department. There is a Community radio set through which the latest news and development programmes are broadcast to the prisoners.

The prisoners are allowed opportunity of keeping in contact with their relations and friends by writing to them and by regular interviews according to the rules and on special grounds. They are allowed release on furlough and parole. Many prisoners avail this chance. The Welfare Officer looks after the personal and domestic problems concerning the welfare of the prisoners. After-Care Services have also been opened for the rehabilitation of prisoners after release. All prisoners live like one family.

Ordinary ailments are treated by the Jail Assistant Surgeon. For special treatment patients are sent to the district headquarters hospital

Board of Visitors

There are nine officials and five non-officials, including a lady, who constitute the Board of Visitors for the Jail. They meet once a quarter and suggest to Government on various matters relating to the improvement of the Jail.

(*ii*) Special Sub-Jail, Talcher

Like the District Jail, the prisoners here are allowed the facilities of vocational training, education and different out-door games. Films of moral and educational value are shown. Three Panchas elected

by means of secret ballots from amongst the prisoners look to the diet, sanitation, games, recreation, etc., of the prisoners. Prisoners are encouraged for release on forlough and parole. They are allowed to write and receive letters freely. Prison discipline is well maintained. The District Welfare Officer is contacted to look after the personal and domestic troubles concerning the prisoners.

This Special Sub-Jail has nine official and three non-official visitors.

(*iii*) Angul Juvenile Jail

With the admission of the juvenile inmates in the Juvenile Jail at Angul, all possible steps are taken for their rehabilitation on release. To this end, vocational training is imparted according to their ability. Regular classes are held in the Jail School where attendance is compulsory. A small library is maintained. Moral and religious instruction is imparted twice a week.The inmates are allowed outdoor games. Occasional tournaments are also conducted and prizes are awarded.

(*iv*) Sub-Jails

The Sub-Jails are meant for local under-trials and prisoners having short sentences. So there is no provision for vocational, educational or recreational activities. For each Sub-Jail there are three non-official visitors who are appointed by the Collector in every two years.

117. Probation Hostel, Angul

This institution, the only one of this kind in the State of Orissa has been established since the 1st May, 1971. Offenders declared as probationers under the authority of a supervision order from the Court are admitted in this hostel. The District Probation Officers are authorised to select probationers for admission on the basis of certain specific conditions. The inmates are entitled to free lodging, boarding and medical treatment. Teachers have been appointed to impart elementary education and provide for them training in tailoring. An inmate is allowed to stay in the hostel till his probation period expires. The present capacity of the institution is for 25 inmates. Due to limited number of seats in the hostel, Government have issued instruction to admit for the present, the probationers under the age-group of sixteen to twenty-one only.

The Jailor of the Juvenile Jail at Angul now acts as the Superintendent of the hostel.

118. Civil and Criminal Justice

Prior to the merger, the Executive and Judicial heads of ex-States were the respective Ruling Chiefs, who exercised powers of High Court until a common High Court was established in 1945 at Raigarh for all the Eastern States Agency. In Dhenkanal proper there was a District

Judge who was also the District Judge for Nilgiri (now a part of Balasore district) and Hindol. The District Judge of Keonjhar had jurisdiction over Pal Lahara. The District Judge of Baudh (now in Baudh-Khondmals district) was the District Judge of Athmallik and the Dist. ict Judge of Deogarh (in Sambalpur district) was the District Judge for Talcher. The District Judge of Cuttack-Sambalpur had jurisdiction over Angul. The ex-States had their own laws and regulations by which the local courts were guided. There were Munsif Magistrates and one or two Criminal Magistrates in each of these princely States. These posts were mainly held by the Dewans, Assistant Dewans and Juvarajas. There were also Priestly or Ecclesiastical Courts in some of these ex-States to deal with religious and social affairs. In Dhenkanal, there was a Sub-Judge.

After the merger, the District Judge's Court at Dhenkanal was abolished and the Judgeship of Cuttack-Dhenkanal was created with the District and Sessions Judge as the head of the judicial administration of the district. The headquarters of the District Judge was fixed at Cuttack.

The District Judge and the Additional District Judge* try sessions cases of the district of Dhenkanal triable by them, hear civil and criminal appeals and also cases arising from special enactments. Sessions cases triable by the Assistant Sessions Judge are tried by the Sub-Judge who is also the Assistant Sessions Judge, Dhenkanal.

119. Criminal Justice

The Criminal Magistrates dealt with the criminal cases along with revenue cases prior to separation of judiciary from executive. They were placed directly under the District Magistrate. The criminal offences mostly relate to property such as theft and burglary, offences against human body such as hurt, murder, etc., offences affecting public health, safety and morals, etc., under Indian Penal Code and offences under the Motor Vehicle Act, Excise Act, Motor Vehicle Taxation Act Municipal Act, Grama Panchayat Act, Indian Forest Act, the Indian Railways Act, Mines Act, etc.

The number of criminal cases tried by different Magistrates in the district in 1955, 1956, 1957 1958, 1959 and 1960 were 2,250, 2,673, 3,034, 2,896, 2,607 and 2,200 respectively. Out of these, most of the cases were due to offences against property, while cases arising from offences against human body, contempt of lawful authority and public servants criminal intimidation and breach of contract were considerable in number

*The Court of the Additional District Judge has been created at Dhenkanal since 1968.

The number of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act was also very high, but offences relating to coins and Government stamps as well as cases under Orissa Public Gambling Act, Indian Mines Act, Indian Railways Act, etc., were very few.

120. Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Since the 1st May, 1962 judiciary has been separated from executive in this district. After separation, the Munsifs of Dhenkanal and Angul in addition to their own duty were appointed as the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) of Dhenkanal and Angul subdivisions respectively with all the powers of a Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) accordingto the Criminal Procedure Code. For Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, and Athmallik subdivisions separate Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) were appointed. At some stages after separation, a Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) was also posted at Hindol, who was also a Magistrate of the First Class for Dhenkanal subdivision and used to come to Dhenkanal on circuit to try criminal cases. For Pal Lahara subdivision, no separate Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) was appointed but the Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) of Talcher was appointed as the Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) for Pal Lahara.

At present, the Munsifs of Dhenkanal and Angul continue to hold the post of Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) for their respective subdivisions. There are Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) for Talcher, Athmallik, and Kamakhyanagar. The Munsif of Dhenkanal and the Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary) of Talcher are also appointed as the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) for Hindol and Pal Lahara respectively.

An Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary), has been posted at Dhenkanal to supervise these courts under the District Judge, Cuttack-Dhenkanal. He has all the powers of a District Magistrate according to the Criminal Procedure Code. He also acts as the Assistant Sessions Judge.

Angul is a fixed place of circuit of the Court of Sessions. There is a proposal to declare Athmallik as a fixed place of circuit for the purpose of hearing sessions cases which is likely to be implemented soon.

The Executive Magistrates take up cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code in addition to their normal work.

The statements given in Appendix I contain criminal cases dealt with by differnent courts of the district from 1965 to 1969.

121. Civil Justice

Civil litigation in the district mostly relates to partition, adoption and declaration of title and recovery of possession in respect of lands and for recovery of loans.

There are at present two Munsifs posted at Dhenkánal and Angul and the Subdivisional Magistrates (Judiciary) of Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, and Athmallik have been appointed as Additional Munsifs for their respective subdivisions. Besides, for the purpose of civil litigations the Munsif of Dhenkanal and Additional Munsif of Talcher are authorised to hold circuit courts at Hindol and Pal Lahara respectively. The pecuniary jurisdiction of these courts varies from time to time. The Sub-Judge, Dhenkanal, hears civil appeals from courts of Munsifs and Additional Munsifs and the appeal from his court is heard by the District Judge or the Additional District Judge, while the appeal from the latter is heard by the High Court of Orissa.

The statements in Appendix II show different kinds of civil cases heard by the courts of the District Judge, the Sub-Judge, the Munsifs and the Additional Munsifs during the last five years ending 1969.

122. Adalati Panchayats

There are 31 Adalati Panchayats in the district of Dhenkanal. The names of the Panchayats have been mentioned in Appendix III. The Adalati Panchayats exercise powers to try (*a*) criminal cases for the offences as enjoined in section 64 (4) and (*b*) civil suits as per provisions laid down in Section 70 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 corresponding to Section 154 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964.

123. Legal Profession and Bar Associations

(*i*) Bar Association, Dhenkanal

There is a well organised Bar at Dhenkanal consisting of 35 Advocates. The Association has a library.

(*ii*) Bar Association, Angul

The Bar Association was formed in 1946 with three members. At present the number of members has increased to fifteen. It has no library or building of its own.

(*iii*) Bar Association, Talcher

This Bar Association was established in 1952 with 8 members. The strength of the Association has not changed since then. This Association has a small library.

(*iv*) Bar Association, Kamakhyanagar

This Bar Association was organised in 1954 with six members. There are seven Advocates enrolled as members of the Association at present.

(*v*) Bar Association, Athmallik

This Bar Association has seven members.

There are some Advocates practising in the courts of Pal Lahara and Hindol.

APPENDIX 1

Criminal Cases dealt with by the District and Sessions Judge

Year	Criminal			
	Sessions Cases	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Revisions	Criminal Misc. Cases
1965				
Cases for disposal..	28	235	4	4
Cases disposed of..	23	135	3	4
1966				
Cases for disposal..	11	181	7	13
Cases disposed of..	9	141	6	12
1967				
Cases for disposal..	13	118	1	11
Cases disposed of..	6	85	1	11
1968				
Cases for disposal..	28	99	4	5
Cases disposed of..	11	65	3	4
1969				
Cases for disposal..	38	129	8	5
Cases disposed of..	28	109	7	5

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Criminal Cases Dealt with by The Assistant Sessions Judge

Year		Sessions	Criminal Appeals	Criminal Misc. Cases
1965				
Cases for disposal	..	11	..	..
Cases disposed of	..	10	..	..
1966				
Cases for disposal	..	10	..	..
Cases disposed of	..	9	..	..
1967				
Cases for disposal	..	15	..	..
Cases disposed of	..	10	..	..
1968				
Cases for disposal	..	14	..	..
Cases disposed of	..	7	..	..
1969				
Cases for disposal	..	13	..	..
Cases disposed of	..	9	..	..

APPENDIX I (*Contd.*)

Statement showing persons involved, acquitted and convicted by courts in the district

Court	Year	Persons in session cases			Persons in criminal appeal		
		Involved	Acquitted	Convicted	Involved	Acquitted	Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sessions Judge ..	1965	72	49	17	444	139	102
	1966	13	3	6	374	133	135
	1967	86	27	5	236	90	90
	1968	100	49	7	199	73	37
	1969	84	41	24	289	109	120
Assistant Sessions Judge ..	1965	41	22	8	—	—	—
	1966	28	19	2	..	..	..
	1967	31	19	2	..	..	..
	1968	60	24	8	..	..	..
	1969	48	9	23	..	..	—

APPENDIX I

Institution and disposal of criminal cases in

Name of the Courts	1965				1966				1967	
	Cases tried	Persons in-volved	Acqui-tted	Convi-cted	Cases tried	Persons in-volved	Acqui-tted	Convi-cted	Cases tried	Persons in-volved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S. D. M., Kamakhyanagar ..	302	829	448	112	294	940	410	110	303	847
S. D. M., Dhenkanal ..	710	1,399	623	360	1,421	2,130	764	680	922	2,286
S. D. M., Athmallik ..	268	567	269	154	219	457	194	89	297	605
S. D. M., Angul ..	526	1,099	780	319	624	1,030	658	372	768	1,244
S. D. M., Pal Lahara ..	116	213	164	49	97	203	161	42	67	124
S. D. M., Hindol ..	327	304	238	66	316	105	103	92	585	321
S. D. M ; Talcher ..	398	437	362	52	379	457	123	87	430	387

concld.)

different courts of the district

Name of the Courts			1968				1969			
	Acquitted	Convicted	Cases tried	Persons involved	Acquitted	Convicted	Cases-tried	Persons involved	Acquitted	Convicted
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
S. D. M., Kamakhyanagar ..	442	137	398	906	294	104	453	1,231	629	267
S. D. M., Dhenkanal ..	804	654	1,067	2,907	691	765	1,136	3,635	519	592
S. D. M., Athmallik ..	121	106	399	872	298	223	392	904	343	189
S. D. M., Angul ..	794	450	941	1,399	929	470	809	1,372	791	581
S. D. M., Pal Lahara ..	98	26	104	129	98	31	157	196	126	70
S. D. M.,Hindol ..	264	57	618	223	136	87	744	1,090	346	78
S. D. M., Talcher ..	110	92	398	302	447	106	321	417	375	89

APPENDIX II

Civil cases dealt with by the District Judge

Year	Suits	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Misc. appeals	Execution cases
1965					
Cases for disposal..	1	1	10	7	..
Cases disposed of..	..	..	6	7	..
1966					
Cases for disposal..	3	1	19	2	..
Cases disposed of..	3	1	8	2	..
1967					
Cases for disposal..	3	1	5	6	..
Cases disposed of..	..	1	..	6	..
1968					
Cases for disposal..	35	19	47	14	..
Cases disposed of..	1	3	23	5	..
1969					
Cases for disposal..	36	52	50	21	..
Cases disposed of..	18	38	31	17	..

APPENDIX II (*Contd*).

Civil cases dealt with by the Sub-Judges

Year		Suits	S. C. C.	M. J. C.	Regular appeals	Misc. appeals	Execution cases
1965							
Cases for disposal	..	89	72	120	52	12	145
Cases disposed of	..	58	62	104	34	11	70
1966							
Cases for disposal	..	79	59	82	63	6	150
Cases disposed of	..	40	54	63	41	..	50
1967							
Cases for disposal	..	98	51	89	51	11	129
Cases disposed of	..	47	44	60	41	10	65
1968							
Cases for disposal	..	128	36	87	14	5	99
Cases disposed of	..	50	2	42	5	1	41
1969							
Cases for disposal	..	157	68	121	38	5	106
Cases disposed of	..	63	52	75	6	5	48

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Civil cases dealt with by the Munsifs of the district

Year		Suits	S.C.C.	M.J.C.	Regular appeals	Misc-appeals	Execution cases
1965							
Cases for disposal	..	356	..	97	..	..	155
Cases disposed of	..	192	..	65	..	..	85
1966							
Cases for disposal	..	467	..	141	..	..	162
Cases disposed of	..	239	..	105	..	..	74
1967							
Cases for disposal	..	427	4	175	..	..	167
Cases disposed of	..	211	4	106	..	..	82
1968							
Cases for disposal	..	453	..	154	..	..	144
Cases disposed of	..	168	..	119	..	..	62
1969							
Cases for disposal	..	489	8	158	..	..	174
Cases disposed of	..	251	8	113	..	..	66

APPENDIX III

ADALATI PANCHAYATS

1. Dhenkanal Subdivision
    1. Deogan
    2. Joranda
    3. Bhapur
    4. Gadasila
    5. Kharag prasad
    6. Chandra Sekhar Prasad
    7. Nihalprasad
    8. Naya Bhagirathipur

2. Kamakhyanagar Subdivision
    1. Kamakhyanagar
    2. Baisinga
    3. Marthapur
    4. Bhuban
    5. Jiral
    6. Mathakargola
    7. Kankadahad
    8. Mahabirod
    9. Parjang
    10. Sanda
    11. Muktaposi
    12. Kualo

3. Hindol Subdivision
    1. Hindol
    2. Rasol
    3. Ranjagol

4. Angul Subdivision
    1. Kangula-Bentapur
    2. Matia Sahi
    3. Inkarbandha

5. Athmallik Subdivisiou
    1. Kaintarigarh
    2. Madhapur
    3. Dharuapali
    4. Handapa
    5. Paika Sahi

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

124. Public Works Department

(a) Roads & Buildings

The Dhenkanal Roads & Buildings Division functions in charge of an Executive Engineer. Generally this Department executes all works relating to construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and bridges required by all departments of Government.

The division is divided into five subdivisions, viz., Dhenkanal, Angul, Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, and Athgarh. The Athgarh subdivision is situated in Cuttack district. Each subdivision is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer in the rank of an Assistant Engineer. A subdivision consists of several sections which are in charge of Sectional Officers in the rank of Sub-Assistant Engineers.

(b) Public Health

The Public Health Department executes public health works, such as, water-supply, sanitary installations, sewerage and drainage, etc.

The Sambalpur Public Health (Investigation) Division is located at Dhenkanal. The division has been divided into five subdivisions, located in different parts of the State for preparation of detailed survey schemes for supply of drinking water in rural areas.

The Dhenkanal Public Health Subdivision is being controlled by the Executive Engineer, Sambalpur Public Health Division located at Sambalpur. The subdivision has been divided into five sections. Out of which 3 sectional headquarters are located at Kamakhyanagar, Talcher, and Angul, the remaining two sections are located at Dhenkanal.

(c) Irrigation Department

The Irrigation Division at Dhenkanal, in charge of an Executive Engineer is functioning to investigate and execute irrigation schemes in the district. The division is divided into five subdivisions located at Angul, Derjang, and Kamakhyanagar. Each subdivision constitutes four sections.

(d) Rural Engineering Department

The headquarters of the Dhenkanal Rural Engineering Organisation Division controlled by an Executive Engineer is located at Dhenkanal. The Division has five subdivisions located at Dhenkanal, Angul

Kamakhyanagar, Athmallik, Bhuban, and Talcher. Besides, two subdivisions of the Northern Intensive Investigation Division are located at Dhenkanal and Athmallik. Each subdivision consists of several sections.

(e) Electricity Department

The main functions of the Department are to generate power and to transmit energy to industrial and domestic consumers on payment.

The Electrical Division at Dhenkanal is in charge of an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Chainpal. The division is divided into three subdivisions, viz., (1) Grid Sub-station Subdivision, Chainpal, (2) Dhenkanal Electrical Subdivision, and (3) Angul Electrical Sub-division.

The Thermal Power Station at Talcher has been placed under the control of the State Electricity Board since July 1970. The Power Station is in charge of an Additional Chief Engineer. To assist him there are four Superintending Engineers and a number of subordinate staff.

125. Agricultural Department

To execute different agricultural schemes, the district has been divided into two agricultural zones, namely, Dhenkanal and Angul. Each zone is in charge of a District Agricultural Officer. In the Dhenkanal Agricultural District the subordinate staff consists of 4 Agricultural Supervisors, 9 Agricultural Overseers, 2 Agricultural Sub-Overseers, 8 Agricultural Extension Officers and 33 Fieldmen Demonstrators. The staff at Angul consists of 4 Agricultural Supervisors, 12 Agricultural Overseers, 4 Sub-Overseers and 54 Fieldmen Demonstrators. Most of these technical personnels have been posted in rural areas.

Besides, there is an Intensive Rice Cultivation Block at Kishorenagar and a High Yielding Variety Programme Block at Chhendipada, both in Angul Agricultural District.

126. Veterinary Department

The function of this Department is to look after the improvement of live-stock including poultry and treatment and control of diseases among domesticated animals.

The headquarters of the District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer is located at Dhenkanal. There are 13 veterinary dispensaries in the district in charge of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Besides, there are 33 Stockmen Centres. To popularise the activities of the Department in the district a propaganda van, equipped with various instruments and medicines is being maintained.

There is a 'Gosadan' at Babandh in Hindol subdivision, under the management of a Supervisor, being controlled by the Goshala Development Officer, stationed at Cuttack.

127. Forest Department

There is a Conservator of Forests, with headquarters at Angul. Under his control there are four Divisional Forest Officers with their respective headquarters located at Dhenkanal, Athmallik, Angul, and Deogarh in Sambalpur district. The last named division has jurisdiction over Pal Lahara subdivision of the district. These four divisions are divided into 16 ranges each in charge of a Ranger or a Deputy Ranger. The ranges are divided into sections placed in charge of Foresters. Each section constitutes several beats in charge of Forest Guards.

There is a school for training Forest Guards at Angul. The coaching staff consists of an Instructor (Ranger) and 4 Assistant Instructors (Deputy Rangers).

128. Co-operative Department

The district is divided into two co-operative circles, namely, Angul and Dhenkanal. Each circle is in charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The subordinate staff at Angul consists of 7 Sub-Assistant Registrars, 7 Senior Inspectors, and 9 Junior Inspectors. The staff at Dhenkanal consists of 5 Sub-Assistant Registrars, 6 Senior Inspectors and 9 Junior Inspectors.

For audit purpose the district forms a co-operative circle and is in charge of an Assistant Registrar. His subordinate staff consists of 14 Sub-Assistant Registrars, 30 Senior Inspectors and 12 Junior Inspectors. Besides, an Assistant Registrar and 2 Sub-Assistant Registrars have been deputed to the Central Co-operative Bank, Angul.

As regards the Handloom Co-operative Societies and Industrial Co-operative Societies, these are under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Textiles, Bargarh and the District Industries Officer, Dhenkanal respectively.

129. Industries Department

The District Industries Office is located at Dhenkanal. It looks after the development of various industries in matters of state-aid to industries and supply of controlled commodities. The survey of the industrial potentialities is also conducted by this Department. The District Industries Officer gives his guidance about the prospect and implementation of new industries. There are a mumber of subordinate staff to look after various other sections, viz., Industrial Estate, Dhenkanal, Khadi and Village Industries Section and Panchayat Industries Section.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT

130. History of Local Self-Government in the district

The district of Dhenkanal consists of five ex-States; and Angul which was a British administered tract. Among the ex-States, Dhenkanal, and Talcher had some form of Local Self-Government under the Durbar Administration. These ex-States had their respective municipalities at headquarters towns while Angul had a Sanitary Union Committee organised according to Section 68 of the Angul Laws and Regulations of 1913.

At present there are two municipalities at Dhenkanal, and Talcher; and one Notified Area Council at Angul, constituted under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950.

131. Dhenkanal Municipality

Prior to merger there was a Municipality in Dhenkanal town under Regulation I of 1933, which was enforced on the 1st September, 1933 There was one Tax Collector-*cum*-Clerk with one Peon. The scavenging staff consisted of 12 sweepers whose only duty was to sweep the Municipal roads which were maintained by State Public Works Department. The financial position of the Municipality was inadequate as the income was about rupees two thousands only. The area of this Municipality was 2·59 square kilometres.

After merger of States it was reconstituted in 1951 and was put in charge of a Special Officer who had the powers of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

In 1951, the boundary of the Municipality was extended to Alsua, and Naranpur villages in the north; Similia, Sansathiabatia, Ichhadeipur, and Shyamacharanpur villages in the east; Reserved Forest in the south; and Badasathiabatia, and Banamaliprasad, in the west. The area of the Municipality is 5·18 square kilometres.

The Municipality is divided into 12 Wards with 2,700 holdings. The present population is about 18,000. There are 13 Councillors who have been elected from 12 Wards. Ward No. 12 is a double seated Ward. Besides, one Councillor is being nominated from Scheduled Castes.

The general administration of the Municipality is managed by a Council of 13 members who have elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman among them. The powers of the Chairman are exercised under Sections 90,91,92 and 93 of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1960. The powers of the Vice-Chairman are exercised under Section 89-A as and when the

Chairman delegates his powers. The resolutions passed by the Council are executed by the Executive Officer, who is an officer deputed by the State Government.

The financial resources of the Municipality are mainly derived from (1) Holding Tax, (2) Professional Tax, (3) Toll Tax, (4) Tax on carriage, and carts, (5) Licence fees under Sections 290 and 307 of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, (6) Licence fees on lease of road side lands, (7) Licence fees on daily and weekly markets, (8) Light Tax, (9) Latrine Tax, and (10) Government grants-in-aid.

The rates of different taxes and fees levied by this Municipality is given in footnote.

The following is the annual income and expenditure of the Municipality from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :—

Year		Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1965-66	..	2,51,080	2,47,771
1966-67	..	2,66,697	2,77,449
1967-68	..	3,38,306	2,77,449
1968-69	..	3,51,112	2,75,902
1969-70	..	6,04,731	6,84,330

The Municipality undertook a scheme for water-supply at a cost of Rs. 5, 15,000. The scheme is being executed by the Public Health Division and 90 water taps have been installed by the side of roads and lanes. In the mean time, the Municipality has incurred a loan of Rs. 2,33,000 from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, to give water connection to the houses. The Chief Engineer, Public Health Division, requires a sum of Rs. 26,00,000 more to complete the scheme. As such it is waiting for Government grants yet to be sanctioned. In 1969-70 the Municipality took a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for construction of drainage and swearage lines. The survey

Holding tax—7 per cent of the annual value of holding; Latrine tax—7 per cent; Professional tax—Rates specified as under section 507, Orissa Municipal Act, 1950; Tax on Carts and Carriages :—Rs. 3 per cycle, Rs. 8 per cycle rickshaw, Rs. 3 per bullock cart, and Rs. 3 per rickshaw driver; Licence fees for cabins—15 paise per square foot; Licence fees for road side sale, 6 paise per head-load, 50 paise per cart-load, and Rs. 4 per truck-load; House rent—Rs. 7·50 per room per month in the first and second row, and Rs. 5 in the last row of the market.

work is going on. A sum of Rs. 7,50,000 will be required to complete the scheme. Since 1961 it has given 400 light posts on roads, streets, and by-lanes. In 1968 it enforced light tax amounting to Rs. 16,000 per year. From 1962 it is maintaining a high school in Dhenkanal town named Lakshmidhar Municipal High School. Recently 3 Primary School buildings have been constructed. There are 23 male and 35 female sweepers to sweep roads and remove rubbish to Compost ground. The female sweepers clean private and public latrines. The Agriculture Department have deputed one Compost Mistry and one Compost Inspector to teach skills for composting. Two Sanitary Inspectors, one Vaccinator and one Disinfector have been deputed by the Health Department to supervise and control the sanitation work. The Municipality maintains a public library and reading room and a town hall for meetings. It has constructed a park called Nehru Park. It maintains 24 kilometres of Municipal roads. There is one part-time Engineer, and one whole time Overseer, and one Work Sarkar to look after the construction works. The Municipality is maintaining a market building and receives a rent of Rs. 5,000 per year.

132. Talcher Municipality

The Talcher Municipality was first constituted by the erstwhile Durbar Administration during the year 1913-14, as it appears from the Talcher State Regulations of 1913-14. During this period the area of the Municipality was 10·36 square kilometres. It was divided into 4 Wards and was under the management of a Municipal Council which consisted of 8 members, out of which, 4 elected representatives of the tax-payers and 4 nominated by Durbar including the Chairman of the Council.

A set of Bye-laws and Regulations (34 Regulations and 26 Municipal Bye-laws) was enforced in 1931-32 to carry out the day-to-day administration of the Municipality. The bye-laws and regulations were framed for maintenance of the public health and sanitary conditions of the municipal area including the powers of collection of the various taxes and fees.

After merger of Talcher ex-State with Orissa in 1948, the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 was introduced by the Government of Orissa in notification No. 5933-L. S. G., dated the 30th July, 1949.

The Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 was subsequently enforced in place of the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922, during the year 1950. The first general election of Councillors for ten wards was held. Another councillor was nominated from Scheduled Castes. These eleven Councillors of the Municipality continued to hold office till the 1st May 1954, when the Municipality was replaced by a Notified Area Council [1].

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1. Development (L.S.-G.,) Department Notification No. 3662-L.S.G., dated the 1st May 1954.

The Notified Area Council was constituted with 9 nominated members out of which 5 were official and 4 non-official with the Subdivisional Officer, Talcher as Chairman. It functioned for three years and was reconstituted in 1958. The number of Councillors was increased to 11 out of which 6 were official and 5 non-official members with the sub-divisional Officer, Talcher as its Chairman. During the year 1961 election system was re-introduced. Election of 11 members from 10 Wards was held in March 1962. One ward was double-seated, being reserved for Scheduled Castes. It continued up to 1969, when it was again changed to a municipality as per Urban Development Department's notification No. 5426-U.D., dated the 12th March 1969.

The boundaries of the Municipality extend to Promodprasad, Biharipur, and Kishorepal in the north; Sendhagaon, Gogrampur, Amritdeipur, and Dhobapal in the south; river Brahmani in the east; and Baghuabol, Deulbera. Budapasi, Gengutia, Balugaon, Talbeda, and Dasarathipur in the west. The total area is 17 66 square kilometres. The Municipality has 10 Wards, 2,117 holdings and 11,798 population according to provisional figures of 1971 Census. One seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes.

The general administration of the Municipality is managed by a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, and 9 Councillors who are elected members. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Councillors from among them. The powers of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Municipal council have been laid down in the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. There is one Executive Officer deputed by the State Government to execute the resolutions passed by the Council. There are 3 clerks, 47 men in the health and sanitary staff including one Assistant Health Officer and 12 tax collectors.

The financial resources of the Municipality are derived from Holding tax, Professional tax, grants and loans from Government, tax on carriages and carts, Octroi tax, licence fees under Section 290 of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, licence fees on lease of road-side lands, licence fees on daily and weekly markets, pounds, ferries, fisheries, meat stalls and slaughter houses, Light tax, Latrine tax, and miscellaneous receipts such as, pisciculture, rent of market building, auction of hides, horns, and bones; fees from rickshaw drivers and rickshaws and licence fees for bicycles.

The annual rates of different taxes and fees levied by this Municipality are given in footnote.

Tax on holdings— 5 per cent of the annual rental value of holdings.

Professional Tax— The maximum rates of half-yearly tax leviable on each class of income group as specified under Rule 507 of the Orissa Municipal Rules.

Tax on carriages and carts—(*a*) Rs. 2·37 per bullock cart
(*b*) Rs. 2·12 per bicycle
(*c*) Rs. 5·00 per cycle rickshaw

In 1969-70 the income derived by the Municipality from holding tax, professional tax, tax on carriages and carts, and octroi tax is Rs. 7,944, Rs. 1,903, Rs. 2,151, and Rs. 33,923, respectively.

The following is the annual income and expenditure from the year 1965-66 to 1969-70 ;

Year		Income	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	..	6,24,099	5,40,631
1966-67	..	2,69,117	1,93,582
1967-68	..	2,56,820	2,10,589
1968-69	..	2,72,537	2,04,650
1969-70	..	3,27,605	2,33,576

The Municipality has entrusted the Public Health (Engineering) Department of Government with execution of the piped water-supply scheme and deposited Rs. 4,07,000 in 1965-66 for the purpose. The department has so far provided 37 water taps on road sides. The scheme has not yet been completed. Pucca and Katcha drains have been provided. The Municipality has provided 132 street light points. Rs. 8,652 has been spent towards the energy consumption charges and extension of new lines for street lighting in 1969-70. One Middle School is under the management of the Municipality. There are 109 pupils and the staff consists of one headmaster, and three assistant teachers. The Municipality has spent Rs. 10,376 for management of the School during 1969-70. The conservancy and public health works are in charge of an Assistant Health Officer, a Sanitary Inspector, a Vaccinator, a Disinfector and other conservancy staff. Sweeping of roads and lanes, removal of night soil, etc., are regularly done. A sum of Rs. 77,216 has been spent during 1969-70. The Municipality maintains 24 kilometres of roads and spent Rs. 7,173 for repairs and maintenance in 1969-70. It is maintaining one Allopathic dispensary. During 1969-70, 11,312 males, 10,610 females, and 17,516 children have been given treatment. Rs. 5,407 has been spent for the management of the dispensary. In the same year 3,934 inoculations, 534 primary and 1,839 re-vaccination and 526 disinfection of public and private wells have been done. The Municipality has constructed a few houses for shops and let out on rent. It has constructed one two-storeyed building of 12 tenements under the slum clearance scheme.

133. Notified Area Council, Angul

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 68 of the Angul Laws Regulations (111 of 1913), the Government of Bihar and Orissa formed a Sanitary Union Committee for Angul on the 7th January, 1930. The sanitary and municipal control of the Union rested in a committee consisting of 9 members; out of whom four were *ex officio* members and five non-official residents appointed by the local Government. A non-official member was acting as Honorary Secretary.

The Angul Sanitary Union Committee, was converted into 'Angul Notified Area Committee' in 1931 consisting of nine nominated member with the Deputy Commissioner, Angul, as Chairman[1]. Subsequently with the abolition of the post of Deputy Commissioner, Subdivisional Officer, Angul, was appointed as Chiarman of the Committee.

During 1932-33, the Notified Area Committee imposed holding tax on Government buildings and personal tax under Section 82 of Bihar and Orissa Municipal, Act, 1922.

The Notified Area Committee was managed by Government grants, the amount received from taxation of Government institutions, and personal tax.

The Committee specially attended to the conservancy including sweeping of roads, cleaning of public latrines, disposal of rubbish and night soil to the compost ground, and lighting of the roads.

This Notified Area Committee continued up to the 31st July, 1955, after which it was converted into a Notified Area Council under Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, with effect from the 1st August, 1955.

The Council was reconstituted with 10 members, out of which 5 were official and 5 non-official nominated by Government with one member from Scheduled Castes. The Subdivisional Officer, Angul was the *ex officio* Chairman of the Council.

The first election of the Notified Area Council was held on the 6th November, 1963 according to Health (L. S. G.) Department, (Memo. No. 8341 (2)-L.S.-G., dated the 31st July, 1963, and the first elected body of councillors with Chairman and Vice-Chairman started functioning from the 20th December, 1963. The second election was held on the 31st January, 1969 and the elected body of councillors started functioning from the 6th March, 1969.

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[1]. Government of Orissa notification No. 8931-L, S, G., dated the 7th November 1931.

The area of the Notified Area Council is 6·47 square kilometres. It is divided into 10 wards with 1061 holdings and a population of 9,961 according to provisional figures of 1971 Census. There are 11 elected councillors as Ward No. IV is double-seated being reserved for a candidate from Scheduled Castes.

The general administration of the Notified Area Council is managed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman who have been elected from among the councillors. The Executive Officer, executes the resolutions passed by the Council. There are 4 Clerks and 5 Class IV employees. The health and sanitary staff consists of one Sanitary Inspector, one Vaccinator, one Disinfector, and 26 sweepers. The Tax Darogas collect taxes.

The financial resources of the Council are derived from (*a*) Holding tax, (*b*) Professional tax, (*c*) tax on carriages and carts, (*d*) Light tax, (*e*) Latrine tax, and (*f*) Government Grants and loans.

Besides, Government grants and loans, the main sources of income of the Council are holding tax and light tax.

The following is the income and expenditure from 1965-66 to 1969-70 :

Year		Income	Expenditure
		Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	..	96,006	78,651
1966-67	..	2,54,818	99,682
1967-68	..	2,26,392	1,37,306
1968-69	..	1,93,941	1,63,649
1969-70	..	1,87,277	1,29,579

From 1966 piped water has been supplied in the town. The filteration system has not yet been done. Water is supplied from Raniguda tank through a Service Reservoir of 20,000 gallons capacity. Raniguda tank is fed from the water source of Derjang Dam through a distributary. Disinfection of water is done by chlorination. Pucca drains have been constructed. Street lights have been provided all over the town. One park is maintained and another park is proposed to be set up soon. It is maintaining 24 kilometres of metalled roads and 10 kilometres of unmetalled roads. Five rooms for shops have been constructed at the bus-stand and let out at monthly rent of Rs. 65 each. Similarly 8 rooms have been constructed at the daily market for rent. 12 tenements have been constructed under slum clearance scheme and let out to different persons on rent.

134. Town Planning

The town of Angul having been established towards the latter part of 19th century was planned with good roads and drainage facilities. It was divided into separate *padas*.

The old capital of Angul Estate was at Purunagarh, about 13 Kilometres from present Angul town on Angul-Tikarpara Road. The removal of the headquarters from the old capital (Purunagarh was considered necessary by the British on account of extreme unhealthiness of the place. From official records it is evident that Purunagarh was not a suitable place as "There is not a single respectable shop, the few that one there are so poor that they cannot supply even the barest necessaties of life and the Government officials and other residents have very often to make their purchases at weekly hats at Sankpur and Jarasinga which are about 6 miles distant".

The establishment of the new station at Holursinga (New Angul) was sanctioned in Government letter No. 656-P. D., dated 12th October 1892. Land was acquired for the new station at Angul on the 30th March, 1897. Lands were acquired as shown in the footnote for extension of the town and construction of major establishments . Other towns of the district are not planned. The Town Planning Organisation proposes to take up planning for Talcher Industrial Complex.

135. Zilla Parishad

The Zilla Parishad was the highest institution in the 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj. It functioned with effect from the 5th February 1961, constituted under the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act, 1959 (Orissa Act VII of 1960), with effect from the 26th January 1961.

The Parishad had both official and non-official members. The Parishad was headed by a Chairman who was assisted by a Vice-Chairman and both of them were elected from its non-official members.

Lands from the following villages were brought within town boundary:—		Acres
Jemadeipur	..	318·85
Turanga Jungle	..	336·49
Somanathpur	..	127·22
Baniabahal	..	107·05
Land acquired for major office buildings		
Kutchery Compound	..	45·55
Parade ground	..	47·24
Officers quarters	..	52·41
Police-station, Barrack, and hospital	..	14·58
Bazar	..	33·24
Amala quarters	..	26·68
Jail, and Dispensary compound	..	44·55
Roads	..	39·29
Other land included in town boundary	..	521·27

The Parishad mainly approved the schemes and budgets of the Panchayat Samitis, distributed funds among them, and supervised over the execution of various schemes of Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats.

Zilla Parishads were replaced by the District Advisory Council on the 1st November, 1968. Subsequently, on the 14th November, 1970 the District Advisory Council was replaced by the District Development Advisory Board.*

136. Panchayat Samitis

The district has been delimited into 16 Panchayat Samitis and all of them functioned simultaneously with effect from the 26th January, 1961. A Panchayat Samiti is coterminous with a Community Development Block.

The Samitis are elected bodies, and consist of official and non-official members. The official members are Block Development officer who is the Executive officer of the Samiti, and officers of different departments posted at Block level. The non-official members are Sarpanches of Grama Panchayats and another representative elected from each Grama Panchayat area not being a member of the Grama Panchayat. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women are represented in the Samitis. The official members are entitled to take part

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*Since 14th November, 1970 the District Advisory Council has been replaced by the District Development Advisory Board. Collector of the District has been declared as the Chairman of the Board. The members of the Board are M. L. As, M. Ps. (Lok Sabha), whose jurisdiction comes under the district, M. Ps., (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district, all the Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis of the district, all the the Chairman of the Municipal Councils, Presidents of the Central Co-operative Bank, Land Mortgage Banks, all members of the District Development Committee and any representatives of the public declared as member by Government notification from time to time. The Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker, and Deputy Speaker are entitled to nominate any person from their constituencies to represent them in the Board.

The meetings of the Board are convened by the Collector. He presides over the meetings.

The function of the Board is to advise Government regarding the formulation of activities at the district level, to consider and advise as to how best the developmental activities can be expeditiously and efficiently executed in the district and suggest ways and means to remove bottle-necks in the execution of development works, and help the district authorities in enlisting the participation of the people for implementation of the schemes like high-yeilding varieties, multi-cropping, fertiliser use, water resources, management, etc., where such co-operation and participation is essential for smooth working of schemes.

in the discussions of the meetings but not to vote. The non-official members generally hold office for a period of 4 years. The head of the Samiti is Chairman who is assisted by a Vice-Chairman elected from the non-official members.

The Samiti plans, executes, and supervises over all development programmes in its area. It is also responsible for spread of primary education, management of trusts, and endowments which the Government may entrust. It also supervises the work of the Grama Panchayats within its jurisdiction.

Government grants and loans are the main sources of income of the Samitis.

During 1969-70, the Panchayat Samitis of the district received Rs. 2,32,99,060 as loans and grants-in-aid, including Rs,2,71,359 as grant from the revenue derived from Kendu leaves and expended Rs. 1,71,77,829.

A list of Panchayat Samitis with headquarters, and number of Grama Panchayats is given in Appendix I.

137. Grama Panchayats

The Grama Panchayats have been set up as units of autonomous bodies as a measure of decentralisation of administration. These are managed by Sarpanches, Naib-Sarpanches and elected members of village wards. During 1951-52, there were 38 Grama Panchayats in the district. Their number was increased to 164 during 1956-57. At present there are 231 Grama Panchayats according to Government of Orissa Notification No. 3705, dated the 10th March, 1966, Community Development (Grama Panchayat) & Public Relation Department.

The total population covered by Panchayats is 10,28,935 including 180,118 of Scheduled Castes and 141,945 Scheduled Tribes. The total number of wards is 3,640. In areas, where the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes population is more than 5 per cent, provision has been made to elect a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes Candidate.

The duties and functions of Panchayats have been outlined under Sections 44 and 45 of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, which relates mainly to communication, primary education, sanitation, and water supply.

The financial resources of the Panchayats constitute all proceeds from tax, toll, fees, fines, and Government grants. Besides, the Panchayats are assigned public properties the income of which goes to Panchayat funds. In the district 3,490 tanks, 90 ferries, 47 markets, 261 cattle pounds, and 996 orchards have been transferred to the control and management of Grama Panchayats.

The Grama Panchayats have contributed Rs. 1,44,320 to educational institutions, and Rs. 70,000 to the college at Talcher in the year 1970. Besides, Rs. 1,00,000 have been contributed for a blood bank at Dhenkanal.

During 1969-70, the income from the Panchayats were Rs. 16,77,441, out of which Rs. 3,33,748 has been received from weekly-markets and Melas, Rs. 20,821 from pounds, Rs. 8,183 from orchards, Rs. 50,828 from pisciculture, and Rs. 39,841 from ferries and ghats. The Panchayats have received Rs. 10,85,464 as grant from the revenue derived from Kendu leaves. The expenditure on pay of the staff was Rs. 69,206, dearness allowance of staff Rs. 23,491, maintenance of publio properties and profitable projects Rs. 1,55,277, and development works Rs. 5,14,011. A sum of Rs. 2,16,534 has been spent for construction and maintenance of roads, Rs. 34,570 for reading rooms and libraries, Rs. 6,454 for Mahila Samitis and Youth Welfare Organisations, Rs. 646 for supplying radio sets to Village Listener's Centres, Rs. 715 for health and sanitation works, and Rs. 28,909 for water supply.

A table showing the distribution of Kendu leaves grant among Panchayat Samitis, and Grama Panchayats of the district during 1969-70 is given in Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

A list of Panchayat Samitis with headquarters and number of Grama Panchayats

Name of Panchayat Samitis		Headquarters	Number of Grama Panchayats
Banarpal	..	Banarpal	15
Odapada	..	Odapada	13
Kaniha	..	Kaniha	11
Pal Lahara	..	Pal Lahara	15
Kishorenagar	..	Kishorenagar	11
Bhuban	..	Bhuban	14
Kamakhyanagar	..	Kamakhyanagar	14
Parjang	..	Parjang	14
Chhendipada	..	Chhendipada	16
Gondia	..	Gondia	17
Dhenkanal	..	Dhenkanal	15
Athmallik	..	Athmallik	16
Talcher	..	Talcher	12
Angul	..	Angul	17
Hindol	..	Hindol	18
Kankadahad	..	Kankadahad	13

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the distribution of Kendu leaves grant among Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats of the district during 1969-70

Name of Subdivision		Name of Panchayat Samitis	Amount sanctioned to Panchayat Samitis in Rs.	Number of Grama Panchayats in Panchayat Samiti	Amount sanctioned to Grama Panchayats in Rs.	Total Rs.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Athmallik	..	Athmallik	59,998	16	2,84,432	3,44,430
		Kishorenagar	59,998	11	1,95,547	2,55,545
Pal Lahara	..	Pal Lahara	43,876	15	1,75,506	2,19,382
Hindol	..	Hindol	7,231	18	28,927	36,158
Dhenkanal	..	Dhenkanal	1,392	15	5,565	6,957
		Gondia	1,392	17	6,307	7,699
		Odapada	1,392	13	4,823	6,215
Kamakhyanagar	..	Kamakhya-nagar	4,142	14	16,870	21,012
		Bhuban	4,142	14	16,870	21,012
		Parjang	4,142	14	16,870	21,012
		Kanka-dahad	4,142	13	15,665	19,807
Talcher	..	Kaniha	25,845	11	98,890	1,24,735
		Talcher	25,845	12	1,07,880	1,33,725
Angul	..	Angul	9,274	17	39,423	48,697
		Banarpal	9,274	15	34,785	44,059
		Chhendipada	9,274	16	37,104	46,378
District Total	..		2,71,359	231	10,85,464	13,56,823

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

138. Historical background

(a) Centres of Learning in early times

During ancient, medieval or early modern times no centre of learning is known to have existed in the district. Education never received State patronage till modern times and it was ordinarily the father who was to act as his son's tutor. Often teachers were also being engaged by a group of parents or by a village as a whole. The teacher used to receive fooding and certain occasional remunerations from the family of the taught . Education usually consisted of reading, writing and simple Arithmetic; but teaching of Sanskrit was also prevalent.

The district remained, till the recent times, outside the cultural sphere of Orissa. The little cultural activity that existed was mostly confined to the Durbar of the Chieftains, notably of Dhenkanal State. Lord Sikhareswar of Kapilas used to attract pilgrims from far and wide, and there is reason to believe that literary and cultural activity was prevailing in the Maths * at Kapilas. It is said that Sridhar Swami, the noted commentator of Srimadbhagavata, was a a disciple of Shri Ramakrishnananda Swami, the founder of the Brahmachari Mtah of Kapilas. A chronicle, called "Gurukramanwaya", which is a record of the past of the institution, was once known to have been preserved in the Math. "Gurukramanwaya" claims that Sridhar wrote his commentary on Srimadbhagavata while at Kapilas. Sridhar was born in village Mareigam, near Remuna, in Balasore district and had spent parts of his life at Puri and Bhubaneswar.

(b) Old poets

Of the old-time Oriya poets belonging to this district, the most renowned is Brajanath Badajena. A short account about him and a few others is given below :

BALARAM SAMANTASINHARA

During the middle of the 17th Century Balaram Samantasinhara was a ruler of Hadgarh in Bhimanagari Kingdom which later got merged in Dhenkanal ex-State.He was the author of a few Oriya *Chautisa* songs. The famed poet Krushna Das of Jaleswar (Balasore), popularly called Dinakrushna Das, received his patronage for a period and wrote his well-known work Rasabinoda.

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* Vide "Kapilas" in Chapter XIX

Nrusingha Bhramarabara

Nrusingha Bhramarabara ruled over Dhenkanal State between 1683 and 1708 and was in many respects an energetic King. A number of *Chaupadis* and *Chautisas* written by him are found.

Kunjabihari Bhramarabara 1708—1728

Kunjabihari, son of Nrusingha, was a poet of some eminence. A lengthy *Kavya* in Oriya named "*Premasila*" was his masterpiece.

Brajanath Badajena

Poet Brajanath Badajena, son of Balunkeswar Pattanaik, lived in the 18th century and used to enjoy patronage of the then Raja of Dhenkanal, Trilochan Mahindra Bahadur (1771--1798). His birth place was Kabera, a village in Gondia P. S. It is said, his fore-fathers had migrated to Dhenkanal from Khurda. Brajanath was a learned man and was also well-versed in languages like Sanskrit, Hindi, Telugu, and Bengali. He wrote many poems in Oriya and Hindi. He is renowned for his war ballad *Samara Taranga*. His other works include *Ambika Bilas*, *Shyama Rasotsaba*, *Kelikalanidhi*, *Chatura Binoda*, and *Gundicha Bije*. His works were appreciated by the learned men and by the rulers of various ex-States of Orissa by whom he was highly rewarded. He wrote *Gundicha Bije* in Hindi depicting the famous car festival of Lord Jagannath (Puri) and presented it to the then Raja Dibyasingha Dev II of Puri. *Samara Taranga* gives a graphic account in verse of the battle between Marhatta and Dhenkanal forces (1781). *Chatura Binoda* is said to be the first Oriya prose written in an elegant style, and is full of wit and humour. He used to write on paper and palm leaf. He was also a painter and sculptor. Many of his works are untraced, believed to be lost. *Brajanath Granthabali*, a collection of the poet's writings so far come to light, has been published by Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

Brajabandhu Samantsinhara, author of *Ramalilamruta*—a Puranic work, belongs to Angul subdivision. Nrusinha Rayaguru, also of Angul has rendered to poetry the fight between the forces of Angul and Dhenkanal at Burhapanka (Budhapanka). The work called *Budhapanka Pothi* is an imitation of *Samara Taranga*. Nrusinha's patron Somanath Singh Jagaddev was the last ruler of Angul, which the British occupied in 1848.

Of poets belonging to 19th—20th Century, the following may be mentioned whose literary works have had no mean contribution to the cultural heritage of the present district. None of them except poet Radhamohan Gadanayak is living.

Nilambar Purohit

He belonged to Manpur (ମାଣପୁର) a Sasan village, about 9 miles (15 km.) from Angul. He was the author of *Rasachandrika*, a treatise (In Sanskrit) on medicine.

Krushna Behera

His birth place is village Angarbandh, a pilgrimage of Alekh devotees. But the poet was a Vaishnab adherent. He was born in a weaver's (ଭୁଲିଆ) family. He was the author of ***Binod Bhagabata*** in Oriya written in Chaturdasakshari Chhanda.*

Srinibas Singh

A resident of Gotamara in Panchagarh (Angul). He was for sometime Inspector of Schools for Eastern States and for Sambalpur district. He got four Oriya books published, namely, *Sishukhela Geeta* (ଶିଶୁଖେଳଗୀତ), *Barnabodha* (ବର୍ଣ୍ଣବୋଧ) and the remaining two were remarkable for being written according to the folk metre. The books were *Sita* and *Sabitri* written for gods. Both are unique in their manner and delineation.

Somanath Singh

He was the last Raja of Angul and was a poet. He has been mentioned in *Sangeeta Sagar*, compiled by Damodar Patnaik, as the composer (ରଚିତା) of some songs. More than 200 such songs collected are of high literary order.

Kavichandra Tankadhar Hota, *Alias* Chema Hota

Resident of Ekagharia, 5 miles (8 km.) from Angul. He was the author of *Lilavati Biraha Chintamoni, Manabhanjana Champu,* and *Talcher Vamsanucharita*. He was awarded the title of *Kavichandra* by Raja Ramachandra Birabara Harichandan of Talcher (ruled 1873—1891).

Srinibas Gadanayak

He belonged to village Gada Santri. Author of ***Bhagirath Kavya*** in Oriya, he closely followed the footprints of poet Radhanath Rai. He composed more than 500 songs in Riti (ରୀତି) style, which are sung in Pala recitals. He also wrote a small book of verse on *Lobhi Thakurani*, the presiding deity of village Santri.

Jadunath Kar Kavyatirtha

He hailed from Khamar—a village 2 miles from Angul. The Sanskrit Tol at Angul has been named after him. A Sanskrit scholar, he wrote *Narayana Sataka* (in Sanskrit) and composed other Sanskrit poems. He was also the author of many songs and *Chhandas*, a few of which have been compiled in an Oriya book called *Prapatti* (ପ୍ରପତ୍ତି).

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*A metre of a poem having 14 words.

Dinabandhu Pagal

Born in a weaver's (ରଙ୍ଗୱାଳ) family, he belonged to village Khamar. He wrote *Srikrishna Lilamruta* (unpublished).

Sulakshana Devi

A poetess of eminence, she belonged to Dhenkanal town. She was the wife of Chyau Patnaik. She was contemporary of poet Radhanath Rai. She was highly admired by poets Radhanath Rai, Madhusudan Rao, Fakirmohan Senapati, and Nandakishore Bal. All of them composed poems on Sulakshana Devi. She was the authoress of *Parijatamala* an anthology of songs and prayers.

Baishnab Charan Mohapatra

Belonged to Kesaria, a village about 1 mile from Dhenkanal town. He was a Sanskrit scholar and author of *Baishnaba Granthabali*.

Nagendranath Mohapatra

A resident of Kesaria, he was a scholar and author of *Nagendra Granthabali*.

Damodar Patnaik

He was the son of Poetess Sulakshana Devi of Dhenkanal. He worked as Dewan of some ex-feudatory States. He composed *Kapilaskshetra*, an Oriya poem written in the manner of *Chilika* by Radhanath Rai, and *Bhalapila* for children. Also compiled in 4 volumes *Sangeeta Sagar* a collection of rare songs of different poets of Orissa. He was writing in numbers under the pseudo name of *Yubaraj* during the literary quarrel between the *Indradhanu* and the *Bijuli*.

Janardan Singh Mardaraj

Ruler of Hindol. He was the author of *Rasalata* (ରସଲତା), a *Chhanda-Kavya* written in Riti style, and *Madhavananda Kavya* (unpublished) written in similar style. The manuscript has beeu preserved in the Palm leaf manuscript section of Orissa State Museum.

Chakradhar Acharya

He belonged to Hindol. Served as Dewan of Hindol for 22 years. He was the younger brother of late Kaviraj Balunkeswar Acharya. Author of *Sribatsa*—a *Kavya*, and *Akshata*—an anthology of lyrics. He also translated *Hansaduta* from original Sanskrit into Oriya in a lucid manner. His compilation of folk songs and sayings (ଢଗଢ) has not been published.

RAMA KRUSHNA SAHU

A resident of Rasol in Hindol ex-State (now subdivision). He was also the headmaster of Rasol Middle English School and Hindol High School. He wrote a number of books, of which a *Kavya* (in blank verse) entitled Geetatatwa (ଗୀତାତତ୍ତ୍ୱ) was the masterpiece.

BHAGIRATHI MISRA KAVYATIRTHA

A resident of Hindol town, he wrote a number of books in ancient Riti style, which are often sung in Pala recitals. He composed a big *Kavya* called *Damayanti* imitating Shri Harsha's *Naisadacharita*. More than 10 of his books have been published.

MUKUNDA MOHAPATRA

A resident of Nandapur Sasan of Hindol. He was a renowned astrologer. He wrote a commentary on *Siddhanta Darpan* (unpublished). He also worked as a professor in Sanskrit College, Puri.

BHIKARI CHARAN DAS

Belonged to Balikiari, a village near Rasol (in Hindol). A poet having adopted *Riti* sytle, he was the author of more than 100 books (published). He was given honour by Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

GADADHAR SINGH SAMANT

He was son of Raja Mahendra Deo of Athmallik. He was a poet and composed an Oriya *Kavya* called *Banabina* (ବନବୀଣା) in blank verse. He made substantial contribution to Oriya muse.

GHANASHYAM KAVIBHUSAN

He belonged to Talcher. He was the author of *Sahadasundari* (ସାହାଦାସୁନ୍ଦରୀ) and *Kanchanmala* (କାଞ୍ଚନମାଳା). These are works on Orissan folk lore. Also compiled the history and geography of Talcher.

DASHARATHI MISRA

A resident of Talcher, he translated into Oriya poems of the Meghadoota of Kalidasa in its original metre of *Mandakranta* (ମନ୍ଦାକ୍ରାନ୍ତା). Though now archaic, these speak of literary merit of the author.

BRAJABANDHU MISRA

Belonged to Talcher. He was the editor of *Utkal Bandhu*, a literary monthly during the time of *Indradhanu* and *Bijuli*. He was a court poet of the ex-States of Bamra and Talcher.

LAKSHMAN MISRA

He was originally a resident of Khamar (Angul) but later migrated to Talcher. He was a playwright and wrote a play entitled *Maya Simantini*. Also wrote some other plays.

MUKUNDA KAVYATIRTHA

He belonged to Talcher and was a playwright of old style. His Rambhasuka-charita Natak (ରମ୍ଭାଶୁକ ଚରିତ ନାଟକ) and other plays had their basis on Sanskrit works.

RADHAMOHAN GADANAYAK

A renowned Oriya poet, resident of village Kalondapal in Angul subdivision, who has made outstanding contribution to modern Oriya poetry. He is the author of more than 20 books (published) on different aspects of literature namely, *Gadanayak Granthabali* (ଗଡ଼ନାୟକ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥାବଳୀ), *Kalidasa* (କାଳିଦାସ)—a poetic drama, *Meghadoota* (ମେଘଦୂତ)—an artistic translation of the Sanskrit Kavya of the same name, *Biplabi Radhanath* (ବିପ୍ଳବୀ ରାଧାନାଥ)—a poetic assessment on Poet Radhanath, *Kavyanaylka* (କାବ୍ୟ ନାୟିକା) - an anthology of lyrics, *Dhusarabhumika* (ଧୂସର ଭୂମିକା)—poems on modern problems, *Pashu Pakhira Kavya* (ପଶୁ ପକ୍ଷୀର କାବ୍ୟ) on birds and beasts, and *Shamukar Swapna* (ଶାମୁକାର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ)—poems on neglected sections of tribals. He was for sometime president of the Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack, a premier literary organisation of Orissa. He is taken to be the special prosodist in Oriya literature. He has successfully blended art and science in his poems. On his 60th birth day this year (1971) he has been feted by many organisations for his literary genius.

(c) Beginning of Western Education

Western education had its humble beginning in this district in Dhenkanal and Angul subdivisions. Maharaja Bhagirathi Mahindra Bahadur, who ruled over Dhenkanal between 1830 and 1877, was responsible for many reform measures in his domain. He was a lover of Oriya, Bengali and Sanskrit literatures. He has many noteworthy contributions to the development of education in his State. His period witnessed the establishment of several primary schools, Sanskrit Tols and the Middle English School at Dhenkanal. Established in 1868, the Middle English School of the headquarters town appears to be the first of its kind to impart English education in the entire Eastern States area[1]. As this English School received State patronage, difficulties regarding admission of students naturally was not much. The School soon grew in strength to be converted into a High School in 1896. The High School is now known as Brajanath Badajena High School after the famed bard of the ex-State.

Angul subdivision came under British rule in 1848. Administered as a special area under the Superintendent of Tributary Mahals, it took some time to enjoy the benifits of British policy towards education which was far more liberal than that of princely States. But the situation changed after constitution of the Angul district. Mainly

1. The M. E. School had in all seven classes. English education was being imparted together with Sanskrit which was taught in Class VII. During initial period no tuition fee was charged. Text books were also distributed to pupils free of cost. The State used to bear the entire expenditure, which was around Rs. 1,300 per annum in 1871-72. In 1869, one year after its establishment, the Raja of Dhenkanal requested for the services of the Government Deputy Inspector of Schools for proper supervision as the institution was stated to be not properly managed. The Raja's request was soon granted.

because of the exertions of the District Officials, Schools were opened in numbers. But the people were not very enthusiastic. The Angul District Gazetteer (1908) has thus to observe on the topic: "it is reported that the schools would soon disappear, if they (District Officials) withdraw their attention and interest; for the people are not eager for education, prefer to make their children tend cattle or work in their fields and are induced with difficulty to send them to school"[1]. The Gazetteer also states elsewhere: "There is in fact, practically no demand or need for higher education, the great majority of the people being small cultivators or aboriginals, to whom nothing but elementary instruction is suitable; there is also a great difficulty in getting them to pursue their studies beyond the primary stage, as the boys are generally withdrawn from school at an early age in order to tend cattle or help their parents in tilling the fields"[2]. Notwithstanding the cold reception to western education in Angul, education thrived there more effectively than in the adjoining ex-States as a natural consequence of the British educational activities.

It took sometime before western education made its start in other subdivisions comprising the ex-States of Talcher, Hindol, Athmallik, and Pal Lahara. Of them, Talcher was an advanced State and Pal Lahara, the most backward in education.

Educational activities prevailing in 1907-08 in each of the 5 ex-States now constituting the district are described hereunder[3]. It is needless to point out that the number of educational institutions was too meagre to serve adequately the population of those areas.

DHENKANAL STATE*

The State used to spend 5 per cent of its income annually on education. The cost of upkeep of the State-managed High School (attended by 186 students) at the headquarters town was about Rs. 5,000. There were 233 Primary Schools including 27 advanced and elementary private schools in the State which 3,801 students attended. The total cost of education in 1907-08 was Rs. 23,756. Out of the boys of the school-going age only about 17·5 per cent were receiving instruction. A Sanskrit Tol and a Guru Training School, attended by 20 and 10 students respectively, were also maintained by the State.

TALCHER STATE

The State used to maintain a Middle English School at the head quarters, 2 Primary and 62 Lower Primary Schools and a good Sanskrit Tol, besides there were one Government Guru-training School and 4 private schools.

1. L. S. S. O'Malley, Angul District Gazetteer (1908)—p. 127

2. *Ibid*—p. 128.

3. Source: Feudatory States of Orissa by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay

*Dhenkanal ex-State comprised the present Dhenkanal and Kamakhyanagar subdivisions.

PAL LAHARA STATE

There was one State-maintained Upper Primary School at the headquarters, besides 32 aided Lower Primary Schools in the State. The total number of pupils reading in schools in 1907-08 was only 577. About the state of education at that time, Mr. Cobden-Ramsay observes[1]: "Education is extremely backward and there is little or no demand for it by the people; under great difficulty parents are persuaded to send their boys to school and then constantly take them away to roam the forests."

HINDOL STATE

There were one Middle Vernacular School, 3 Upper Primary and 66 Lower Primary Schools in the State. Pupils on the roll were 1,547 in 1907-08.

ATHMALLIK STATE

There were one Middle English School located at the headquarters town, one Upper Primary School and 36 Lower Primary Schools in the State, besides 7 private schools. A Government Guru-training School was located at Kaintira.

139. Literacy and Educational Standards

(a) Growth of literacy

Education is more advanced in this district than in any other group of ex-State areas. In fact, literacy figure reveals that all the districts of Orissa excepting Balasore, Cuttack, and Puri are more backward in this regard than Dhenkanal. According to 1951 Census, 158 persons (135 males and 23 females) in every 1,000 population of the State of Orissa were returned as being able to read and write; while every 1,000 people of this district included as many as 187 literate persons (males 166 and females 21). Composed, as it is mainly of ex-State areas where for centuries prevailed complete apathy of Government towards education and learning, Dhenkanal's Census returns showing higher literacy would cause surprise to many. The reasons for higher literacy here than in other ex-State areas are not far to seek. Angul subdivision had the privilege of British rule since 1848. Eversince Angul was constituted a district, education received its due from British authorities so much so that schools cropped up even in remote villages. Dhenkanal was one of the forerunners among the ex-States in the field of education. The fact that Dhenkanal ex-State had many cultural and economic links with Cuttack district, which has been one of the best educated districts, also encouraged people towards education. Mr. Lacey[2] in his Census Report of

1. Feudatory States of Orissa by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay—Page 280
2. Census Report of 1931 by Mr. W. G. Lacey

1931 has observed, "there are certain States notably Dhenkanal, Khandpara, Talcher, Narsingpur, Daspalla and Athgarh where the proportion of literate persons of both sexes is exceptionally high".

Data are not available to show the exact percentage of literacy or its growth at different stages. The period till merger of States saw the growth of literacy in ex-State areas in a slow but steady manner. The growth was conspicuous in Angul subdivision soon after the formation of Angul district (1891) and in the Dhenkanal ex-State, where the Durbar took keen interest in the progress of education. After merger of States in 1948, every year saw opening of numerous new schools. At the time of merger, the district was without a college. There were only 4 High Schools, 16 Middle English Schools and 466 Primary Schools in the whole district. After merger, educational institutions of various grades were opened with the result that during 1951 Census, there were 9 High Schools, 32 Middle English Schools and 580 Primary Schools. There was no College. During 1961 Census, there was further advancement and the district had 3 Colleges, 22 High Schools, 96 Middle English Schools and 1,386 Primary Schools. In addition, 72 Sevasrams, 5 Ashram Schools and 53 Basic Schools were also functioning. A statement showing the number of different categories of schools existing in 1970 has been given as Appendix II. These speak for the growth of general education and also of literacy.

At the 1951 Census, it was noticed that literacy has increased in the age-group up to 9 years among males as well as females. The growth is to be seen in all the districts of Orissa but in Dhenkanal it is more. The obvious conclusion is that elementary education is making noticeable progress. The proportion of increase in the age-group 10—14 years is comparatively less. Dhenkanal district with 130 literate boys belonging to age-group 5—9 years per thousand males is second only to Puri in this regard in the whole of Orissa. This high proportion is because of greater number of boys going to Primary Schools. In the literacy of males between 10 to 14 years, Dhenkanal again is next only to Puri as revealed in 1951 Census.

In 1961 Census, the percentage of literacy came to 23·5 comprising 19·5 per cent males and 4 per cent females, as against the State averages of 17·4 per cent and 4·3 per cent, respectively. The percentage of literacy in the district had, therefore, gone up from 18·7 in 1951 to 23·5 in 1961*. Taking the male population as a whole the percentage of literacy amongst the males was 38·9. Similarly, among the females the percentage was 7·9. The corresponding figures for males and

*According to Census of 1971 (Provisional), the rate of literacy in 1971 has further risen to 27·41 per cent, showing an increase of 16·89 per cent over the literacy figures of 1951. (vide Census of India, 1971—Provisional Population Totals—P 20).

females were 33·4 and 4·2. Of the total literates, 201,185 did not have any educational standard and they simply know how to read and write an ordinary letter, 35,056 had read up to primary or junior basic standard and the rest were either matriculates or had higher qualifications.

In consideration of the fact that persons of the age of 4 years or less have no chance of acquiring literacy, the percentage of literacy of the district becomes slightly higher when the population in the age-group 0—4 years is eliminated from the total population. The following statement compares the percentage worked on this basis for the two Censuses of 1961 and 1951.

Census year		Percentage[1] of literacy		
		Persons	Males	Females
1961	..	27·7	23·1	4·6
1951	..	21·7	19·2	2·5

Then an improvement was noticeable in 1961 to the extent of 6 per cent in the literacy among the population above the age-group of 0—4 years. Since children in the age-group of 0—4 years do not generally attend any school, it may be rational to assume the percentage of literacy for the district to be 27·7 comprising 23·1 males and 4·6 females[2].

The rate of literacy was the lowest in Pal Lahara subdivision and the highest in Athmallik subdivision. Among the police-stations, the highest standard of literacy was recorded in Kishorenagar (28·4 per cent or 7,247 literates) and the lowest in Khamar (15·7 per cent or 3,555 literates)[3].

(b) Number of literates

During the 1951 Census, 156,944 persons (139,006 males and 17,938 females) of the district were returned as literate. During 1961 Census, there were 241,332 literates, consisting of 200,909 males and 40,423 females.

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1. Percentage of literacy is to be understood as percentage of total population including males and females.

2. District Census Hand Book, Dhenkanal (1961) PP. 28—29

3. Ibid— P.30

A person is given the status of literate if he is able to read and write simple alphabets of any language. Of them, a great majority has no opportunity of receiving any thing higher than elementary education. The following table shows the division of literates by educational standards according to 1961 Census:

Educational Standard	Male	Female	Total
1. Primary or Junior Basic ..	30,781	4,275	35,056
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary.	4,490	156	4,646
3. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree.	60	3	63
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree.	15	..	15
5. Degree or Post-Graduate degree (other than technical degree).	268	14	282
6. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree.	81	4	85
(i) Agriculture ..	6	..	6
(ii) Engineering ..	16	..	16
(iii) Medicine ..	8	2	10
(iv) Teaching ..	51	2	53
Literates with educational standards	*35,695*	*4,452*	*40,147*
Literates without educational standards.	*165,214*	*35,971*	*201,185*
Total literates ..	200,909	40,423	241,332

(c) Spread of Education among women

An unhappy feature marked in general education is its low percentage of literate women. While the district holds the fourth position among the 13 districts of Orissa in literacy in general population, it is sixth in literacy among women. The Census figures indicate that

during 1951, the 21·7 per cent literates of the general population were constituted of 19·2 per cent males and 2·5 per cent females. In other words, among literate population, females constitute a minority of 11 per cent a fact indicating that in the past spread of education among women was not proportionate to that of men. The reasons are not far to seek. The ex-States were solely maintaining an agricultural society without any tendency towards industry and commerce. The scope for educated ladies to find independent livelihood was too remote. Disinclination to send a girl to a co-educational school prevailed.

The social condition obtaining in the pre-merger period is fast changing. Industry and commerce are attracting popular attention. More and more of girls are entering schools and colleges. The Government has also taken many steps in the direction of enhancement of literacy among women. At the time of 1951 Census, there was only one Girls' High School and that was at Dhenkanal. During 1970, there were 9 Girl's High Schools as shown in Appendix II.

(*d*) **Spread of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes**

The people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are backward in education. As regards Scheduled Tribes, a tribal boy often faces several handicaps when receiving instruction. His mental development is generally behind that of other boys of his age. In most cases, he has to learn from the primary stage a language (generally Oriya) which was not taught at home. Poverty and ignorance of his parents have also their ill-effects. A Scheduled Caste boy has also similar difficulties. Persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were for generations without any education. According to 1961 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes covered 18·2 per cent and 13·9 per cent respectively of the total population of the district. The statement below shows the total number of literates found amongst them and the percentage of literacy (1961) :

Caste/Tribe ..	Total population	Total literates	Percentage of literacy
Scheduled Castes ..	187,156	22,681	12·1
Scheduled Tribes ..	143,484	14,548	10·1

Even during the British period it was felt that to promote education among them, ordinary general education schools could not prove equal to the task. Special types of schools, intended only for Scheduled Tribes or Castes, were therefore functioning even during British Administration. After merger of States, advancement of backward classes received special attention of the Government. New types of schools called Sevasrams and Ashrams were opened in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

Ashram Schools are residential types of schools imparting education up to Middle School standard with training in crafts like agriculture, spinning, weaving, tailoring, carpentry, etc. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes read here. The entire expenses for students reading in these schools are borne by Government. In 1970, there were five Ashram schools as shown in the statement below with a few details against each :

Name of Ashram school	Name of C. D. Block	Year of inception	No. of students (during 1969)	No. of teachers (during 1969)
1. Damsal ..	Bhuban	1952*	121	10
2. Malayagiri ..	Pal Lahara	1954	121	10
3. Phulamba ..	Kishorenagar	1956	100	9
4. Dereng ..	Kaniha	1962	88	8
5. Kapilas (Kanyashram) ..	Gondia	1962	89	8
Total		—	519	45

Sevashrams are special types of schools which provide instruction up to Primary School standard. These are opened in backward areas and are meant for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. General education together with training in

*(Started at Kapilas in 1952 and shifted to Damsal in 1962)

some elementary crafts forms the curriculum. In 1969, there were 70 Sevashrams where 3,431 students were reading. The following statement gives some details on these schools :

Name of Subdivision		No. of Sevashram	No. of students (during 1969)	No. of teachers (during 1969)
1		2	3	4
1. Dhenkanal	..	15	969	36
2. Talcher	..	5	293	11
3. Kamakhyanagar	..	14	830	30
4. Pal Lahara	..	9	351	15
5. Hindol	..	2	120	4
6. Athmallik	..	6	203	9
7. Angul	..	19	665	26
Total	..	70	3,431	131

Government offer several scholarships to students belogning to backward classes to help promote education among them. Some details in this regard have also been given in Chapter XVII—Other Social Services.

140. General Education

(a) Schools

During the first decade of the present century, there were about 500 Primary Schools[1] in the district as it is now composed. There were also only 4 Middle English and/or Middle Vernacular Schools located at Angul, Athmallik, Hindol, and Talcher. The only High English School was at Dhenkanal.

1. Number of Upper Primary Schools during first decade : Angul (including Khondmals)—146, Dhenkanal—233, Talcher—64, Pal Lahara—33, Hindol—69, Athmallik—37—Total—582. To arrive at the number of 500, roughly 80 is left out for Khondmals.

No information is available for the period up to 1948 due to absence of reliable records. The following table may show the progress made in school education from 1948 to 1970:

Type of Institution	Number of schools			
	During merger 1948	1951	1961	1970
1. High School ..	4	9	22	84
2. Middle School ..	16	32	96	276
3. Primary School ..	466	580	1,386	1,481

The inspecting agency for the entire district till the 19th March, 1969 consisted of only one District Inspector of Schools, who had his office at Dhenkanal. From the 20th March, 1969, the district has been divided into 2 educational districts, namely, Angul and Dhenkanal, each placed in charge of a District Inspector of Schools. The jurisdiction of those districts is shown below*:

Name of educational district and headquarters	Names of constituent C. D. Blocks.
1. Angul ..	Angul-I, Angul-II, Athmallik, Chhendipada, Kishorenagar, Pal Lahara, Talcher-I, Talcher-II.
2. Dhenkanal ..	Bhuban, Dhenkanal, Gondia, Hindol, Kamakhyanagar, Kankadahad, Odapada, Parjang.

(b) Colleges

There was no college in the district till 1955, when the Basic Training College was first established at Angul. Excluding this college, the district has only three general education colleges established during the period 1958—1970. The college at Angul (not the Basic Training College) is a Government institution, while the one at Talcher is managed by a private body, and the Dhenkanal College which was previously managed by a private Governing Body has been taken

* Government of Orissa (Education Department) Resolution No. 5911—XE/R-6/69, dated the 12th March, 1969.

over by Government in 1967. Details of each college are given below (also *see* Appendix III):

(*i*) ANGUL COLLEGE

Opened in June 1958 at Angul, the college provides instruction in both Science and Arts subjects up to degree standard. These are : English, Oriya (Hons.), Philosophy, History, Economics (Hons.), Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (Hons.). In 1961, the college had 15 teachers and 234 students (including 18 girls). In 1970, there were 788 students (including 75 girls) and 41 teachers. Two hostels having 168 boarders are attached to the oollege. The college library has a collection of about 15,000 books and periodicals.

(*ii*) DHENKANAL COLLEGE

Started in June 1959 at Dhenkanal, the college now provides instruction up to degree standar in the faculties of Arts, Science, and Commerce. It started as a private college, but the State Government took it over with effect from the 1st February, 1967. In 1970, there were 816 students (including 96 girls) and 38 teachers. The following subjects are taught—English, Oriya, Economics, Political Science, History, Sanskrit, Logic, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany. The college has a library containing 8,133 books. There is a hostel for accommodation of 60 boarders.

(*iii*) TALCHER COLLEGE

The college started at Talcher in July 1970 with the initial donation of Rs. 20,510 made by a retired Primary School teacher Shri Brundaban Mohapatra, who made a gift of his entire savings to this cause. The college is managed by a private body. In 1970, there were 67 students (including 9 girls) and 4 teachers. The college imparts education in subjects of Arts, namely, English, Oriya, Logic, Political Science, Economics, History and General Studies.

141. Professional and Technical Schools and Colleges

(*a*) Elementary Training Schools

In 1969, there were four Elementary Training Schools located at Kishorenagar, Chhendipada, Dhenkanal, and Kapilas. These schools are meant for training of Primary School techers.

The Elementary Training School at Kishorenagar was started in 1953. There were 45 students and 4 teachers. The Elementary Training School at Chhendipada was opened in 1959 and there were 49 students and 3 teachers. The other two were meant for women. Opened in 1962, the Women's Elementary Training School at Dhenkanal had 37 students and 6 teachers. The Sevika Talim Kendra at Kapilas was established in 1965 (under Tribal & Rural Welfare Department) and had 26 students and 4 teachers.

Each student in all these schools was paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 45.

(*b*) **Secondary Training Schools**

There are two Secondary Training Schools in the district, located at Kishorenagar and Chhendipada. Both started from 1969. The schools impart a two-year training course leading to the award of the Certificate of Teachership. A monthly stipend amounting to Rs. 50 is paid to 80 trainee students in each school. The Training School at Kishorenagar has 100 students and 7 teachers and that at Chhendipada has 90 students and 6 teachers. Facilities of hostel are available in both the schools.

(*c*) **Arts and Crafts School**

An Arts and Crafts School was started at Gadasila in 1961. There were (in 1969) 20 students and two teachers in that school. Each student received a monthly stipend of Rs. 15.

(*d*) **Industrial Training Institute, Talcher**

The institute was started by the State Government in 1966 to impart training in technical trades like electrician, wireman, turner, machinist, fitter, welder and motor mechanic. Stipends varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 per month are given to students. The monthly rate of merit scholarship is Rs. 15, of merit-*cum*-poverty Rs. 35 and of scholarship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is Rs. 50. The students do not pay for the training accomodation and medical treatment. Besides, they get free workshop clothing. There is hostel for 50 boarders. After successful completion of training, they are awarded certificates by the State Council for Training in Vocational Trades, Orissa. Now (1970) there are 216 students and 24 instructors.

(*e*) **Basic Training College, Angul**

The College was started on the 1st July, 1955. Its establishment marks the materialisation of a project contemplated by the Board of Basic Education and its Planning Committee. The college is affiliated to the Utkal University and is the first Basic Training College in India. It is the second teachers training college in the State. Duration of the course is one year. The college, a Government institution, has a duly constituted Governing Body.

In 1970, there were 128 students (including 22 females). Initially, the admission capacity was 48, which was raised to 64 in 1959 and 80 in 1960. All the students are degree holders of recognised Universities and each of them gets a monthly stipend of Rs. 80,

This is a residential college and there are three separate hostels and the number of boarders is 120. There are eleven members on the teaching staff. There is provision for three crafts in the college, that is, agriculture, spinning and weaving, and wood and cardboard work. The college has a spacious weaving shed, a workshop equipped with up-to-date tools and equipments and an agricultural farm. Activities in each section are undertaken from points of both production and education. The local artisans are, at times, offered facility to learn improved methods and tools of work.

The college library has a collection of nearly 9,000 books most of which are on education and allied subjects. The college has a small laboratory to facilitate research and experiment in the teaching of science. The section on Audio-Visual Aids attached to the college laboratory is very useful to the trainees.

(*f*) Police Training College, Angul

After formation of Orissa as a separate Province (now called State) in 1936, it was felt that a Constables Training School should be opened in Orissa to train recruits of the province instead of deputing them to Nathnagar in Bihar. Angul was selected for the purpose and the school started from 1st September, 1937 in the vacant buildings belonging to the Police Department of ex-Angul district. In 1941, facilities for training of cadet Sub-Inspectors were provided and the institution was up-graded to Police Training School. The school also started training the Sub-Inspectors of Excise and the Police Officers of Eastern States Agency. Then on the 1st January, 1948 the school was further up-graded to the status of a college and was called Police Training College. Since then, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police are trained here, besides other subordinate police officers.

The staff of the college (in 1970) consisted of one Principal, one Vice-Principal, one Deputy Superintendent of Police and 263 officers on the non-gazetted staff. There is also a dispensary attached to the college with one Medical Officer, one Pharmacist and one male nurse.

At present (1970), 5 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 9 Sub-Inspectors of Excise, 105 Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Police, 50 Writer-Constables, 58 Drill Instructors and 33 Constables are under training.

142. Oriental Schools

There are at present (1970) only two Sanskrit Tols, namely, (*i*) Jadunath Sanskrit Vidyalaya at Angul and (*ii*) Talcher Sanskrit Tol at Talcher.

The Jadunath Sanskrit Vidyalaya established in 1891, has now (1970) 79 students and 6 teachers. It provides education for Prathama, Madhyama, and Acharya certificates. This is a Government-aided Tol managed by a Managing Committee and the students receive stipends[1].

1. Rates of monthy stipends fo different classes—Prathama Rs. 10, Madhyama Rs. 20, Sastri Rs. 50 and Acharya Rs. 75.

The Talcher Sanskrit Tol, started in 1870, is now a 'B' type Government-managed Tol and provides education up to Prathama and Madhyama standards. There are 15 students and 2 teachers and the students receive stipends[1].

The two other Sanskrit Tols which no longer exist were Bhagirathi Sanskrit Tol, Dhenkanal and Binapani Sanskrit Tol, Phulpada. The former Tol was established long ago (actual date is not available) during the ex-Ruler's time and was recognised by the Bihar and Orissa Sanskrit Association. After 1948, it continued for a few years. But the Sanskrit Council of Orissa withdrew recognition and affiliation for mismanagement and dearth of students. The Binapani Tol was recognised in 1944. But it ceased functioning from 1961 and the recognition was withdrawn in 1969.

143. Cultural and Literary Societies

(i) Brajanath Sahitya Parishad

It was established in 1964 at Dhenkanal and named after Poet Brajanath Badajena[2]. The members consist of some teachers of Brajanath Badajena High School and lecturers of Dhenkanal College, some gentlemen of Dhenkanal town and of villages Kabera and Madhapur in Gondia police-station. The organisation aims at collecting manuscripts of the poet's writings, erecting a pillar at Kabera which is the birth place of Badajena, to organise *Jayanti* (birth anniversary) at his birth place for paying homage to the late poet.

(ii) Tapaj Sahitya Sansad, Talcher Thermal

This is a literary organisation devoted to the advancement of Oriya literature and culture. It started functioning from April, 1969. It organises cultural functions on different occasions. It has 165 members. The library, it owns, consists of 950 books .The affairs of the institution are managed by an executive committee elected by the members.

(iii) Libraries and Reading Rooms

There are libraries in important villages, which also serve as reading rooms for the village folk. Books and newspapers are usually purchased by these libraries. A list of 27 important libraries and 9 reading rooms is given as Appendix IV to this chapter.

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1 Rates of monthly stipends for different classes :—Prathama Rs. 10, Madhyama Rs. 20, Sastri Rs. 50 and Acharya Rs. 75.

2 Details of the life of Brajanath Badajena have been discussed earlier in this Chapter.

144. Cultural and Literary Periodicals

The *Chalantika*, an Oriya literary monthly started publication on the 1st November, 1967 from Angul. It had a circulation of about 1,000 copies. After a few months it ceased publication.

The *Anjali*, a school magazine with articles in Oriya, English, Hindi, and Sanskrit languages is on circulation from 1951. This is a literary half-yearly magazine published by Brajanath Badajena High School, Dhenkanal*.

Besides two fortnightly newspapers entitled Banhi (ବହ୍ନି) and *Khabar* (ଖବର) are being published from the district. Details about them have been given in Chapter XVIII.

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* Source—Registrar of Newspapers for India, New Delhi

APPENDIX I

List of High Schools (1970)

Boys' Schools

Dhenkanal Subdivision

1. Brajanath Badajena High School, Dhenkanal
2. Laxmidhar Municipal High School, Dhenkanal
3. Bholeswar Dhal High School, Chhadesh
4. Radhadeipur High School, Radhadeipur
5. Banasingh High School, Banasingh
6. Beltikiri High School, Beltikiri
7. Kamakhyaprasad High School, Govindpur
8. Sardar Patel High School, Sadasivpur
9. Kharagprasad High School, Kharagprasad
10. Dhalpur High School, Dhalpur
11. Balarampur High School, Balarampur
12. Dandimal High School, Dandimal
13. Gunudei High School, Gunudei
14. Odapada High School, Odapada (Unrecognised)
15. Indipur High School, Indipur (Unrecognised)
16. Joranda High School, Joranda
17. Pingua High School, Pingua
18. Nihalprasad High School, Nihalprasad
19. Raisingprasad High School, Raisingprasad
20. Sarangi High School, Sarangi
21. Gondia High School, Gondia
22. Bainsia High School, Bainsia

KAMAKHYANAGAR SUBDIVISION

23. Kamakhyanagar High School, Kamakhyanagar
24. Rainrusinghpur High School, Rainrusinghpur
25. Bhagirathipur High School, Bhagirathipur
26. Guneibil High School, Guneibil
27. Kantio-Putasahi High School, Kantio-Putasahi
28. Bhuban High School, Bhuban
29. Marthapur High School, Marthapur
30. Jiral High School, Jiral
31. Mathakaragola High School, Mathakaragola
32. Jatiya Bidya Niketan High School, Mahulpal
33. Panchayatraj High School, Palashpithia
34. Janata High School, Biribolei
35. Janaprava High School, Mahabirod
36. Birasal High School, Birasal
37. Parjang High School, Parjang
38. Sanda High School, Sanda

TALCHER SUBDIVISION

39. Jubaraj High School, Talcher
40. Handidhua High School, Handidhua
41. Talcher Thermal High School, Talcher Thermal
42. Gurujang High School, Gurujang
43. Hingula High School, Hingula
44. Colliery High School, Talcher
45. Pabitra Mohan High School, Kaniha
46. Godibandha High School, Godibandha
47. Pabitranagar High School,, Pabitranagar
48. Janata High School, Bajrakot

PAL LAHARA SUBDIVISION

49. Mahtab High School, Pal Lahara

50. Khamar High School, Khamar

51. Chasagurujang High School, Chasagurujang

52. Gurusulei High School, Gurusulei

HINDOL SUBDIVISION

53. Hindol High School, Hindol

54. Khajuriakata High School, Khajuriakata

55. Rasol High School, Rasol

56. Janata High School, Dudurkot

57. Pallivikas High School, Kurumitha

58. Nabapalli High School, Jarada

ATHMALLIK SUBDIVISION

59. Mahendra High School, Athmallik

60. Madhapur High School, Madhapur

61. Kishorenagar High School, Kishorenagar

62. Mahanadi High School, Handapa

63. Ram Deo High School, Kishorganj

64. Panchayatraj High School, Angapada

ANGUL SUBDIVISION

65. Angul High School, Angul

66. Bantala High School, Bantala

67. Khalari High School, Khalari

68. Kumunda-Jarasinga High School, Kumunda-Jarasinga

69. Janata High School, Banamira

70. Chhendipada High School, Chhendipada

71. Bagedia High School, Bagedia

72. Patitapawan High School, Jarpara

73. Kosala High School, Kosala

74. Gadamandal High School, Gadamandal

75. Panchagarh Bijaya Kumar High School, Banarpal

76. Talmul High School, Talmul

77. Balaramprasad High School, Balaramprasad

78. Nehru High School, Gadasantri

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

1. Girls' High School, Dhenkanal (Dhenkanal Subdivision)

2. Girls' High School, Sadasivapur (Dhenkanal Subdivision)

3. Madhyamika Girls' High School Kapilas (Dhenkanal Subdivision)

4. Girls' High School, Hindol

5. Girls' High School, Angul

6. Girls' High School, Talcher

7. Girls' High School, Bhuban (Kamakhyanagar Subdivision)

8. Girls' High School, Kantapal (Kamakhyanagar Subdivision)

9. Girls' High School, Athmallik

APPENDIX II

Schools in Dhenkanal District (1970)

Sl. No.	Type of school	No. of schools			No. of students			No. of teachers
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	High School ..	76*	8	84	13,794	2,433	16,227	849
2	Middle School ..	276	..	276	8,334	1,967	10,301	779
3	Primary School ..	1,472	9	1,481	61,031	30,785	91,816	3,236
4	Junior Basic School ..	54	..	54	4,042	1,690	5,732	175
5	Senior Basic School ..	6	..	6	1,098	450	1,548	56
6	Post Basic School ..	1	..	1	67	1	68	10
7	Art & Craft School ..	..	..	1	1	19	20	2
8	Ashram School ..	4	1**	4	412	98	510	45
9	Sevashram ..	69	..	69	2,292	1,084	3,376	133
10	Elementary Training School ..	2	2	4	94	63	157	17
11	Secondary Training School ..	2	..	2	190	..	190	13

* Two Boys' High Schools located at Indipur and Odapada are not included as they are unrecognised schools.

** The Kanyashram at Kapilas has been upgraded to High School. Including this school, therefore, there are 9 Girls' High Schools in the district.

APPENDIX III

Colleges in Dhenkanal District (1970)

Name of College	Year of inception	Number of Students			No. of Teachers
		Men	Women	Total	
1. Basic Training College, Angul	1955	106	22	128	11
2. Angul College, Angul ..	1958	713	75	788	41
3. Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal	1959	720	96	816	38
4. Talcher College, Talcher ..	1970	58	9	67	4
Total ..	..	1,597	202	1,799	94

APPENDIX IV

List of libraries and reading rooms

Libraries	Year of inception	No. of books
1. Sarbodaya Pustakalaya, Marthapur ..	1944	981
2. Jaihind Library and Brahmani Club, Harihar-patna (Bhuban).	1948	700
3. Krushak Library, Galukantiri (Samatangi) ..	1948	509
4. Pallimangal Pathagara, Purusottampur (Bhuban)	1948	508
5. Pravat Club, Gobindpur (Marthapur) ..	1948	516
6. Taruna Club, Bantala (Talcher R. S.) ..	1948	665
7. Sidheswari Pathagara, Rainarsinghpur ..	1950	1,250
8. Gouri Pathagara, Mundeilo (Parjang) ..	1951	567
9. Palli Sathi Pathagara, Paiksahi ..	1951	680
10. Binapani Library, Anandapur (Marthapur) ..	1952	561
11. Taruna Library, Parjang ..	1953	522
12. Radhakanta Pathagara, Dhanerjoypur (Ekaro-bandh).	1954	535
13. Gramamangal Pathagara, Mahulpal ..	1955	610
14. Mahalakshmi Pathagara, Kasipur ..	1955	620
15. Sarbodaya Pustakalaya, Kirtanpur (Bhusal)..	1955	745
16. Aruna Pathagara, Jagannathpur (Deulbera .. Colliery).	1956	507
17. Kishore Library, Simulia (Tumusing) ..	1956	500
18. Jyoti Pathagar, Ballavah (Bainsia) ..	1957	573
19. Sarbodaya Pathagara, Chandia (Letha) ..	1957	600
20. Gramachandi Library, Nadhara (Dhalpur) ..	1958	523
21. Jaya Durga Club, Birasal ..	1958	500
22. Saraswati Pathagara, Nuapada (Banasingh)..	1958	591
23. Taruna Pathagara, Jagannathpur (Badasuanga)	1958	500

Libraries		Year of inception	No. of books
24. Bapujee Pathagara, Bainsia	..	1960	550
25. Chhatra Sangha Pathagara, Kantapal	..	1960	550
26. Niteigour Pathagara, Rainarsingpur	..	1960	591
27. Pallimangala Library, Anlajhari (Mahulpal)	..	1960	1,498
28. Joranda Math Library, Joranda	..		

READING ROOMS

1. Surapratap Club, Dhenkanal
2. Jayanti Club, Parjang
3. Reading Room, Kamakhyanagar
4. Talcher Town Club, Talcher
5. Kaniha Public Library, Kaniha
6. Public Reading Room, Hindol
7. Town Club, Pal Lahara
8. Kishoıe Club, Athmallik
9. Kishore Club, Kishorenagar

SOURCE (EXCEPT SERIAL 28) District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, 1961 p. 334.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

145. Survey of Public Health and Medical Facilities in early times

Ayurvedic system of medicine is very popular in this district since early times. The rulers of different ex-States that constitute this district patronised Ayurvedic treatment in their States although allopathic system was in vogue side by side with Ayurvedic system almost since the beginning of this century.

Besides Ayurveda, the superstitious practice of magic-cure was prevalent in the district and witch-doctors were honoured and respected. The tradition of such magic-cure revived in this district in an unprecedented scale in 1950, a short description of which is given below.

A cow-herd boy named Nepal Chandra Sahu (popularly called Nepali Baba) of village Rantalai in Angul subdivision once got high fever sometimes in 1948, when he was tending sheep on a hill known as Mandaragiri. He is said to have been miraculously cured by a *Sadhu* who told him of a medicine which was reported to be the panacea of all diseases. Thenceforward, the boy distributed medicine in the neighbouring villages and by 1950 the magic power of the medicine was widely publicised in leading newspapers of India. Large numbers of patients from all parts of India began to visit the village Rantalai. The daily average passenger traffic at Meramundali Railway Station was estimated to be 5,000 and besides that crowds came in buses, cars, bullock-carts and on foot. Millionaires and intellectuals came by air up to Bhubaneswar and from there by cars. Thus lakhs of people congregated in that small village. The inevitable result was the outbreak of virulent types of epidemics which took a heavy toll of human life, and the place presented a ghastly scene. 5,000 bodies were collected from Railway Stations and from the road side. It is not known how many people died in the forest. The health and medical staff proved helpless in controlling the situation and the help of the Orissa Military Police was sought to remove the dead bodies. The Government, therefore, took stringent measures to stop distribution of "medicine" by the boy and bringing in of patients.

The climate of the district varies from place to place, but on the average it is hot and humid. In the ex-State of Dhenkanal, it is dry and healthy except that of the jungle tracts, some parts of which are malarious. The climate of Pal Lahara is extreme where spring is not at all felt. The climate of Hindol is notoriously unhealthy except towards the more open parts to the North. The climate of Athmallik is hot and dry, and so also that of Angul and Talcher, and in the months of April, May and

June the heat becomes intense in these subdivisions. On the whole the climate of the district is extreme and enervating and its effect on the people in general makes them lethargic.

146. Vital Statistic

Prior to 1952, there was no systematic arrangement for the collection and registration of vital statistics in six out of seven subdivisions of the district which were ex-State areas. Registration was being done in Angul which was previously with Cuttack district. Regular collection of vital statistics was made from the 1st January, 1952. The collection in the primary stage was done by village Chaukidars. They collected information about births and deaths during their rounds in the villages and reported them at the police-stations. The Thana Officers were sending monthly consolidated reports to the District Health Officer.

Chaukidari system was abolished in 1965. The collection of vital statistics was stopped except for the three towns of Dhenkanal, Angul, and Talcher. After promulgation of Grama Rakhi Ordinance, 1967, the Thana Officers have again been entrusted with the work of births and deaths registration from the 1st January, 1967. Regular and systematic collection of vital statistics has not yet been started.

The following tables give vital statistics of the district * from 1961 to 1969.

BIRTH AND INFANT DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT

Year		Births	Birth-rate	Infant death	Infant mortality-rate (per thousand births)
1961	..	27,717	26·78	3,838	138·47
1962	..	24,831	23·56	3,037	122·31
1963	..	28,696	26·74	3,112	108·48
1964	..	23,745	21·74	2,989	125·87

* Figures of only four towns of Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher, and Bhuban have been furnished since 1965 due to non-submission of vital statistics returns by police-stations.

BIRTH AND INFANT DEATHS IN THE TOWNS OF DHENKANAL, ANGUL, TALCHER, AND BHUBAN

Year		Births	Birth-rate	Infant death	Infant mortality-rate
1965	..	446	8·92	42	94·17
1966	..	458	8·97	43	93·90
1967	..	320	7·62	40	125·00
1968	..	451	8·50	50	110·86
1969	..	685	12·68	83	121·16

The large fluctuation shows unreliable reporting

DEATHS DUE TO VARIOUS CAUSES IN THE DISTRICT

Year		Total	Cholera	Small Pox	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory	Injuries	Other causes
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1961	..	14,283	..	8	9,210	854	264	253	3,694
1962		11,497	10	3	7,473	476	289	252	2,994
1963	.	11,375	..	.	6,987	450	243	245	3,450
1964	..	13,494	.	..	8,879	626	277	221	3,491

The figures show that malaria eradication had no impact by 1964.

DEATHS DUE TO VARIOUS CAUSES IN THE TOWNS OF DHENKANAL, ANGUL, TALCHER, AND BHUBAN

Year		Total	Cholera	Small Pox	Fever	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory	Injuries	Other causes
1965	.	187	..	..	89	3	5	1	89
1966	..	212	..	..	91	30	3	5	83
1967	..	197	..	1	91	29	12	4	60
1968	..	232	..	..	82	28	5	9	108
1969	..	398	..	..	80	38	29	5	246

147. Diseases common to the district

The people depend on tanks and wells for drinking water which becomes scarce during summer. In years of drought, people are compelled to consume polluted water. The insanitary conditions of villages and the unclean habits specially of the lower classes of people are responsible for the prevalence of many diseases. The most common diseases are dysentery, diarrhoea, malarial fever, venereal diseases and skin diseases of various kinds. The position, however, has not improved in spite of preventive and public health measures undertaken by Government in recent times.

The following table shows the number of persons treated for different diseases during the last 8 years :

PATIENTS TREATED IN HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Disease		1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Malaria	..	.289	17,019	12,631	N.A.	1,744	6,345	6,083	5,276
Dysentery	..	47,270	48,953	44,369	43,741	55,271	49,414	52,888	47,131
Typhoid	..	675	878	1,425	1,266	1,432	1,747	1,640	1,603
Yaws	..	80	91	118	107	73	88	37	61
Filariasis	..	1,160	2,166	2,037	1,510	2,622	3,436	2,601	2,684
T.B. (Only indoor—patients)	Attacks	335	444	857	1,165	611	1,368	3,208	1,855
	Deaths ..	6	9	7	6	6	2	5	2
Titanus (Only indoor—patients)	Attacks ..	249	297	246	330	289	373	335	283
	Deaths ..	22	29	35	35	17	38	44	36

(i) Fever

Fever accounts for more than 60 per cent of total deaths in the district. Typhoid and malaria occur every year. There was a severe outbreak of influenza in 1918. It was so severe that the population decreased. Since then it has not appeared in such a virulent form.

Malaria is responsible for the largest number of deaths. The tracts covered with forests are infested with the disease. Although it prevails throughout the year, the largest number of cases occur during the rains. Tertian and quartan fevers are common in the district.

Malaria spread throughout the district during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938. Incidence of death from malaria became very heavy specially in Angul.

Prior to 1948, there was no arrangement for taking anti-malaria measures except treatment of cases in the hospitals and dispensaries. During the First Five-Year Plan Period (April 1951 to March 1956), this

district was included under the National Malaria Control Programme with sub-units at Dhenkanal, Athmallik, and Hindol. The head-quarters of this programme was located at Angul. Spraying of D. D. T. and distribution of anti-malaria drugs were the main activities of the programme. The control programme was switched over to that of "Eradication" from the 1st April, 1958, and 50 per cent of the additional expenditure as well as the cost of insecticides, drugs, equipments and vehicles were met by the Government of India. Subsequently, surveillance operations under the above programme were launched in 1960. According to this programme, house-to-house detection of fever cases has been taken up and treatment of positive malaria cases attended to. Even then a considerable number of malaria cases are being treated in hospitals every year. But the attendance of such patients is gradually falling.

A statement showing the number of villages attended and holdings sprayed is furnished below *. In hilly areas three rounds were conducted from 1963-64 to 1967-68.

Year		No. of villages attended	Holdings sprayed	D. D. T. consumed (in kg.)
1		2	3	4
1967-68 ..	1st Round ..	2,086	104,987	24,988
	2nd Round ..	2,087	106,372	25,080
	3rd Round ..	148	8,886	2,141
1968-69 ..	1st Round ..	1,925	105,912	19,821
	2nd Round ..	2,085	105,473	25,284
1969-70 ..	1st Round ..	2,034	103,795	25,787
	2nd Round ..	2,034	104,585	26,603

(ii) Dysentery and Diarrhoea

Cases of dysentery and diarrhoea occur particularly during early months of the monsoon. Death rate from these diseases is also quite high as shown earlier in the statement. These diseases are mostly due to the use of polluted water and insanitary condition of living in rural areas. The problem is being faced by excavation of drinking water wells and protection of tanks and also by inculcation of hygienic rules.

* The figures relate to the Angul unit, which comprises the entire district of Dhenkanal (excluding some portions of Pal Lahara subdivision) and the Athgarh subdivision of Cuttack disrict.

(*iii*) **Filaria**

There was no specific arrangement for anti-filaria measures in the ex-State areas of Dhenkanal, Talcher, Hindol, Pal Lahara, and Athmallik during the Durbar regime except the treatment of cases in hospitals and dispensaries. It is reported that filariasis which was previously not a disease of the district, is now spreading gradually. The number of people suffering from this disease increased from 316 in 1959 to 2,684 in 1969.

(*iv*) **Leprosy**

Prior to 1948, there was no arrangement for systematic survey and treatment of leprosy in the ex-State areas of the district except Talcher. At present there are two Leprosy Control Units located at Dhenkanal and Talcher. For survey and treatment purposes two centres have been established at Anlaberini and Odapada. Besides, 10 leprosy clinics are functioning at Bamur, Raniakota, Angapara, Basida, Kishorenagar, Nihalprasad, Bhuban, Gopalprasad, Chandipal, and Kantapal. In addition to these, 3 domiciliary treatment centres have been established by the Orissa State Branch of the Hind Kusta Nivaran Sangha at Athmallik, Sanda, and Ranjagola. So far, nearly 226,000 persons have been examined and 2,797 cases of leprosy have been detected in the district. Most of them are under treatment.

(*v*) **Yaws**

It is a common disease among the tribal folk of Orissa and is also prevalent mostly in the interior of Pal Lahara and Athmallik subdivisions of the district.

(*vi*) **T. B.**

T. B. cases are gradually increasing from year to year as seen from the preceding table. During 1962, only 335 persons were treated in hospitals as indoor-patients. In 1969, the figure rose to 1,855. But fortunately death due to this disease is negligible and most cases are cured by modern method of treatment.

(*vii*) **Small pox**

Incidence of small pox is not much in the district. During the last decade, only 12 persons died due to this disease, of which eight persons died in 1961, three in 1962 and one in 1967. There was a severe outbreak in 1957 which took a toll of 1,359 lives. "Its incidence in that year began to be felt from January and the casualties began increasing rapidly from April up to the end of September. The deaths in the months of May, June and July were as great as 206, 290 and 305, respectively, Worst affected in this epidemic were the police-station areas of Dhenkanal,

Sadar, Gondia, and Kamakhyanagar. In the succeeding year also as many as 576 persons died from small pox out of which in July alone the casualties were 204."[1]

(viii) **Cholera**

During the past 30 years, there was a severe outbreak in 1941 in Angul. Again in 1957, it took a toll of 731 lives. Only sporadic cases of death were reported during other years till 1962. Since then cases of death due to Cholera are absent.

148. Medical Institutions

The ex-States of this district had very limited number of dispensaries which were placed under the charge of Civil Hospital Assistants or Assistant Surgeons. The medical facilities provided in those days were very insufficient. Prior to 1948-49, the hospitals of Angul were kept under the administrative control of the Civil Surgeon, Cuttack . Up to 1949-50, Rairakhol was a part of Dhenkanal district with one hospital at Rairakhol and three dispensaries at Naktideul, Girishchandrapur, and Badmal. A few months after the merger, Badmal was converted to an Ayurvedic dispensary. In 1949, Rairakhol subdivision was separated from Dhenkanal district and was amalgamated with Sambalpur district.

The Civil Surgeon, Dhenkanal, was in dual charge of both the Public Health and the Medical Administration of the district till the post of the District Health Officer was created in 1951-52.

In the present administrative set-up, the Chief District Medical Officer (previously called Civil Surgeon) is in overall charge of the Medical and Public Health Department in the district. Under his control there is an Assistant District Medical Officer (Public Health), an Assistant District Medical Officer (Medical) and an Assistant District Medical Officer (Family Planning).

(i) **Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries**

There are 16 hospitals, 16 primary health centres and 15 dispensaries in the district. Besides, there is a Maternity Centre at Bhuban and a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Dhenkanal to take care of expectant and nursing mothers and new-born babies. Strength of beds in different hospitals vary from six to eighty-six according to their importance and population of the place. Each primary health centre has six beds. During 1969, these institutions were provided with 60 doctors, 26 nurses, 52 pharmacists, 9 health visitors,

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1. Census of India, 1961, District Census Handbook, Dhenkanal, p. 46

12 health inspectors, 56 Dais, and 12 auxiliary nurse-midwives. A list of hospitals and primary health centres, with their bed strength and location, is given below:—

Name of Hospital	No. of beds	Name of Hospital	No. of beds
District Headquarters Hospital, Dhenkanal ..	86	Chhendipada Hospital ..	6
Angul Hospital ..	48	Purunakot Hospital ..	8
Talcher Hospital ..	24	Bhuban Hospital ..	29
Pal Lahara Hospital ..	14	Jarpara Hospital ..	8
Athmallik Hospital ..	12	Police Training College Hospital, Angul ..	10
Hindol Hospital ..	6	Deulbera Colliery Hospital ..	9
Kamakhyanagar Hospital ..	12	National Coal Development Corporation Hospital ..	15
Handapa Hospital ..	6	Talcher Thermal Station, Chainpal ..	9

Name of Primary Health Centre	No. of beds	Name of Primary Health Centre	No. of beds
Anlaberini ..	6	Khamar ..	6
Banarpal ..	6	Kosala ..	6
Bantala ..	6	Madhapur ..	6
Biltikira ..	6	Mathakargola ..	6
Birasal ..	6	Odapada ..	6
Godibandha ..	6	Parjang ..	6
Kaniha ..	6	Rajkishorenagar ..	6
Khajurikata ..	6	Sriramchandrapur ..	6

In dispensaries, there is no provision for indoor-patients. These are located at Purunagarh, Rasol, Gopalprasad, Meramandali, Bhapur, Thakurgarh, Bajrakot, Kankadahad, Jiral, Biru, Jamardiha, Angapara, Gurusulai, Mahabirod, and Kumusi.

(ii) **Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries**

Ayurveda is also popular and is preferred by a large number of persons. At present, there are 11 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district located at Gondia, Kantio, Joranda, Mahidharpur, Nihalprasad, Gurusulai, Kiakata, Paiksahi, Mahabirod, Mahulpal, and Jharbeda. Each of these institutions is provided with a Kaviraj. The dispensary at Jharbeda is under the management of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

The only Government Homoeopathic Dispensary has been established in the village Talmul since 1965.

The Director of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines, Orissa, is the controlling officer for both Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries.

(iii) **Blood-Bank & Drug Shops**

A blood-bank has been started at Dhenkanal in 1970. Its expense was met partly by the State Red Cross Organisation and partly from local contributions.

There are nearly 30 privately owned drug shops in the district managed mostly by retired medical personnel and pharmacists.

149. Family Planning

The Family Planning Bureau at Dhenkanal is in direct charge of the Assistant District Medical Officer, Family Planning. The primary object of this organisation is to encourage birth-control among the people in a scientific manner. There are 3 urban family welfare planning centres located at Dhenkanal, Angul, and Talcher. 16 rural family planning organisations are located in primary health centres and 7 static sterilisation units are located at Dhenkanal, Talcher, Angul, Kamakhyanagar, Pal Lahara, Athmallik, and Hindol. Besides, there are two mobile units, one for sterilisation and the other for intra-uterine contraceptive device. The former is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon and the latter is in charge of a Lady Assistant Surgeon. These mobile units carry out service camps in rural areas. There are two Family Planning Extension Educators and a Mass Educator and Information Officer stationed at the district headquarters.

The following table gives the achievement of family planning in the district since 1962-63.

Year		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device (Loop)
1962-63	..	22	..	..
1963-64	..	80	1	..
1964-65	..	429	..	..
1965-66	..	4,657	2	179
1966-67	..	5,499	6	514
1967-68	..	5,843	5	1,258
1968-69	..	2,218	..	819
1969-70	..	4,037	7	967
1970-71	..	5,047	12	1,366

Vasectomy is a very simple operation and is much preferred to Tubectomy. The Loop was introduced in 1965-66 and nearly 5,000 females have adopted it till 1970-71.

Use of condom is the most popular form of birth control. The actual number of consumption in the district is not available as they are sold at a subsidised price in the market besides free supply at different family planning centres. The Family Planning Organisation distributed freely 187,000 condoms in 1970-71.

150. Sanitation

The office of the Assistant District Medical Officer (Public Health) was started at Dhenkanal since 1951-52 to look after the public health and sanitation both in rural and urban areas of the district. The subordinate technical staff consists of 24 Sanitary Inspectors, 50 Vaccinators and 15 Disinfectors.

In each of the 16 Community Development Blocks of the district, a Sanitary Inspector has been posted and is attached to the Primary Health Centres where both curative and preventive measures are undertaken. Besides, there is a mobile health unit with necessary equipments to provide medical facilities in rural areas.

The towns of Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher, and Bhuban are considered to be the urban areas of the district. The Dhenkanal Municipality maintains its own health staff. The Notified Area Councils of Angul and Talcher are responsible for sanitation in their respective areas. A Sanitary Inspector has been posted to look after sanitation of Bhuban.

Unhygienic water-supply is mainly responsible for outbreak of epidemic and bowel diseases. For safe water-supply, a number of tanks have been protected. Wells and tanks are being excavated for supply of drinking water every year. In the past few years a pest called Amari (*Ipmoea crassicaulis*) is spreading in village tanks. Early attention is required to eradicate it.

Grama Panchayats also maintain sanitary condition in villages. Weed-ridden tanks, decomposed pools and other mosquito-breeding places are being cleaned. Water-seal latrines and smokeless *chulas* are gradually gaining popularity in rural areas.

The facilities of pipe-water have been provided in the towns of Dhenkanal, Angul, Talcher, and Bhuban and in four villages of Bagadia, Kamakhyanagar, Kosala, and Hulurisinga at an estimated cost of nearly 38 lakhs of rupees.

151. Vaccination

Prior to 1948, there was no arrangement for regular vaccination except at the outbreak of an epidemic. Since the formation of the district in 1948, the system of regular vaccination has been introduced. Additional Vaccinators are appointed to vaccinate on a mass scale if and when there is an epidemic. A large number of vulnerable groups of population are left out and this number goes on increasing year after year. The district has been divided into 5 zones and all the vaccinators in the zones are required to make a thorough census of unprotected persons and to vaccinate them.

In the past, vaccination was looked upon with aversion. Spread of education has made the common people conscious of taking precaution against the disease.

There have been no abnormal epidemics of either gastroenteritis or cholera in the district since 1948 except the calamity of Rantalai in 1950 (vide first page of the chapter). Necessary preventive measures like anti-cholera inoculation, disinfection of houses, chlorination of water sources are being undertaken to check the spread of the diseases. Facilities for treatment of cases are available in hospitals and dispensaries.

The table below shows the number of vaccinations, re-vaccinations and inoculations in the district from 1961 to 1969:

Year		No. of Inoculation	No. of Primary Vaccination	No. of Re-Vaccination	Total No. of Vaccination
1961	..	53,774	19,223	71,133	90,356
1962	..	60,581	16,628	45,319	61,947
1963	..	54,746	23,369	56,912	80,381
1964	..	[35,142	30,285	171,113	201,398
1965	..	62,858	22,594	59,945	82,539
1966	..	426,972	33,544	113,913	147,457
1967	..	195,293	33,229	143,384	176,613
1968	..	559,707	96,109	162,526	285,635
1969	..	161,913	68,198	75,650	143,848

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

152. Labour Welfare

A number of labourers are employed by the Talcher Thermal Scheme, the coal mines at Talcher and by the Bamboo Forest Organisation of Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. in the Angul subdivision. Small industries like saw mills, rice and flour mills and Bidi manufactories of the district also employ labourers. The shops and commercial establishments within the town areas of Angul, Talcher, and Dhenkanal also engage labourers. For these workers there are nine registered Trade Unions functioning in the district. But they are not affiliated to any Central Organisation.

Large numbers of labourers are employed by the Kendu leaf Agents and by contractors of Engineering and Forest Departments of Government. They are unorganised and chances of their exploitation are abundant. The Government have recently taken steps for fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in Kendu leaf collection and timber trading, felling and sawing.

There is a District Labour Officer with his headquarters at Angul. He has been appointed as Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act, payment of Wages Act, Employment of Children Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and Additional Inspector under the Factories Act. He is also the Welfare Officer under the Fair Wages Clause and P. W. D. Contractor's Regulations. Thus, the Labour Officer in the capacity of an Inspector under various labour laws is to see proper enforcement of the laws.

One of the important functions of the Labour Officer is to remain alert over the labour situation and to take timely action for prevention of strike and other forms of labour outbursts and for settlement of industrial disputes. This he does in the capacity of a Conciliation Officer appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In this district, labour unrest is not, however, significant. Out of 13 disputes raised in the year 1969, 7 were settled, 5 failed and were referred to the Government and one has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal.

There were 192 prosecutions under various labour laws in 1969. 90 cases were disposed of in conviction in the said year. Besides, 19 claim cases (claiming unpaid wages payable to workers) were pending and 6 were disposed of directing payment of delayed wages amounting to Rs. 2,077·42 and compensation amounting to Rs. 435 payable to workers along with a penalty of Rs. 65 payable to the State Government.

There is a Multi-purpose Labour Welfare Centre at Talcher Thermal Plant functioning since 1966. The expenses of the centre is borne by the Government. Work is in progress to open a reading room-*cum*-recreation centre at Angul to provide reading and recreational facilities to the working class people.

153. Prohibition

No prohibition laws have yet been enforced in the district on the exciseable articles except opium on which gradual restriction was introduced from 1949 on an all-Orissa basis. Medicinal opium is now being sold only to registered addicts on the basis of certificate-*cum*-permits granted by Medical Officers. Opium shops have been abolished since 1st April, 1959. It is now sold by the Sub-Inspectors of Excise to registered addicts. Though the quota of addicts and supply through departmantal agencies have been restricted, the scheme has not achieved the desired success as illicit opium being smuggled from outside. Besides, smuggling of capsules of poppy, which are used as a substitute for opium have also proved a great hindrance in achieving the desired result.

In 1948-49, the district had consumed 20 quintals 71 kg. of opium valuing Rs. 8,36,567. In 1958 59, i. e., a decade after the sale of opium was gradually restricted, consumption had come down to one quintal which valued Rs. 76,226.

The sale figures of opium including the number of addicts from 1965-66 to 1969-70 is furnished below.

Year		Quantity consumed. (In Kg.)	Value (In Rs.)	Number of addicts.
1965-66	..	88·870	53,322	2,400
1966-67	..	96·000	76,800	2,400
1967-68	..	98·000	78,400	2,156
1968-69	..	132·000	1,05,600	2,084
1969-70	..	133·000	1,06,400	2,084

The monthly quota fixed for medicinal opium in the district is 12Kg. But due to non-availability of stock in the processing centre at Cuttack, full quota could not be supplied to the registered addicts during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68. During this period on an average 8 kilograms of opium were consumed. From 1968-69 onwards, the district is getting its share in full. So there has been an increase in consumption of medicinal opium from 1968-69.

Besides medicinal opium, the other excisable commodities include the sale of Ganja, Bhang and liquor (both country and foreign). During five years ending 1969-70, on an average 765 Kg. of Ganja and 19 Kg. of Bhanga were consumed in the district. In 1969-70, the district had 84 liquor shops of which three were selling foreign liquor and the rest country liquor.

The year-wise revenue collected from country spirit and foreign liquor (along with consumption figures of foreign liquor) from 1967-68 to 1969-70 is given below.

Year	Revenue collected			Consumption of foreign liquor.	
	Out still (Rs.)	Tari (Rs.)	Foreign liquor. (Rs.)	Spirit in L. P. Litres.	Beer in Bulk litres
1967-68 ..	11,70,454	62,990	33,452	1,726	11,420
1968-69 ..	10,84,225	..	24,536	1,097	4,090
1969-70 ..	11,09,695	..	30,881	1,223	6,821

Total detection of excise cases during 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969–70 were 133, 158, 220, 454 and 505 respectively.

154. Welfare of the Backward Classes and Tribes

The activities of the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department in the district commenced from 1949 and increased considerably during the Plan periods. Now there is a District Welfare Officer for the purpose who works under the control and supervision of the Collector and the entire programme of welfare work is being executed through Subdivisional Officers and Block Development Officers of their respective areas. The major construction works of the Department are executed through

the Rural Engineering Organisation. There are six Assistant District Welfare Officers, one Senior Welfare Extension Officer and six Junior Welfare Extension Officers working in the field for execution of tribal and rural welfare works.

The measures taken so far for the upliftment of backward classes of the District may be classified as (*a*) educational and cultural advancement, (*b*) economic upliftment and (*c*) health and sanitation.

(*i*) Educational and Cultural Advancement

For the educational advancement of backward classes in the district Government have undertaken schemes like opening of Ashram schools, Sevashrams, training centres, grant of stipends up to secondary education.

Ashram schools are residential institutions of Middle standard with provision for training in crafts like agriculture, spinning, weaving carpentry, tailoring, etc. All expenses of students reading in these institutions are borne by Government. There are five Ashram schools including one Kanyashram in the District. The Kanyashram is located at Kapilas in Dhenkanal subdivision. The Ashram schools are at Phulamba in Athmallik subdivision, Malyagiri in Pal Lahara subdivision, Damsal in Kamakhyanagar subdivision and Derang in Talcher subdivision. Two Ashram schools at Kapilas and Malyagiri were opened in First Plan period (April 1951 to March 1956) the Ashram school at Phulamba and Kanyashram at Kapilas opened during Second Plan period (April 1956 to March 1961) and the Ashram school at Derang opened during Third Plan period (April 1961 to March 1966). The Ashram school originally started at Kapilas has been shifted to Damsal during 3rd Plan period (April 1961 to March 1966). There were 566 students including 106 girls reading in the Ashram schools of the district during the school session (June—May) 1969-70. The Kanyashram at Kapilas has been upgraded to a high school from 1970-71.

Sevashram are primary schools of a special type meant for rapid spread of primary education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in backward areas. Besides general education, some elementary crafts are taught in these institutions. 70 Sevashrams were functioning in the District during the year 1969-70. The distribution of Sevashrams subdivisionwise are (*a*) Dhenkanal—15, (*b*) Kamakhyanagar—14, (*c*) Angul—19, (*d*) Pal Lahara—9, (*e*) Talcher—5, (*f*) Athmallik—6 and (*g*) Hindol—2.

A training centre was opened at Kapilas during Third Plan period (April 1961 to March 1966) for giving elementary training to women candidates to work as teachers in Sevashram schools. Altogether 29 candidates passed elementary training from the training centre during

1967-68 and 1968-69. The training centre has been abolished since June 1969 consequently on withdrawal of elementary training programme by the Government.

No information could be obtained either from the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department or from the Education Department about any Juang students in school or college.

WOMEN'S WELFARE TRAINING CENTRE AT ANGUL

The training centre was opened to train women in welfare work including training in crafts and maternity. It is managed by the Utkal Navajeeban Mandal with grants received from the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department and Central Board of Women's Welfare.

State Government award stipends and lump grants to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and economically backward students to continue their higher studies. In 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 3,18,327 was sanctioned for this district for the purpose as detailed below:

(*a*) Scheduled Tribes	..	Rs. 98,382
(*b*) Scheduled Castes	..	Rs. 1,87,405
(*c*) Economically Backward students	..	Rs. 32,540

The Government also spend a good amount for the purchase of study materials for distribution in primary schools. Hostels have been constructed at different educational institutions of the district (vide Appendix) to accommodate backward class students.

There were six village welfare centres in the district located at Mathakargola and Damsal in Kamakhyanagar subdivision, Kosala and Gotamara in Angul subdivision and Gurusulei and Jamardihi in Pal Lahara subdivision. The guides posted at these centres were propagating among the villagers about the usefulness of various development schemes taken up by Government from time to time and also helping the people in executing schemes for their development. The scheme has been abolished after covering of the entire district by Community Development Blocks which are meant to do similar nature of works in an extensive way.

(*ii*) Economic Uplift

Great attention has been paid during the plan periods to remove the economic backwardness of the Adivasis and Harijans.

To disuade the Adibasis from indulging in shifting cultivation which is considered uneconomic and harmful and to settle them under regular cultivation, 7 colonies with provisions of 223 families in Pal Lahara,

one colony with provision for 40 families in Dhenkanal and one colony with provision for 40 families in Kamakhyanagar subdivision have been started so far. At present 300 families are residing in these colonies. Each family of these colonies is given cultivable waste land, subsidies for construction of houses for their rehabilitation and for reclamation purposes. Bullocks, agricultural implements and seeds are given free of cost to them, besides providing facilities of communication, drinking water, irrigation and shopping.

So far 186 houses for Scheduled Castes and 455 houses for Scheduled Tribes have been constructed, land has been provided to the beneficiaries under the scheme where possible and bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements have also been given in deserving cases.

Grants have been given to deserving Scheduled Tribes to establsih themselves in crafts like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, etc. Similar grants have also been given to Scheduled Castes persons for specific works like mat making, rope making, basket work, cane work, horn work, etc.

Besides, funds have been provided for construction of 47 grain golla buildings in different parts of the district to provide credit facilities to the backward class people at reasonable rate of interest through co-operative societies.

For facilitating transport of raw materials from the tribal areas and for the improvement of communication in those areas, 260 miles (416 km.) of roads have been constructed in the district. Bridges, culverts and causeways are also being constructed to make the important roads motorable in all-weather

The Community Development Block at Kankadahad in Kamakhya-nagar subdivision has been converted to a Tribal Development Block during Third Plan period (April 1961 to March 1966) with special provision for the upliftment of backward class people in the block area.

(*iii*) **Health and Sanitation**

To supply drinking water in tribal areas and areas predominantly inhabited by the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, 166 wells have been sunk either through Subdivisional Officers, Block Development Officers or field staff of the Department.

Health and sanitary conditions among backward population are very bad. The State Government have opened allopathic dispensary at Kankadahad and one six-bedded hospital at Mahabirod. Both are situated in Kamakhyanagar subdivision. One Ayurvedic dispensary has been opened at Jharbeda in Pal Lahara subdivision. There is also

one Mobile Health Unit located at Tainsi in Angul subdivision for serving the Scheduled Tribes population and provision have been made for treatment of veneral diseases among them.

155. Non-official Organisations doing Social-Economic Welfare Work

(i) Utkal Navajiban Mandal*

This non-official organisation mainly works for the welfare of Adibasis. Its headquarters is at Angul where also it has a women's welfare training centre and a maternity centre. Besides, the organisation has also opened five centres in different places of the district.

The organisation is financed by the State Government, Akhila Bharat Seva Sangh and by public donation as well.

(ii) Pahadi Chasimandal

Started in 1951, this organisation had Seva Kendras in different tribal villages of Kamakhyanagar subdivision. The main achievements of this organisation include the opening of two co-operative societies (Sarbangina Sahajoga Samitee and Banabanijya Samabaya Samitee), one library-*cum*-reading room (Bajirout Pathagar) and the establishment of an ideal *Durbar* for the social upliftment of tribal people. The organisation was being financed by donation from local people and by grants from Government and help from Nabajiban Mandal.

156. Charitable Endowments

This district has the following two charitable funds, the property and security for which have been vested with Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, Orissa under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The principal object of these endowments is encouragement of education and the income derived from the funds is disbursed to the deserving students selected according to the principle laid down by the Government with regards to the wishes of the donors.

(i) The Smith Scholarship Fund

This fund was created in 1935 with the subscriptions raised from the tenants of the Angul Government Estate in honour of Mr. A. Smith a former Commissioner of the Orissa Division. The corpus of the fund is Rs. 3,100 and the District Magistrate, Dhenkanal, acts as its administrator. The income is utilised for the annual award of two scholarships of Rs. 4 each a month tenable for one year to two indigent students of Angul subdivision reading in the first four classes of the Angul High School.

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* For more about this organisation, *see* the Chapter XVIII (Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations).

(*ii*) **Tripathy Education Fund**

This fund was created in 1956 by a donation made by Shri Ra Kishore Tripathy, former Superintendent of Dhenkanal. The corpus of the fund is Rs. 1,800 and its administrator is the Inspector of Schools Central Circle, Cuttack. The income derived from this fund is utilised in giving help in equal shares to three poor and deserving students of Class XI of the B. B. High School, Dhenkanal, who are sent up for the Matriculation Examination and are required to pay examination fees to the Board of Secondary Education.

There is also another fund called 'Laha Charitable Fund' in the district. This fund, which includes Rs. 500 and 40 acres of landed property is under the direct management of Debottor Department. It was created in 1905 out of the gift received from the grand-mother of ex-Ruling Chief of Dhenkanal in memory of one Jagabandhu Laha, a private tutor of that family. The income of the fund, which comes to about Rs. 300 per annum is distributed among helpless widows and poor students.

APPENDIX

Educational institutions where hostels for backward class students have been constructed

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Name of the subdivision
1	2	3
1	Rasol High School ..	Hindol
2	Khajuriakata High School ..	Do.
3	Ranjagol Middle School ..	Do.
4	Thakurgarh Middle School ..	Athmallik
5	Angapara Middle School ..	Do.
6	Kishoreganja Special Hostel (R. D. High School)	Do.
7	Kishore High School ..	Do.
8	B. D. High School, Bhapur ..	Dhenkanal
9	Pingua High School ..	Do.
10	Government Girls' High School, Dhenkanal..	Do.
11	Kharagprasad High School ..	Do.
12	Gondia Middle School ..	Do.
13	Rainarasinghpur High School ..	Kamakhyanagar
14	Kamakhyanagar High School ..	Do.
15	Aluajharan U. P. School ..	Do.
16	Mathakargola Middle School ..	Do.
17	Marthapur High School ..	Do.
18	Parjang High School ..	Do.
19	Sanda High School ..	Do.

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Name of the subdivision
1	2	3
20	Bentapur Middle School ..	Angul
21	Angul Girls' High School ..	Do.
22	Post-Basic School, Champatimunda ..	Do.
23	P. B. K. High School, Banarpal ..	Do.
24	Kosala Middle School ..	Do.
25	Kaniha Middle School ..	Talcher
26	Seling O. B. C. Hostel ..	Do.
27	Kaniha Middle School (O. B. C.) ..	Do.
28	O. B. C. Hostel at Bajrakot ..	Do.
29	Pabitranagar High School (S. T.) ..	Do.
30	Poipal U. P. School (O. B. C.) ..	Do.
31	Mahatab High School, Pal Lahara ..	Pal Lahara
32	Khamar High School ..	Do.
33	Khamar Middle School ..	Do.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

157. Political Parties and General Elections

(a) 1st General Election

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India and of the Representation of the People Act of 1950 and of 1951, election on the basis of adult sufrage was held for the first time in the district in March 1952.

In this general election, besides independent candidates, members of three all-India Parties, namely, Indian National Congress, Communist Party of India and Socialist Party and one State Party, that is Ganatantra Parishad contested for three double-member and two single member Assembly Constituencies. The three double-member Constituencie included Angul-Hindol (Scheduled Castes), Dhenkanal (Scheduled Tribes) and Pal Lahara-Kamakhyanagar (Scheduled Castes) where as the other two single member constituencies were Talcher and Athmallik.

Out of 425,178 voters of the district, only 123,754 persons exercised their franchise and elected five Congress, two Communist, and one Independent candidates for the State Assembly.

The Constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electorates, valid votes polled with percentage, parties contested and votes polled by each party with percentage are given below:

Name of constituency	No. of electors.	Valid votes polled and percentage.	Parties contested	Votes polled by each party and percentage.	
Athmallik ..	47,628	8,717(18·30%)	Congress	2,663	30·54%
			Independent	6,054	69·45%
Angul-Hindol ..	1,21,610	29,372(24·15%)	Congress	9,543	32·49%
			Ganatantra	5,737	19·53%
			Socialist	2,559	8·71%
			Two Independents	11,533	39·26%

Name of constituency	No. of electors.	Valid votes polled and percentage	Parties contested	Votes polled by each party and percentage	
(One Congress candidate returned unopposed from the seat reserved for Scheduled Castes).					
Dhenkanal..	96,007[1]	48,993(25·51%)	Congress	9,578	19·54%
			Communist	11,564	23·60%
			Socialist	8,006	16·34%
			Three Independents	10,078	20·55%
			Communist	9,767	19·93%
Pal Lahara-Kamakhyanagar	1,13,039	33,557(29·68%)	Congress	17,251	51·40%
			Socialist	16,309	48·59%
(One Congress candidate returned uncontested from seat reserved for Scheduled Castes).					
Talcher ..	47,894	27,612(57.65%)	Congress	17,711	64·14%
			Ganatantra	7,186	26·02%
			Socialist	2,715	9·83%

For the purpose of Lok Sabha, Dhenkanal and a portion of Cuttack district (West Cuttack) were in one Constituency with two seats in the 1st General Election. Candidates of Congress, Socialist and Ganatantra Parishad parties contested. One Socialist party candidate was declared elected on General Seat whereas the reserved seat was captured by Congress.

This double-member parliamentary constituency had 754,809 voters[2] of which the total number of valid votes were divided among the candidates in the following manner:—

Congress	..	133,666	(29·31%)	votes
Congress	..	95,660	(20·97%)	votes
Socialist	..	95,907	(21·00%)	votes
Socialist	..	71,874	(15·76%)	votes
Ganatantra Parishad	..	54,494	(11·95%)	votes
Ganatantra Parishad	..	43,957	(9·63%)	votes

(b) Second General Election

The Second General Election for the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly was completed before the end of March 1957.

This time candidates of two all-India Parties, namely, Indian National Congress and Communist Party of India and the State Party, that is Ganatantra Parishad with some independents contested.

1. Total number of votes—192,014
2. Total number of votes—1,509,618

For the purpose of the State Legislative Assembly, the district with 465,988 voters was divided into four single member (Pal Lahara, Talcher, Kamakhyanagar, and Athmallik) and two-double member (Dhenkanal and Angul) Constituencies. Of the total voters, only 162,008 exercised their franchise and elected one Indian National Congress, one Communist Party of India, five Ganatantra Parishada and one Independent candidates.

The statement below gives the constituency-wise figures relating to the numbers of voters, total number of votes polled with percentage and the numbers of votes polled (with percentage) by each party in the Second General Election.

Name of the constituency	No. of voters	No. of votes polled (with percentage)	Party contested	Votes polled by each party (with percentage)
1	2	3	4	5
Pal Lahara ..	56,801	17,837(31·40)	Ganatantra Parishad	11,964(67·08)
			Independent	1,479(8·29)
			Congress	4,394(24·3)
Talcher ..	52,200	28,220(54·06)	Ganatantra Parishad	11,578(41·02)
			Congress	16,642(58·98)
Kamakhyanagar	67,182	26,337(39·20)	Ganatantra Parishad	20,784(78·92)
			Congress	5,553(21·08)
Dhenkanal ..	122,143[1]	79,455(32·52)	Ganatantra Parishad	29,872(37·60)
			Ganatantra Parishad	29,935(37·68)
			Congress	10,189(12·83)
			Congress	9,459(11·90)
Angul ..	115,480[2]	73,249(31·58)	Communist	6,884(9·40)
			Communist	9,195(12·55)
			Congress	5,596(6·64)
			Congress	6,399(8·73)
			Ganatantra Parishad	4,619(6·30)
			Ganatantra Parishad	5,649(7·91)
			Five Independents(G)	29,403(40·15)
			Two Independents(R)	5,504(7·51)
Athmallik ..	52,182	13,262(25·41)	Ganatantra Parishad	7,897(59·56)
			Congress	2,145(16·17)
			Four Independents	3,220(24·27)

In the Second General Election, the district was divided into Dhenkanal, and Angul (Reserved) constituencies for the election of candidates to the Lok Sabha. Both the seats were won by Ganatantra Parishad In the Dhenkanal Parliamentary Constituency, total number of voters were 414,908 of which 167,688 (40·41 per cent) exercised their franchise. Of the total votes polled, Ganatantra Parishad captured 92,142 whereas Indian National Congress secured 75,546.

[1] Total number of votes .. 244,286

[2] Total number of votes .. 230,960

The Parliamentary Constituency of Angul had 405,988 voters of which total number of valid votes were divided among the candidates in the following manner.

			Per cent
1. Ganatantra Parishad	..	68,326	46·27
2. Congress	..	55,208	37·38
3. Communist	..	24,133	16·35

(c) **Mid-term Election, 1961**

In consequence of the promulgation of President's rule, the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from the 25th February, 1961 and the decision to hold mid-term election was announced by the Government of India in March 1961. Accordingly, the election for Orissa Legislative Assembly was held in the first week of June, 1961. For mid-term election, the district was divided into eight single-member Assembly Constituencies. They were Pal Lahara, Talcher, Kamakhya-nagar, Dhenkanal, Gondia, Chhendipada, Angul, and Athmallik. Number of candidates who contested in this election were 30 of which eight belonged to the Indian National Congress Party, eight to Gana-tantra Parishad, three to Communist Party of India and the rest were Independents. Out of 487,942 voters of the district, 182,197, exercised their franchise and the seats were divided between Indian National Congress and Ganatantra Parishad in equal proportion.

The following statement gives in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to number of electors, total votes polled with percentage and votes polled by each party in the mid-term election.

Name of the constituency	No. of Electors	Total votes polled (with percentage)	Names of party	Votes polled by each party
Pal Lahara ..	57,505	21,882(38·05)	Congress	9,570
			Ganatantra Parishad	8,278
			Two Independents	2,279
Talcher ..	58,369	31,787(54·45)	Congress	17,745
			Ganatantra Parishad	8,360
			Communist	3,124
Kamakhyanagar	68,645	23,988(34·94)	Ganatantra Parishad	11,395
			Congress	11,166
Dhenkanal ..	63,872	29,079(45·52)	Ganatantra Parishad	16,583
			Congress	11,201
Gondia ..	63,504	20,418(32·15)	Ganatantra Parishad	10,785
			Congress	7,129
			Independents	1,606
Chhendipada ..	59,613	18,987(31·85)	Congress	7,806
			Communist	6,572
			Ganatantra Parishad	3,136
			Independents	386
Angul ..	61,993	20,187(32·56)	Congress	8,752
			Communist	4,941
			Ganatantra Parishad	1,863
			Three Independents	3,716
Athmallik ..	54,441	15,869(29·15)	Ganatantra Parishad	4,951
			Congress	4,065
			*Four Independents	5,653

(d) Third General Election

The Third General Election in the State of Orissa was held in the second and third weeks of February 1962 for Lok Sabha seats only.

As in the case of Second General Election, the district of Dhenkanal was divided into two Parliamentary Constituencies, namely, Dhenkanal and Angul with one member each. A Congress candidate was elected unopposed from Angul Constituency and the 2nd seat of the district was also captured by the Indian National Congress as the candidate of the party secured 90,250 out of 133,033 votes polled in the Dhenkanal Parliamentary Constituency. The other candidate who contested in the election of this Constituency was from Ganatantra Parishad.

(e) Fourth General Election

The Fourth General Election to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly was held in the third week of February 1967. For this election, the district was divided into two Parliamentary (Dhenkanal, and Angul) and eight Assembly (Pal Lahara, Kamakhyanagar, Gondia, Dhenkanal, Talcher, Chhendipada, Angul, and Athmallik) Constituencies. No seat in the Parliamentary Constituencies was reserved for either a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe member. But Talcher and Chhendipada Assembly Constituencies were reserved for Scheduled Caste members.

Besides some independents, members belonging to five all-India Parties, viz., Indian National Congress, Swatantra, Praja Socialist Party, Communist Party of India and Sanjukta Socialist Party and one State Party, viz., Jana Congress contested for Assembly seats. There were 565,180 adults qualified to vote in the district of whom 243,676 voters exercised their franchise and elected four Jana Congress, three Swatantra and one Sanjukta Socialist Party candidates for the Assembly.

The constituency-wise figures relating to the number of electors, total votes polled, parties contested, votes polled by each party are given below.

Name of the Assembly Constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled (with Percentage)	Name of the Contesting party	Votes polled by each party (and Percentage)
Pal Lahara ..	70,554	32,215(45·66)	Jana Congress	20,508(71·59)
			Three Independents	6,517(22·75)
			Congress	1,623((5·67)
Kamakhyanagar	76,868	34,007(44·24)	Swatantra	20,650(65·65)
			Congress	8,097(25·74)
			One Independent	2,708(8·61)

Name of the Assembly Constituency	No. of electors	Total votes polled (with percentage)	Name of the contesting party	Votes polled by each party (and percentage)
Gondia ..	68,609	31,880(46·46)	Swatantra	17,185(58·61)
			Congress	5,117(17·45)
			Five Independents	5,467(18·64)
			P. S. P.	1,554(5·30)
Dhenkanal ..	75,551	32,007(42·36)	Swatantra	15,892(53·34)
			Six Independents	10,736(36·04)
			Congress	3,165(10·62)
Talcher ..	66,620	37,416(56·16)	Jana Congress	21,420(65·25)
			Swatantra	5,602(17·06)
			Congress	3,973(12·10)
			Two Independents	1,833(5·58)
Chhendipada ..	69,493	28,331(40·77)	Jana Congress	10,631(41·03)
			Congress	7,151(27·60)
			C. P. I.	5,862(22·63)
			Two Independents	2,264(8·74)
Athmallik ..	69,927	25,325(36·22)	S. S. P.	8,164(35·60)
			Congress	7,047(30·73)
			Swatantra	6,875(29·98)
			One Independent	844(3·68)
Angul ..	67,558	22,495(33·30)	Jana Congress	8,067(58·58)
			Congress	5,392(25·79)
			C. P. I.	3,109(14·87)
			Two Independents	4,343(20·77)

Two Independents and four other candidates belonging to Indian National Congress and Swatantra Party contested for two Parliamentary seats of the district. In both the Parliamentary Constituencies of Dhenkanal and Angul, candidates of Swatantra Party were declared elected. In Dhenkanal Parliamentary Constituency, out of 245,229 votes polled, the member belonging to Swatantra Party got 144,806, Indian National Congress 56,761 and 27,584, votes were cast in favour of the only independent. In Angul Parliamentary Constituency, 176,034 voters exercised their franchise. Of the votes polled, 79,961 were captured by the Swatantra Party candidate, 48,440 by Indian National Congress and 36,895 by the Independent.

(f) Mid-term Election, 1971

For the second time, the State of Orissa again faced a mid-term election on 5th March, 1971. This time the election was held for both House of the People and the State Assembly. Like the Fourth General

Election, the district was divided into two Parliamentary Constituencies (Dhenkanal and Angul) and eight Assembly Constituencies (Pal Lahara, Kamakhyanagar, Gondia, Dhenkanal, Talcher, Chhendipada, Angul, and Athmallik). There was no reservation for Parliamentary Constituencies. But two Assembly constituencies, viz., Talcher and Chhendipada were reserved for Scheduled Castes.

Candidates belonging to two all-Indian Parties, viz., Congress presided over by Jagjivan Ram and Swatantra and two State parties, viz., Utkal Congress and Jana Congress contested for both Parliamentary seats. One Independent candidate was also a contestant for Angul Parliamentary Constituency.

Out of 548,597 voters of Dhenkanal Parliamentary Constituency, 252,999 adults exercised their franchise. Of the votes polled, 12,148 were rejected. The candidate belonging to Congress (J) secured 97,491 votes and was declared elected. Votes polled by the candidates of other parties are (*a*) Swatantra—65,832, (*b*) Utkal Congress—33,863 and (*c*) Jana Congress—33,665.

There were 529,664 voters in Angul Parliamentary Constituency of whom 175,770 electors caste their votes. Number of valied votes polled in this constituency was 1,65,985. The candidate of Congress (J) got 55,615 votes and was followed by the candidates of Swatantra 40,319 votes), Utkal Congress (32,913 votes), Jana Congress (26,438 votes) and one Independent (10,700 votes). The candidate of Congress (J) party was declared elected.

Members of four all-India Parties, viz., Congress presided over by Jagjivan Ram, Swatantra, Communist Party of India and Sanjukta Socialist Party and two State Parties, viz., Utkal Congress and Jana Congress along with some Independents, contested for eight Assembly seats. The district had 629,654 voters. In this election 2,27,509 valid votes were polled of which Congress (J) secured 69,838 votes, Utkal Congress 58,932 votes, Jana Congress 41,325 votes, Swatantra 33,992 votes, Sanjukta Socialist party-4,153 votes, Communist party of India 3,675 votes and Independents 15,594 votes.

In this election, four candidates of Congress (J), three candidates of Utkal Congress and one candidate belonging to Jana Congress were declared elected.

The statement given in the next page shows in detail the constituency-wise figures relating to number of electors, total valid votes polled, votes rejected, and votes polled by each party in this mid-term election.

Name of the Constituency		Number of electors	Total valid votes polled/ votes rejected	Name of party	Votes polled by each party
1		2	3	4	5
Pal Lahara	..	77,727	29,292	Congress (J)	11,299
			2,129	Jana Congress	8,468
				Utkal Congress	5,156
				Swatantra	2,465
				Independents (3)	1,894
Kamakhyanagar	..	84,934	30,472	Congress (J)	17,422
			1,693	Utkal Congress	5,661
				Swatantra	4,061
				Communist Party of India.	2,252
				Jana Congress	1,071
Gondia	..	77,069	28,585	Congress (J)	11,280
			2,099	Swatantra	9,040
				Utkal Congress	3,810
				Jana Congress	1,476
				Communist Party of India.	1,423
				Independents (2)	1,011
				S. S. P.	495
Dhenkanal	..	83,178	31,104	Congress (S)	10,995
			2,125	Swatantra	8,463
				Jana Congress	6,646
				Utkal Congress	4,055
				Independent (1)	945
Talcher	..	73,459	31,234	Jana Congress	12,716
			2,652	Utkal Congress	11,240
				Congress (J)	5,618
				Swatantra	1,660
Chhendipada	..	79,437	26,072	Utkal Congress	13,185
			2,045	Congress (J)	4,751
				Jana Congress	4,100
				Swatantra	1,858
				Independent	2,178
Angul	..	77,693	22,218	Utkal Congress	9,471
			1,602	Congress (J)	4,804
				Jana Congress	2,337
				Swatantra	452
				Independents (5)	5,154
Athmallik	..	76,152	28,532	Utkal Congress	6,354
			2,088	Swatantra	6,038
				Jana Congress	4,511
				S. S. P.	3,658
				Congress (J)	3,619
				Independent (4)	4,352

158. Newspapers

Up to the end of 1969 five periodicals, viz., "Banhi" and "Khabar" (English fortnightlies), "Chalantika" and "Ramarajya" (Oriya monthlies) and "Anjali" (half -yearly school magazine) were published in the district. Three of these periodicals, viz., "Banhi", "Ramarajya" and "Anjali" were published at Dhenkanal, whereas "Khabar" was published at Talcher and "Chalantika" at Angul. The year of first publication of these papers are "Anjali"—1951, "Banhi"—1965, "Khabar"—1966 "Chalantika"—1967 and "Ramarajya"—1969. Except "Anjali", other periodicals were dealing with news and current affairs.

Oriya dailies like 'Samaj', 'Matrubhumi' 'Swarajya', 'Prajatantra', and 'Kalinga' published outside the district are in common circulation within the district. Besides, English dailies like 'The Statesman', 'The Hindustan Standard', 'The Amrit Bazar Patrika' are in circulation in urban areas.

159. Voluntary Organisations

(i) Orphanages and Rescue homes, etc.

There is no Rescue home, but one house is maintained by the Salvation Army at Angul for orphans (*see* Salvation Army).

(ii) Yubak Sanghas and Mahila Samitis

There are a number of Yubak Sanghas and Mahila Samitis functioning in each of the Community Development Blocks of the district. The members of Yubak Sanghas individually take part in poultry rearing, pisciculture, improved method of cultivation and preparation of compost pits. Collectively they do many welfare works like village cleaning, construction of village roads and school buildings, renovation of bathing tanks, digging of irrigation channels, etc., and organise cultural functions like drama, Kirtan, Dasakathia, etc. Many of the Yubak Sanghs have their own libraries and reading rooms.

The activities of Mahila Samitis include tailoring, hand stiching, goat rearing, gardening and poultry farming. Some of the Samitis take part in implementing Family Planning Schemes and pre-school feeding programme.

(iii) Utkal Navajeeban Mandal

This organisation was started in 1946 with its headquarters at Koraput and was registered in 1957. Late Sarngadhar Das was its first president. It is now having its headquarters at Angul. This non-official organisation mainly aims at the overall development of the Adibasis. So far as the district of Dhenkanal is concerned, one maternity centre at Angul and 5 centres at Sanmunda, Bitiri, Sorat, Gunudei, and Nuahata are functioning. Besides, a Women's Welfare Training Centre at Angul

is also functioning under the supervision of this body to train women in midwifery along with some handicrafts. Students passing from this institution are absorbed as Sevikas in the Social Service Centres opened in tribal areas. At present the president of the organisation is Mrs. Malati Chaudhury.

(iv) Bajirast Chatrabasa

This institution was started at Angul in the year 1946 by late Sarangdhar Das and Shrimati Malati Chaudhury with the aim of providing food and education to the children of the political sufferers of the 1942 Prajamandal Movement. In 1947, it was converted to a regular State level hostel for Adivasi boys and girls. The total strength of the hostel in 1970 was 104 which included 54 Adivasi, 25 Harijan and 25 non-Adivasi students. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boarders residing in this hostel get stipend at Rs. 30 per month direct from Government. This institution annually spends about Rs. 50,000. It is aided by the State Government and also by some non-official organisations like War on Want, Red Cross and OXFAM. The Chatrabas is attached to the Khalari Senior Basic School where the students receive education up to Class VIII through Basic pattern. Besides an agricultural farm, some associated projects like a weaving shed, a small cattle farm and a workshop for carpentry have also been provided.

(v) Salvation Army*

The Salvation Army, an international organisation to help the needy and neglected people established one of its branches at Angul in 1915. The Government at first entrusted this organisation, work of reclaiming the character and habits of Panas of Angul who were then branded as a criminal caste.

At present the Salvation Army has established five centres at Angul, Banarpal, Jarapara, Purunagarh, and Gurang. At Angul, the organisation maintains a house with 17 orphans who were collected from distressed families. These boys are prosecuting their studies.

(vi) District Atheletic Association

The District Atheletic Association was started in 1948 at Dhenkanal. At present about 20 clubs of different subdivisions of the district have been affiliated to this association and in turn it is affiliated to the Orissa Olympic Association and to all other State Associations of Games and Sports. It is also recognised by the Orissa Council of Sports. It conducts annual sports, football, hockey, badminton, Kabadi and volley-ball tournaments of the district and takes part in all the inter-district events conducted by the respective State Associations. It also helps for development of sports and games in rural areas of the district.

*For more about the Army *See* Chapter—III (People).

(vii) Central Social Welfare Board

The following voluntary institutions of the district have received aid from the Orissa branch of Central Social Welfare Board.

Name of Institution	Period of sanction	Amount Rs.	Purpose
1	2	3	4
1. Talcher Nari Kalyan Co-operative Society, Talcher.	1-1-1957 to 31-12-1957	3,000	For equipment and raw materials for craft class for women Rs. 1,000 and the rest for maternity centrte and distribution of medicines.
2. Angul Narimangal Co-operative Society, Angul.	1-4-1957 to 31-3-1958	1,000	For handicraft section of women.
3. Nari Kalyan Kala Kendra Rankia, P. O. Guneibili.	1-10-1957 to 31-3-1958	500	Purchase of raw materials for craft section.
4. Grama Mangal Pathagar, Raipur, P. O. Mandar.	1-4-1959 to 31-3-1960	500	Library and recreation of children.
5. Chainpur Kastrubai Mahila Samiti, P. O. Gadsila.	1-4-1961 to 31-3-1962.	500	Recreational activities for women and children.
6. Sorbodaya Sisumangal Samiti At., Chandia P. O. Lethaka.	1-4-1961 to 31-3-1962	500	Recreational activities for women and children.

Besides, the Samaj Mangal Samiti, another voluntary institution of the district has also received aid, amounting Rs. 14,800 (75 per cent of its total budget of 1962) from the Welfare Board to run the social extension project centres at Joranda, Kabera, Chiruli, Gundalei, Bainsia, Chattia, and Khankar.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

160. Angul

Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name, situated on the Nigra river. It lies on the Cuttack-Sambalpur road (National High Way No. 42) 120 km. (75 miles) from Cuttack, and is also an important road junction (as roads leading towards Chhendipada, Bantala, and Narsinghpur via Hindol start from here). The nearest railway station Meramandali, on Cuttack-Talcher section of South-Eastern Railway, is only 22 km. (14 miles) from this place. The town is beautifully situated in an open plain with small hills on two sides. A large bare rock, on which is erected the observatory, stands in the middle of the town. The town is surrounded by a metalled road called the Circular Road.

The origin of the name "Angul" appears to be about 12 hundred years old. There is mention of *Angulaka-pattana* in the Baudh Copper Plate Inscription (about 8th century A. D.) which has been identified with Angul. For details, *see* discussion under the *Bhanjas of Angulaka-pattana* in Chapter II (p. 49).

Though not corroborated by any historical evidence, the following legend on origin of the name has been given by O'Malley*.

"The name Angul is said to be a corruption of Anugol, and is explained by the following legend. Formerly, it is said, the country was occupied by aboriginal tribes, such as the Khonds, Savaras and Gonds, the dominant race being the Khonds. It was divided into a number of independent principalities, each governed by a Khond *sardar* or chief; but at last the king of Orissa succeeded in establishing his rule over the Khonds, who acknowledged his suzerainty by paying him tribute. The last Khond *sardar* was a chieftain named Anu, who withheld the tribute and broke out in rebellion. The king of Orissa therefore sent an embassy to his court with some Rajput adventurers from Mathura, and they, finding that the people of the country chafed under his rule, enlisted their help. A conspiracy was formed against Anu, and in the struggle which ensued he was deposed by means of a *gol* i. e. a battle or plot. They then ruled over the land, and in commemoration of their conquest called it Anugol".

The place was formerly known as Hulurusinga. The name Angul was given to it in 1896, two years after the headquarters was transferred to Angul from Purunagarh. Angul continued to be the headquarters

* L. S. S. O' Malley—Angul District Gazetteer (1908) p. 1

of Angul district. At present, Angul contains the usual subdivisional offices, several District Offices and a small but busy bazar. The Police Training College and the Angul College are located here. (Details about these educational institutions may be found in Chapters XII and XV). Angul is the headquarters of the Utkal Navjeevan Mandal, an organisation of philanthropic activity. The Mandal Office together with the Baji Raut Chhatrabasa and some other social service organisations are located in the outskirts of the town in an extensive area. Another social organisation called Salvation Army has its headquarters here. (More information will be found in Chapter XVIII). Among schools, there are two high schools (one for boys and the other for girls) and a Forest Training School. There are also offices of the following located in the town—Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer, Forest Workin Plan Officer, Silviculturist, District Agricultural Officer, District Labour Officer, Executive Engineer (Irrigation), Commercial Tax Officer, Sub-divisional Officer, Tahasildar, Forest Manager (Titaghur Paper Mills), Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Telephone Exchange, State Bank of India, Land Development Bank, Central Co-operative Bank, Regional Marketing Co-operative Society, and District Inspector of Schools. There are also a Hospital, State Poultry Breeding Farm Veterinary Hospital and Citrus Research Farm.

Angul town has an area of 7·32 square miles (18·96 square kilometres). Since 1931, its municipal affairs are managed by a Notified Area Council, members of which are appointed by the State Government. A Circuit House, an Inspection Bungalow and a Revenue Rest Shed are available here for tourists and officials on tour. In 1961, its population was 15,738, while in 1901 it had only 693 inhabitants.

161. Athmallik

Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. It is situated on the left bank of the Mahanadi and can be approached through a road running to this place from Nunkapasi on the Cuttack-Sambalpur Road (National High Way No. 42). On this route, Athmallik is 80 km. (50 miles) from Angul. The old name of the place, still current locally is Kaintira and it came to be known as Athmallik after the name of the ex-State of which it was the headquarters. In appearance, it has little characteristics of a town but there are a few fine buildings, both public and private, among which is the palace of the ex-Ruler. There is considerable trade in timber and bamboo. Export is mainly made through the Mahanadi, which is navigable throughout the year at this place. There is a hot spring nearby, the water of which has temperature of 134° C when hottest. A Circuit House and an Inspection Bungalow are available here. Besides a Dharmasala established by Raja Bibudhendra Deo also provides accommodation to visitors. There is a high school, a veterinary dispensary and a dispensary. Population in 1961 was 4,336.

Cobden-Ramsay[1] gives the following on origin of the name of Athmallik.

"Pratap Deva is said to have found a *handa* (metal vessel) in a tank which he was excavating there and gave the place and the State the name of Handapa. In course of time one of the Chiefs who held sway after Pratap Deva divided the State into eight subdivisions and placed a Chief over each with a view of bringing the aborigines into subjection. Hence the State changed its name from Handapa to Athmallik".

162. Bajrakot

A village situated in Kaniha police-station of Talcher subdivision, 32 miles north of Talcher town on the right bank of the Brahmani river. Close to the village on the river bank is a Rest Shed maintained by Revenue Department. Also, the place contains a high school, dispensary and veterinary stockman centre. It is a nice picnic spot. Boats are available for fishing and boating.

The importance of the village lies in its many old relics. This village was in the past the capital of the Kings of Jita family and had many beautiful temples. The monuments of the village are now in ruins, and only the temple of Bhingeswar Siva is found in a well-preserved condition. It is a protected monument. The architectural features of the temple suggest that it belongs to Cir. 8th century A. D. The sculptured gateway flanked by the seated images of Ganga and Yamuna reveals superb workmanship and the lintel is adorned with eight images of the Grabas (planets), showing that it was constructed before the 9th Graha (Ketu) was conceived. The temple has three Parsva Devatas-Ganesha on the south, Kartikeya on the west and Durga (locally called Bhingeswari) in demon-killing pose on the north. The image of Ganesha has a peculiar sitting posture. The temple walls are sparingly decorated. but whatever sculptures are found, indicate an age of great opulence and culture of the people.

The old and deserted site of Bajrakot is quite close to river Brahmani, about half a mile from the present village site. The old village is known to have been abandoned about 60 years back on account of heavy flood. There are some interesting remains of the old fort, locally believed to be of the Jita Kings. The moat around the fort is still noticeable. Seven old-time guns were recovered from this place, two of which are placed near Bhingeswar temple. The site also contains traces of some Siva temples. Population in 1961 was 1534.

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[1] L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay—Feudatory States of Orissa (1910) pp. 114-115.

163. Bhimakand

A petty village in Kaniha police-station of Talcher subdivision about 29 km. (18 miles) north of Talcher town on the right bank of the Brahmani. After crossing a jungle of shrubs from the road one comes across a sand rock, which is about a mile away from the Brahmani. Paddy fields adjoin the rock on its north and west. On the northern side of the rock is carved on natural rock in Situ a massive image of Vishnu in sleeping posture. The image sleeps on its right side and hence its two right hands are not carved. The image is 41 feet 6 inches (about 1265 Cm.) in length. The measurement from right shoulder to the left one is eight feet (244 Cm.). From the chin upwards the head measures 4 feet 6 inches (137 Cm.). The left hands from elbows to finger tips are around 12 feet (365 Cm.) in length. Legs from knee to foot are 11 feet (335 Cm.) long. Each foot measures 4 feet and 4 inches (132 Cm.). A palm measures 5 feet 10 inches (178 Cm.). The left hands of the image hold two of the four *ayudhas* of Vishnu, the *Chakra* and the *Gada*. The *Chakra* or discus is 4 feet (122 Cm.) in diameter and the *Gada* is 5 ft. (152 Cm.) in length. The waist on its exposed side measures 6 ft. (183 Cm.). To the eye, different limbs appear proportionate to one another and the image looks beautiful. In spite of the hugeness of the image, one finds a natura. softness of execution. The age of its execution, deduced from the style of sculpture, is said to be 8th or 9th century A. D. Carving out an image of its hugeness is no doubt a bold conception on the part of the sculpture. The image of Gomateswara in Mysore State measures 57 feet (1737 Cm.). in height and is the largest image in India. The sleeping image of Vishnu at Bhimakand is second only to Gomateswara in size. As the image of Gomateswara is a standing image, the Bhimakand image has the honour of being the largest sleeping image in India. Another sleeping image of Vishnu, though of smaller dimension is found at Sarang near Talcher, on the rocky bed of Brahmani river.

The following are located at Kaniha, which is one mile away from this place : Revenue Rest Shed, Panchayat Samiti Office, Primary Health Centre, police-station and High School.

At Bijigol, 2·40 km. (1½ miles) from Bhimakand, a weekly market sits on every Friday. Bijigol is an important business centre and many businessmen reside here. Boats are available here for fishing and boating in the Brahmani. Population of Bhimakand in 1961 was 133.

164. Bhuban

A town in Kamakhyanagar subdivision, also headquarters of a police-station situated on the left of river Brahmani about 2·40 km. (1½ miles) from the river bank. There is no revenue village called 'Bhuban' in settlement record. The following ten *Patanas* recorded as independent

revenue villages are combindly known as Bhuban—(1) Sribatsa Bhagirathpur Sason, (2) Sahughar Patana, (3) Prusti Patana, (4) Hariharpur Patana, (5) San Patana, (6) Gopalpur Patana (7) Bhitaradiga Patana, (8) Hata Patana, (9) Talikula Patana, and (10) Ghasirampur Patana. The municipal administration of the town is run by a Notified Area Council.

It can be reached by crossing the Brahmani at Mandar where there is a ferry service. Mandar is connected with Dhenkanal by an all-weather road, 40 km. (25 miles) in length. It is also connected by a road with Kamakhyanagar, the subdivisional headquarters and with Jajpur-Keonjhar Road railway station. The place has commercial importance. Most of its inhabitants are artisans, small traders, and labourers. To commemorate the commercial heritage of the past, people belonging to traders' community such as oilmen, Thodia, goldsmith even to-day during Dasahara festival take out a huge procession of well-decorated bullocks which pass through the streets and lanes of the town. Bhuban has the reputation for its manufacture of brass and bell-metal wares which have good market in the district and outside.

The temple of Buddheswar stands nearby on the bank of river Brahmani. The place contains the following offices and institutions—Subdivisional Office of Rural Engineering Organisation, Section Office of Public Works Department, Panchayat Samiti (Community Development Block), boys' high school, girls' high school, 30-bedded hospital, cold storage, vertrinary dispensary, branch of Canara Bank, 2 Bell-metal Co-operative Societies, and Inspection Bungalow (Public Works Department).

It was once the most populous town of Dhenkanal ex-State and in 1901 its population was 6,788. As recorded in the Census of 1961, the area of the town was 0.61 square mile (1·58 square kilometre) and population was 9,476.

165. Dhenkanal

Headquarters town of the district, it lies on the Cuttack-Sambalpur road (National Highway No. 42), 59 km. (37 miles) west of Cuttack and is also served by a Railway Station, called Garh-Dhenkanal, on the Cuttack-Talcher section of the South-Eastern Railway.

The town gave its name to the ex-State and the present district. The origin of the name *Dhenkanal* is difficult to ascertain. It is commonly believed that the town owes its name to a Savara Chief called Dhenka. Tradition has it that this aboriginal Chief was in possession of a compact little area around the present town. The atrocities perpetrated by him aroused anger in a neighbouring king named Sridhar Bhanja, who

fought with him but was defeated and escaped from the battle-field to his own fort. Sridhar, however, succeeded in capturing the person of Dhenka through treachery. Dhenka was beheaded. Before death, he asked the victor that his head be worshipped by the ruling family for generations to come and that the head-quarters of the State be located in his territory. He warned that if his requests are not fulfilled, evil would soon befall the victor's kingdom. The Bhanja prince, as the story goes, cared little for the Savara's request. After a few years, he was defeated by one Hari Singh Bidyadhar, the founder of the Dhenkanal Raj family. Hari Singh was informed of the Savara's warning by the Bhanja prince, and so in order to avoid calamities, he transferred his capital from Karmul Patna to the present site of Dhenkanal which previously formed part of the Savara's territoty. He also worshipped the Savara's head with all devotion. The local people still point out to a stone, to the west of the ex-ruler's residence, to be the head of *Dhenka Savara* (*Dhenka Savara Munda*). On occasions, once or twice a year, worship is rendered to the stone, even at present. Since its foundation as the capital of the country of Hari Singh, the town and along with it the State came to be known as Dhenkanal. There is little independent evidence to support the tradition and as such, it is believed by many to be wholly fictitious. On the other hand, some scholars surmise that the tradition originated from a historical fact, and they identify Dhenka with Dhekata, a local Chief, who was killed by Sulki King Kulastambha I of Kodalaka Mandala in the first part of the 9th century A. D. The Sulki family is, however, unrelated to the Raj family of Dhenkanal and is separated by over eight hundred years.

Ever since its foundation towards the end of the 16th century, Dhenkanal continued as the capital of the State till the State's merger in 1948. After the merger, it was chosen as the headaquarters of the new district, which was also named after it.

The town is beautifully situated at the foot of a small hill and extends mainly on the Cuttack-Sambalpur road. There are, of course, some side streets on either side of this road. The main road of the town is fairly wide and is flanked by many good buildings. The ex-ruler's palace which stands detached from the town on a raised platform on the slope of a hill (called Panianla) overlooks the town and makes a magnificient view. A part of this prominent construction, known as Rangmahal, was built by Raja Sura Pratap Dev. Among public buildings of the town, mention may be made of the present Collectorate built in 1928 to house the State's offices, the Hospital, the Brajanath Badajena High School, and the Circuit House that beautifully stands on the top of a mound close to the Bus Station. The following important offices are located in the town—Executive Engineers of Public Health

Department, Roads and Buildings Division, and Rural Engineering Organisation; Civil Surgeon, Settlement Officer, District Employment Officer, District Veterinary Officer, District Health Officer, District Industries Officer, Divisional Forest Officer, Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Police, District Statistical Officer, District Inspector of School, District Public Relations Officer.

Chief among the educational institutions of the town are one College, three High Schools (one of which is for girls) , Convent School and Women's Elementary Training School.

There are a few temples in the town dedicated to different deities but none of them possesses any special feature to attract a student of archaeology. The earliest of them, known as the temple of Balabhadra was built by Nrusingha Bhramarabara about 1700 A. D. During the early part of the 18th century, Nrusingha's son and successor Kunjabihari caused to be built the temple of Sambhugopal. The temple of Raghunath was built in 1856 and was endowed by its builder Bhagirathi Mahindra Bahadur with considerable property including seven villages. The Kunjakanta Krishna temple (built in 1917) is situated amidst a mango grove.

About 6 km. (4 miles) away from the town, on the the top of a small hill, stands a huge building called ' Jatan Nagar' palace. The building crowns the bald hill and for miles around looks conspicuous and magnificent. It is a double storeyed construction with about a hundred rooms. To store water, it is said, a tank was also excavated on the hill top. This building was constructed by forced labour during the Durbar administration. It stands as a ghostly monument of the past, and remains deserted and uncared for. The owner, a former prince of the ruling family, was banished for certain misdeeds during the war period. He had named the palace after his wife. He never returned to Dhenkanal. While living at Cuttack, he sold the doors and windows, and other fixtures of the palace. The bare walls now stand like a haunted house.

The town of Dhenkanal is growing steadily. A municipality, established in 1904, looks after its civic affairs. The population of the town according to the Census of 1961 was 13,727. Area of the town in 1961 was 1·76 square miles (4·56 square kilometres).

166. Gopalprasad

A village situated in Colliery police-station of Talcher subdivision in the heart of the coal field area. It is 24 km. (15 miles) west of Talcher and is connected with it by a fair-weather road. Gopalprasad is known for its presiding deity goddess Hingula, revered and worshipped

with great devotion by the people of the surrounding areas. The site of the worship of the deity extends over the area of the coal fields for two or three miles in the neighbourhood of the village. The actual manifestation of the deity consists of a Jet of gas, issuing from the coal, which is ignited either by the priest or itself ignites on contact with the air. The worship of the goddess takes place annually on the day previous to the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra (March-April). The goddess Hingula, it is alleged, appears some days before this in the dream of her priest (Sebait) and indicates to him the exact spot of her manifestation. The *Sebait* then proceeds to the spot and finding the natural fire keeps the flame burning by adding coal till the appointed hour of worship arrives, when a large crowd of devotees gather from all quarters and make offerings of *ghee* (clarified butter), sugar, plantains, etc. The fair, in which about 10 to 15 thousand people congregate, continues for seven days. Besides this annual worship. Hingula is also worshipped as an idol throughout the year in a secluded spot near the village. Gopalprasad is the headquarters of a Grama Panchayat and it contains an Ayurvedic Dispensary, Veterinary Stockman Centre, a high school and a Rest shed.

167. Handapa

A small village and headquarters of a Police-station in Athmallik subdivision. The Cuttack-Sambalpur Road (National Highway No. 42) passes through the village about 109½ km. (68 miles) from Sambalpur. The founder of the Athmallik State is known to be one Pratap Dev, a brother of the then Raja of Bonai, who migrated to the region around the present village of Handapa. Handapa was then the headquarters of a small principality belonging to a Dom Raja and was known as Domgarh. Pratap Dev defeated the Dom Raja and occupied Domgarh. While excavating an old tank near the village, it is said, Pratap Dev found a brass vessel (Handa) which led him to name the village as Handapa. Pratap's dominion was also known as Handapa for some years but as its extent increased, it changed its name to Athmallik. Handapa lost its importance when the headquarters of the State shifted to Kaintira (Athmallik Garh). The important institutions located in the place are a high school, a hospital, a veterinary dispensary, and a co-operative graingola. The village population in 1961 was 803.

168. Hindol

Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. From Hindol Road Railway Station on Cuttack- Talcher Section of South-Eastern Railway, the place is 30½ km. (19 miles) on an all-weather road. Hindol is also connected by road with Angul which is 32 km. (20 miles) in length. Before 1948, Hindol was the capital of the Hindol State. The ex-Chief's palace is a fine building below a hill range. The

place has little resemblance of a town although it contains the usual public offices and dispensary. The population, according to the Census of 1961, was 3,505. A Circuit House and a Revenue Rest Shed are available here.

On origin of the name of Hindol, Cobden-Ramsay* states—"It is said that Hindol is a corruption of Hidambaka, the name of a semi-aboriginal who was once Chief of this tract".

169. Joranda

A village situated in Gondia police-station of Dhenkanal subdivision, 24 km. (about 15 miles) to the north-east of Dhenkanal town. From Kaimati on Dhenkanal-Mandar Road, a branch road leads to Joranda. A new Railway Station, called Joranda Road, has been constructed in between Raj Athagarh and Garh-Dhenkanal Railway Stations. Joranda is well known for being the *Gadi* or religious seat of the Mahima sect. Details about this religion have been given in Chapter III and in the Appendix entitled *Mahima Dharma*, given at the end of this book. Joranda is, therefore, a place of pilgrimage for the adherents of Mahima cult. The Samadhi of Mahima Gosain, the propounder of this cult, is to be seen here. The Samadhi, now a sacred spot, was enshrined originally in a temple of four cubits in height. From time to time the height of the temple was raised and at present it is a temple of 64 cubits (about 29 meters or 96 feet) height, a construction of the late twenties. Among other sacred buildings of the place, are the Sunya Mandir, Dhunimandir and Gadi Mandir. Besides, there are Dharmasalas for the use of pilgrims. The sacred temples, Tungis (sheds), Dharmasalas and other constructions are situated in one compact area comprising portions of three Maujas (villages), namely Natima, Joranda and Patana. As a rule, the Sanyasis of Mahima Cult are not to spend two consecutive nights in a single village and this probably led to extend the sacred precincts to three villages so that by moving from one quarter to another the rigour of the rule may be literally observed.

The management of Joranda Math is being done by a Committee presided now by Abadhut Biswanath Baba. There was a litigation between two factions of this order, namely, Kaupinidharis and Balkaladharis over the right to Joranda Gadi. The Balakaldharis led by Biswanath Baba won the case.

On Magh Purnima day (full moon day in January-February) about 30 thousand pilgrims from far and near gather here in a big Mela (fair) which lasts for three days.

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* L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay-Feudatory States of Orissa, p. 189.

There are a high school, an Ayurvedic Dispensary, Veterinary Stockman Centre, Sub-Post Office, Rest House and a Dharmasala. In 1961, population of the village was 1,208.

170. Kallakata

A small village in Chhendipada police-station situated north-west of Angul town in Angul subdivision. After covering 13 km. (8 miles) from Angul on Angul-Chhendipada road one has to go about 3 km. (2 miles) west to reach here. The village contains pre-historic sites discovered by Velentine Ball in 1876. A recent investigation has revealed that the sites are very important for study of pre-historic antiquities. Except an Upper Primary School, there is no other institution in the village. According to 1961 Census, population of the place was 461.

171. Kamakhyanagar

Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. During rains, the rivers Brahmani and Ramial disrupt communications between this town and Dhenkanal, the district headquarters, which is 35 km. (22 miles) away. Though it contains the usual public offices, it has no appearance of a town. Long back during the Durbar administration, the portions of Dhenkanal ex-State north of river Brahmani was also treated as a subdivision with its headquarters at Baisinga, three miles from Kamakhyanagar. For administrative convenience the headquarters was changed to Murhi, which was later named Kamakhyanagar. The old name of the village Murhi is still locally popular. After the merger, Kamakhyanagar subdivision of Dhenkanal State became a subdvision of the district.

At Tentulisinga 5 km. (about 3 miles) from this place, stands the temple of Rameswar Siva on the bank of river Ramiala. Here a big fair takes place on Rasha Purnima in November every year.

At Kamakhyanagar, there are an Inspection Bungalow, rest shed, hospital, veterinary dispensary and a high school. Population of the place was 2,008 (1961).

172. Kapilas

A short range of hills roughly forming the boundary of Cuttack and Dhenkanal districts. The entire extent of the hill range together with the surrounding areas are covered with dense jungle of a mixed growth. The forest on the Dhenkanal side is known as Kapilas Reserved Forest. The Kapilas hill range consists of numerous peaks, the loftiest among which is called Kapilas (2,239 ft. or 682 M.). Below this peak is located the famed temple of Siva. In local belief, the hill is identified with Kailas, the famous abode of Lord Siva and hence the name of the place Kapilas (a corruption of Kailas).

The temple is situated on the slope of the peak at a height of 1,500 feet (457 M.). A zigzag motorable path (constructed by Raja Surapratap of Dhenkanal) leads up to the temple front from Deogan[1], which is 19 km. (12 miles) east of Dhenkanal on the road to Mandar. On this route, Kapilas is about 3 miles from Deogan; a greater portion of this route consists of Ghat road, with steep ascent and sudden bends. For pilgrims who go on foot, the convenient route is to follow another track from Deogan. After two miles on this track, the foot of the hill is reached. From here the ascent up to the Kapilas temple is steep; but well laid steps numbering about 1,300 make the journey much easier. The steps end just in front of the western gateway of the temple where the motorable road also ends.

The Kapilas Kshetra being the abode of Lord Siva has been held in great sanctity by the people of Orissa for centuries past. The 'Kapila Samhita' narrates in detail about this place which is called therein 'Kailas'. The identity of Kailas with Kapilas is also mentioned by Sarala Das in his Mahabharata, written in 15th century A. D. According to the tradition recorded in 'Kapila Samhita', the notorious king Ravana of Lanka was once engaged in worshipping Lord Siva of Kailas in the Himalayas; when Siva did not offer any boon even after years of penance, Ravana was enraged and wanted to disturb the seat of Siva, i. e., 'Kailas'. While he moved the Kailas mountain (such was his strength), a piece of rock got separated from it and fell here. Ever since, the Puranic account states, the rock is called Kapilas and is also regarded as the abode of Lord Siva. Lord Siva of Kapilas is now popularly known as Chandrasekhar but 'Kapila Samhita' and some inscriptions call him Sikhareswar.

The temple of Chandrasekhar or Sikhareswar is about 60' (1,829 Cm.) in height with its face towrds east and is standing on a narrow flat surface on the eastern slope of the hill. The Ghat road as well as the flight of steps approach the west of the temple precints. On this side, a kind of enclosure is built with a large gateway but there is no wall on other sides. On both sides of the western gateway, which is the only approach to the temple, two lion figures are placed. The main temple of Chandrasekhar has not much of decorative figures on its body. It has three usual *parswadevatas* : Ganesh, Kartikeya and Parvati on the outside of its southern, western and eastern walls respectively. The *parswadevatas* are very finely carved and are placed inside temple projections. Of them, Parvati is erroneously called by the Sevaks as Gangadevi. In front of the main temple are pillared constructions called Mohana and Bhogamandap, both of which are without

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1. Deogan may also be reached by a fair-weather road from Kapilas Road Railway Station on the east cost Rail, line and from Jenanda Road Railway Station on the Talcher line.

walls and are of recent built. The roof consists of a wooden structure exquisitely carved and protected by iron sheets from sun and rains. The Bhogamandap, which is to the east of Mohana, is about 6 feet (183 Cm.) higher in level. On the western fringe of the Bhogamandap are placed a few Brishabha images, the donation of the devotees. The most prominent among them is one of black granite with an inscription on its pedestal. This inscription has not properly been deciphered but that has little bearing on the temple itself as the Brishabha is said to have been removed from Bhimanagar to this place. The original Brishabha of the temple is placed inside the Bhogamandap on a pillar. The deity inside the sanctum is a Swayambhu Lingam.

To the east of the main temple, at a higher altitude approached by a flight of steps, are two temples dedicated to Narayan and Biswanath. The Narayan temple is a modern one. It was built by the queen of Dinabandhu Mahindra Bahadur, Raja of Dhenkanal. But the temple of Biswanath (also called Kasi Biswanth and Bisweswar) is very old, and might probably be as old as the temple of Chandrasekhar. At several points close to the Narayan and Biswanath temples, are seen perennial springs flowing down the hill. The Narayan figure inside the temple is so built as to allow spring water to ooze out through a small opening at its right foot an ingenious attempt to demonstrate the Puranic account that Ganga took shelter inside the nail of the right toe of Lord Narayan. In between Narayan and Biswanath temple is also a spring, the water of which feeds the Manikarnika Kund, a place sacred for bath. It also serves the Inspection Bungalow nearby through pipe lines. These springs descend close to the Bhogamandap of Chandrasekhar temple. Here the spring water makes a gentle fall after passing underground through some constructions. There are two other small sacred reservoirs nearby, which are served by spring water. These are called Papanasini Kunda and Payomruta Kunda. The spring water of Papanasini Kunda flows down beside the flight of steps for almost the entire length. The source of these springs is probably a pool of water formed under the cap of laterite covering the hill through which rain water percolates. Identical rock formations occur at Narsinghnath in Sambalpur district and at Bhubaneswar in Puri district. The water of all these places is health giving.

Near the Simhadwara, placed in a high Mandap, are the figure of Bhairab and Chamunda superbly carved out of black granite stone.

Regarding the authorship of the temple of Chandrasekhar, there is conclusive evidence in the form of inscriptions. Preserved near the temple is a Kalasa, which once adorned the top of the temple. When or how it came down is not exactly known, but the stone Kalasa retains no bruise of any magnitude to indicate a fall from the top of the temple,

The body of the Kalasa is full of inscriptions in the so-called proto-Oriya characters. On it are incised three records all belonging to a single author, Narasingha Dev. The first record mentions the date of the Sikhareswar temple of Kailas as the 10th Anka. Narasingha Dev is mentioned in the second record as belonging to the line of Anantavarman. As there are four such Narasingha Dev in the Ganga line, it is difficult to conclusively identify him. But a statement in the beginning of the second record that the record is made by Narasingha Dev under orders of Lord Purushottama (of Puri) suggests that he is Narasingha Dev III (1328—1352 A. D.) whose father Bhanu Dev II is known to have dedicated the empire to Lord Jagannath. As such Narasingha Dev III may be taken as the builder. The date of construction is his 10th Anka, which fell in 1335-36 A. D. The second record of the Kalasa mentions donation of a village to Lord Sikhareswar. In the third record Narasingha Dev donated a village to the Devalaka (Manager of temple affairs) of Kailas.

Chandrasekhar is endowed with extensive rent-free lands. The Sevakas, called Chintapatris, come from a Sudra stock like the Barus of Bhubaneswar and the Daitas of Puri. The daily ritual of deity is the same as that of Lingaraj of Bhubaneswar. Anthropomorphism is evident here as elsewhere in every ritual of the divinity. Yearly festivals are the same as those of Lingaraj. The most important festival is Sivaratri in the month of Phalgun (February-March). This festival attracts over 10,000 devotees to this place. On that day Chandrasekhar appears in a special dress called 'Nagabharan'. On occasions like. Dola, Chandan and Devabibha, the proxy (Chalantipratima) of Chandrasekhar is taken to Balabhadra temple of Deogan. The daily Bhog (offerings) of the deity consists of sweetmeats as well as cooked rice and curry.

In the vicinity of the temple are many small Maths. They are Brahmanchari Math, Balaramdas Math, Basudev Das Math and Harihar Math. The last named Math came into being about 20 years back. Brahmachari Math is said to be the oldest among them. According to a record called Gurukramanwaya maintained in the Math, Pratap Bhanudeva, the king of Orissa, brought Shri Ramakrishnananda Swami, a disciple of the Gobardhan Math and placed him here as Manager of the temple affairs. Ramakrishnananda established his abode here, which later on was known as Brahmachari Math. Ever since the establishment of the Math, a Dandigoswami (one belonging to the order of Shri Sankaracharya) resides here in order of succession. The Gurukramanwaya also mentions that Sridharaswami, a disciple of Ramakrishnananda, wrote his famous commentary on Bhagabata while he was a resident of the Math.

The hill has around the place some caves which are also visited by pilgrims. Some of the caves are associated with Puranic stories that have great appeal to the pilgrims. Padapadma Gumpha, Kendupasia Gumpha and Sita Gumpha are the names of some of these caves. Mahima Gosain spent 24 years (1838—1862) on these hills in meditation.

On the top of the Kapilas hill, about three quarters of a mile from the temple area, are some ruins of a fort belonging to medieval period. The dry moat around the flat top is distinguishable. It is called Bilankagarh but its history is not known.

Near the temple precincts is a Dharmasala and an Inspection Bungalow located in a fine surrounding.

173. Kosala

A village in Chhendipada police-station of Angul subdivision. It is situated on the Chhendipada-Angul Road, 27 km. (17 miles) from Angul. The village is known for its shrine dedicated to goddess Ramachandi who is believed to be possessed of great powers. It is believed that by worshipping Ramachandi sterile women will obtain children, and it is a common sight to see women at this time crying and dancing in ecstasy; their ecstatic state is attributed to their being possessed by the goddess. A Mela is held here on the full-moon day of Sravana (July-August) every year which is attended by about 10,000 persons belonging to Angul and neighbouring subdivisions.

The village contains a High School, Primary Health Centre, Post Office and Veterinary Stockman Centre. The population of the village was 2,774 in 1961.

174. Kualo

A village situated in Parjang police-station of Kamakhyanagar subdivision, about 8 km. (5 miles) east of Talcher town and two miles from Parjang. The convenient route is to cross river Brahmani near Talcher by ferry and go by a track, which is motorable with difficulty. Kualo is an old village as known from its antiquities. The name is a corruption of Kodalaka, the headquarters of the Stambha or Sulki kings of the 9th century. Sulkis were Mandal Chiefs under the suzerainty of the Bhaumakara kings of Orissa (for details about Kodalaka Mandal and the Sulki kings, see Chapter II History). Kodalaka, being the headquarters of a fairly large-sized territory, was once a prosperous town. It lost its importance as soon as the Sulkis were ousted by the imperial power. The antiquities of the village now consists of half a dozen ruined temples and a number of old-time tanks. Although very little remains of the original splendour of the temples, it is not difficult to surmise that the Sulkis like their contemporaries (the Bhanjas of Khiching) were famous builders of temples.

The ruins of the temples are all located in a compact area in the outskirts of the village. The loftiest and most impressive of them is that dedicated to Lord Kanakeswar. It occupies a central position with its face towards the east. To the back of Kanakeswar temple are temples dedicated to Baidyanath and Paschimeswar and to the front of it are those dedicated to Kapileswar and Balukeswar. It is clear that the original plan consisted of these five temples. The four minor temples form four corners of a perfect rectangle, the chief temple of Kanakeswar being in the centre, Baidyanath and Paschimeswar temples face each other towards south and north; so is the case with the temples of Balukeswar and Kapileswar.

The Kanakeswar temple in its ruined form is about 80 feet (24 M.) in height, so in its original form it was not less than 100 feet (30 M.) high. Temples of Balukeswar, Baidyanath, Paschimeswar and Kapileswar are of uniform model and height. Their height would not be more than 25 feet (762 Cm.) . In the area are also situated three other Siva Lingas namely, Baneswar, Swapneswar and Siddheswar. Baneswar had a very small temple whose foundation wall only remains. Swapneswar and Siddheswar are placed in one single temple which once probably had a porch. The addition of these three temples to the five original Siva temples indicates the popularity of the worship of Asta Sambhus (eight forms of Siva).

The temples of this place, with the probable exception of the Swapneswar temple, had no porch in their front. Like the Satrughneswar group of temples at Bhubaneswar and the Bhingeswar temple at Bajrakot, the Graha slabs on the lintel of these temples represent only eight Grahas instead of nine, Ketu being excluded from the panel. The Kanakeswar temple has ornamental door-frames flanked by the figures of Ganga and Yamuna. These figures are fascinating in form and delicate in finish. As all the sides of the temple are covered by debris, the Parswadevatas and sculptures on the walls are not properly seen. A few yards to the front of this temple in a recently constructed Mandap is worshipped a deity called Kanakadurga, who is represented as twelve-armed Mahisasuramardini. The carving of Kanakadurga is superb. Close to Kanakadurga is a figure of Ganesh. It is most likely that Kanakadurga and Ganesh were once the Parswadevatas of Kanakeswar temple.

Inside the Garbha (sanctum) of Kanakeswar temple is a huge Lingam, carved out of a block of sand-stone. It has a height of about three feet above the Yoni, which itself is over two feet above the floor level. The Lingum is worshipped by a non-Brahmin priest, who also renders service to other Siva Lingas of the place. It is strange that Kanakeswar has no property. The priest has in his possession

a small extent of land which are recorded in the name of "Swapneswar Ogera" (Ogera is an Oriya word for *etc etera*). As Swapneswar is most likely a later divinity, it may be surmised that whatever property the original deity had was lost with the overthrow of the Sulki kings.

The temples of Kualo have been declared as protected monuments by the Government of India. Headquarters of a Grama Panchayat, the village contains a middle English School and two Lower Primary Schools. Population in 1961 was 2,067.

175. Meramandali

The original name was Meria-mandali (ମେରିଆମଣ୍ଡଳି) which means a collection of Meria boys meant for sacrifice. Situated close to Motanga police-station in Dhenkanal subdivision, Meramandali is an important railway station in Cuttack-Talcher section of South-Eastern Railway. The Cuttack-Sambalpur road (National Highway No. 42) also passes through this place. The place is linked with Sambalpur by regular bus service which facilitates passengers to travel between Cuttack and Sambalpur. Meramandali is also a trade centre for timber and bamboo.

At Motanga, there are a Revenue Rest Shed, Veterinary Stockman Centre, Dispensary and Station Master's (State Transport) Office. Population in 1961 was 749.

176. Pal Lahara

Headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. From Deogarh there is an all-weather communication to this place along a road (National Highway No. 6). During summer, Pal Lahara can also be approached from Talcher via Samal where the river Brahmani is crossed by a temporary wooden bridge. Although a subdivisional headquarters, Pal Lahara is a small village with very few buildings. It was the headquarters of the ex-State of Pal Lahara. There is nothing here of any interest for an outsider. An agricultural farm, which is notable for fine oranges, lies close to this place. Pal Lahara had a population of 2,065 in 1961.

Cobden-Ramsay * states the following on origin of the name "Pal Lahara"—"He (Santosh Pal, the founder of ruling family) settled at Lahara and subdued the aboriginal tribes who were then contending among themselves for supremacy. He was called Pal because the Savaras concealed him under a heap of straw (*pala*) while fighting with his followers who were all defeated and put to death".

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* L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay—Feudatory States of Orissa—p. 276.

177. Purunagarh

A village in Bantala police-station of Angul subdivision. It lies beside the road to Tikarpara at a distance of about 15 km. (9 miles) from Angul. Formerly, it was known as Angul and was the capital of the Rajas of Angul. The last ruler of Angul Raja Somanath Singh a few years before his deposition in 1848, moved his headquarters to Krishnachakra, nearly 16 km. (10 miles) from Purunagarh, which was then given its present name, meaning the old fort. When Angul came under the direct control of the British Government, Purunagarh was again made its headquarters; but as the site was found to be very unhealthy, Angul was made the headquarters. Purunagarh contains some temples, chief among which are those dedicated to Jagannath and Madanmohan. The deity Madanmohan is held in great esteem by people of the subdivision.

178. Rasol

One of the principal villages in Hindol subdivision, situated on the old Cuttack-Sambalpur Road (Via Athgarh). It is also headquarters of a police-station of the same name. Rasol was a resting place for travellers and a centre of trade. It has lost much of its importance after construction of the Sambalpur-Cuttack road (National Highway No. 42) via Dhenkanal and Angul. At present, bamboos and sabai grass are collected here and sent to Titaghur Paper Mills. The population of the village was 3,731 in 1961. There are a Dispensary, High School, Veterinary Dispensary and Inspection Bungalow nearby.

179. Santri

A village in Angul police-station and subdivision situated at a distance of 13 km. (8 miles) from Angul. It contains the shrine of a goddess called Lobhi Thakurani, where a large Mela is held annually on the full-moon day of Kartik (October-November). The fair, which lasts for two days, used to attract many more people in former days. According to available account 10,000 to 12,000 people used to gather here during the first decade of the present century. Local tradition says that goddess Lobhi was first worshipped by Ramachandra. There are a High School, Senior Basic School, and a Post Office. It is also the headquarters of Grama Panchayat. The village Santri had a population of 1,869 in 1961.

180. Saptasajya

A place of scenic beauty situated at a distance of about 11 km. (7 miles) from Dhenkanal town in the south-western direction. According to legend, " *Pandavas*" spent some days of their Ajnatavasa in inviolable secrecy of these hills. The place, famous for the Saptarshi-Mandala and the statue of Raghunath, attracted general

interest. A fair takes place in March every year on the Ramanavami-day. The place is marked for large-scale banana and pineapple plantations*.

181. Sarang

A small village in Parjang police-station of Kamakhyanagar subdivision with a population of 1,492 in 1961. It is situated on the left bank of river Brahmani about 3 km. (2 miles) south of Talcher town. The village is important because of its antiquities. Close to the village, on the bed of river Brahmani, is the image of Vishnu in sleeping posture. The image is carved on the rocky bed of Brahmani river and measures 32 feet (975 Cm.) from head to feet. It is considered to be a work of 8th or 9th century A.D. The idea of Anantasayana Vishnu of the Hindu mythology is very beautifully represented in this image. The hoods of the serpent Ananta spread above Vishnu's head and on a lotus originating from Vishnu's navel is seated Brahma. The idea of the sculptor is to regard the Brahmani water as the sea, on which Vishnu enjoys eternal sleep. Though smaller in size than the sleeping Vishnu image of Bhimakand, the Sarang image is imposing because of its position on the very bed of the Brahmani. The image is very often covered with sand of the river. At this point on the right bank of the Brahmani is the temple dedicated to Paschimeswar, where there is a sitting image of Dhyani Buddha, built with several pieces of stone. Such images are commonly found at Udayagiri in Cuttack district.

Headquarters of Grama Panchayat, the place contains a Middle Engligh School and an Upper Primary School. Population of the place in 1961 was 1,492.

182. Talcher

Headquarters town of the subdivision of the same name, about 64 km. (40 miles) from Dhenkanal. It is beautifully situated at the spot where river Brahmani takes a curve. Talcher is the terminus of a branch Railway line from the east coast line constructed in 1923. It is also connected by a road with Cuttack-Sambalpur Road (National Highway No. 42). Talcher was the headquarters of the ex-State of Talcher till the merger on the 1st January, 1948. The Rajas of Talcher took special fancy in beautification of the town. Its large and impressive gateways on many sides, plantation of trees along a road close to river Brahmani, and many good loking buildings and temples are the result of their effort. The Raja's palace, with a fine Lions' gate in the front, overlooks the river. The town proper was walled on all sides but for want of space inside, the built-up area has extended even outside the boundary walls. An important work of the ex-ruler was

* Souvenir of 2nd All Orissa Economics Conference, Dhenkanal, 1969.

the plantation of a huge park, called Ranipark. This was intended to be a natural park of about 64 sq. km. or 25 square miles (5 miles x 5 miles). The park is surrounded by walls on all sides and in the jungle inside are preserved wild animals and birds. Inside the park, roads were laid to facilitate observation of wild life at close quarters.

On origin of the name of Talcher, tradition relates that in very early times one of the Rajas "crossed the Brahmani on a hunting expedition. Near Taleswari Devi, a hare killed the Raja's dog, and the Raja accordingly established a fort there. Sometime after he was defeated by the Khonds of the place and fled to the forests. One day while asleep in the forest, Hingula Devi appeared to him in a dream and addressed him thus—'If you worship me and Taleswari, you will become victorious over your enemies, and in that case you should name the place Talcher'. The Raja followed this advice and took the field. During an action Hingula Devi appeared in the shape of a tiger and destroyed the opponents of the Chief. After that, when the Raja was asleep, the Devi again appeared to him in a dream, and said that it was she and not a tiger, that had destroyed his opponents. She advised the Raja to sign his name with the initial of a tiger's head. The Raja named the place Talcher, and bestowed a village named Padmanavpur on Brahmans"*.

The place commands potentials to become the foremost industrial area of Orissa in the Rourkela-Talcher belt. The Talcher Thermal Station, a product of Indo-American collaboration, has highly enhanced the importance of the place. The foundation of the Fertilizer Plant, having a capital outlay of Rs. 94 crores, has been laid here on the 3rd February, 1970 by Dr. Triguna Sen, Union Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. It is said to be the largest coal-based fertilizer plant in the world. When put up, it is expected to provide employment to about 1,000 persons. The Talcher Collieries are situated at some distance from the town. The nearest colliery (Handidhua) is about 6 km. (4 miles) off. The Office of the National Coal Development Corporation which operates the other three coalfields is 9½ km. (6 miles) from the town. There are also colliery areas at Balanda, Dera and Deulbeda; but they are at a distance from the town.

There are two boy's high schools, a college, and the Industrial Training Institute. It is the headquarters of a subdivision, and a Tahsil. At Chainpal, the offices of the Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer, Talcher-Thermal Station, are located. Besides, there are also a Telephone Exchange, Mining Office, Colliery Employment Exchange, Railway Station, Hospital, Inspecton bungalow and

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* L. E. B. Cobden—Ramsay—Feudatory States of Orissa, p. 330.

State Bank. The municipality runs the civic administration. The town has an area of 6·82 square miles (17·66 Sq. km.) and a population of 8,147 in 1961.

183. Talmul

A village situated in Angul police-station and subdivision about 22½ km. (14 miles) from Angul. It is about 3 km. (2 miles) north of Mahidharpur which is on the Angul-Hindol Road. There is a temple here dedicated to Mahisasuramardini, a form of goddess Durga. The temple, though not large in dimension, possesses some special features of architecture. It has a Mukhasala attached to its front which has a roof supported by pillars. The temple and the Mukhasala have been constructed on a raised platform which adds to the height of the temple. The pillars are similar to those of the Chaulkunji at Khiching. The Parswadevatas and the deity of the temple are very life-like and are good specimens of plastic art. Mahisasuramardini is held in great awe by the local people. The village, which is one of the oldest in the district, consists of three portions—Garh Talmul, Sasan Talmul and Patana Talmul. Garh Talmul is the site of an old fort belonging to the Rajas of Angul. Only a few remains of moats of an old rampart are traceable here and there. Sasan Talmul is an old Brahmin settlement. Patana Talmul is the commercial quarter containing houses of petty traders, artisans, etc. The place contains a high school, homeopathic dispensary, post office and a Grama Panchayat office. In 1961, it had a population of 3,339.

184. Tikarpara

A village in Purunakot police-station of Angul subdivision, famed for its natural beauty. It is on the left bank of the Mahanadi at the middle of what is locally called as 'Satkosia Ganda' (the gorge extending 22½ km. or 14 miles). The mighty river Mahanadi before it emerges into the coastal plains passes through a narrow gorge with mountains on either side at Sitalpani. The river-bed in the gorge is very narrow barely a furlong at places. In the south of the river is a high range of hills and in the north are the mountainous part of Athmallik and Angul subdivisions. The gorge in-between is 22½ km. (14 miles) long, and the river winds round magnificently wooded hills 1,500 to 2,500 feet in height, while crags and peaks of profound beauty overhang its narrow course. At Tikarpara, which is located about the middle of the gorge, the view of the surrounding landscape is best enjoyed. The place is ideal for tourists as well as for hunters.

Tikarpara is 58 km. (36 miles) from Angul on the road which branches off the Cuttack-Sambalpur Road at Tumuni 11 km. (7 miles) west of Angul. There is a Rest House maintained by the Forest Department. There are also a Forest office and a Primary School. Population in 1961 was 352.

APPENDIX

MAHIMA DHARMA

By

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Mahima Dharma is also called Alekha Dharma because the only God it believes in is Param Brahma, one of whose attributes is Alekha which means indescribable. The founder of this cult was Mahima Gosain* whose name, parentage, place or date of birth, etc., are not known. Indeed, no Mahima Sanyasi will give any information of this nature which will fix him to any person, home or village. His only identification is his cult name which may be different according to his classification. Mahima Gosain appeared at Puri in 1826. How old he was then is not known. It is, however, said that he was tall, fair, soft spoken, said very little although he repeated what he said and had a retiring disposition. He wore nothing except a *Kaupin*, slept on bare ground and lived on water. People differently called him Dhulia (dusty) Babaji, or Nirahari (living on water) Baba. For 12 years he went about Puri and Bhubaneswar including Dhauli and Khandagiri-Udayagiri. He took part in religious discourses including debates with Mukti Mandap Sabha of Jagannath Temple. In these discourses he tried to propagate his theory that God is only one.

From Puri he went to Kapilas Hill and lived in the forest for 24 years. During the first 12 years he lived on what fruits and roots were available in the forest. During the later 12 years he lived on milk which Raja Bhagirathi Mahindra Bahadur of Dhenkanal used to send to him every day. Thus, after 36 years of preparation he started preaching Mahima Dharma and travelled widely in Orissa including what were then called Feudatory States. In most places he performed what is known as Balya Leela, i. e., festival of children and established Ashrams and Tungis. Disciples and the public could visit Ashrams where Mahima Dharma was discussed. Tungis were like rest-sheds for Sanyasis. Among the places he visited were Pada Padma Hill near Khurda where he spent 21 days in a cave in meditation, in Sisupatna in Dalijoda near Cuttack

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*According to Census (1931) of Mayurbhanj by Muhammad Laeequddin (p. 120) the founder of Mahima Dharma was Mukunda Das. According to Cultural Heritage of India Vol. IV-p. 388 published by the Ramakrishna Mission, the founder of Kumbhipatia Pantha was Mukunda Deb and Kumbhipatia Pantha was different from the Mahima Pantha. All these are entirely wrong notions. The present high priest of Mahimá Dharma, Abadhuta Biswanath Baba has firmly stated that Mukunda Das was not the name of Mahima Gosain. He was like an agent of Mahima Gosain who went about visiting Rajas and other officers who probably thought that he was the founder of Mahima Dharma.

where he spent 7 days in meditation, Khuntuni in Athgarh, Malabiharpur in Banki, Baulapur in Dhenkanal, Brahmapur in Hindol, Angarbandha in Angul, Madhi, Jaka and Joranda in Dhenkanal.

Raja Bhagirathi Mahindra Bahadur was his disciple but was not initiated. His first formal disciple was one Jagannath whose cult name was Govinda Das Baba, who lived with him on Kapilas Hill.

In 1874 Mahima Gosain felt that his end was near. He established his headquarters at Joranda and passed away in 1876.

Bhima Bhoi

In course of his travels Mahima Gosain heard of Bhima Bhoi of village Grama Diha in the Ex-Redhakhol (Rairakhol) State. He was bornblind in a family of the Kondha tribe and he could sing Bhajans and other hymns very well. He visited Bhima Bhoi's house, taught him the principles of Mahima Dharma and appointed 4 Brahmins to take down what the boy was singing, much of which was the boy's original compositions of Bhajans on Mahima Dharma. Bhima Bhoi's compositions have now been collected and printed in books of which "Stuti Chintamani" and "Bhajan Mala" are most well known He established his headquarters at Khaliapali near Sonepur. There he collected a large number of followers, some of whom were fanatics and could hardly be called followers of Mahima Dharma. They, men and women, walked in a body from Sambalpur to Puri and raided Jagannath Temple with the object of destroying the image of Jagannath. It happened on 1st March, 1881. There was a clash with the followers of Jagannath in course of which one of the raiding party was wounded and later died. The judgement of the Magistrate who tried the case has been preserved in the Board of Revenue at Cuttack. The incident is referred to in a book called "Bengal Under the Lt. Governors" by Buckland published in 1901. The incident in Puri Temple has been described by a number of well known authors who have written about it on hear-say and imagination. As the judgement of the case has been preserved, there could be no doubt about the exact date and the names of the accused. The date was 1st March, 1881 and Bhima Bhoi was not in the raiding party. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive that a blind man could walk all the way from Sambalpur to Puri, a distance of over 200 miles to destroy Jagannath whose temple and whose image he could never see. It is strange how, while exact facts could be easily ascertained, well known historians and authors have written garbled versions based on false-hood. Bhima Bhoi was born between 1846 and 1850, and died in 1895. He married a Brahmin girl and left a son and a daughter who died a few years ago. Although Bhima Bhoi's songs have propagated Mahima Dharma, he was not a disciple of Mahima Gosain.

Philosophy of Mahima Dharma

It is one of the simplest of all religious tenets. There is only one, God and he is Param Brahma, the Supreme Being. He is without beginning, without end, without colour, without form. He is indescribable, He is indivisible. He is invisible. The entire universe is His creation. The air does not blow, the leaf does not move without his dispensation. Biswanath Baba calls it Bisuddha or pure Advaitabada. Shankaracharya (early 9th century) propounded the general theory of Advaitabada which also believes in one God, but treats the universe as Maya or illusion. Ramanuja (11th century) propounded his Bisistha or special theory of Advaitabada under which the Supreme one is all pervading, and exists in every animate and inanimate object. According to Mahima Dharma, everything in this universe is due to the Mahima or glory of Param Brahma. Hence the name *Mahima*.

Classification

Under the Mahima Dharma there are *Adhyakshyas* or principals at the head of the church. At present there are two, the third having expired a few months ago. Under them there are Para Sanyasis, a superior class of disciples. Under them there are Apara Sanyasis and under them there are Bairagis. There are many thousands of Ashritas who follow the directions of Mahima Dharma, but live as ordinary members of society following different avocations. The distinguishing garment of these classes are (1) for Ashritas saffron cloth is prescribed, but they can wear any cloth which their business requires. (2) Bairagis have to be mendicants and wear saffron cloth like the ordinary Dhoti. (3) Apara Sanyasis have to wear *Kaupin* of saffron cloth and nothing else. (4) Para Sanyasis wear the bark of the *Kumbhi* tree (Careya arborea, Roxb). The three classes i. e. Bairagis, Apara Sanyasis and Para Sanyasis must be constantly travelling, never sleeping more than one night in any village, never eating more than one meal from any household. They must not retire to the forests, but move about inhabited villages. Para Sanyasis also have some other emblems called *Bheka Bana* or the banner of the creed. *Bheka* is a piece of the bark worn on his shoulder n the form of a "V". *Bana* is a piece of the bark worn on the head They also carrya flat disc woven of palm leaf. If it had a curved surface it would serve the purpose of an umbrella against rain and sun. (The *Koupin* is held in position by a thin belt woven from the fibre of Murge).

Ways of Life

All disciples and all Ashritas must get out of bed at Bramha Muhurta, roughly an hour before sunrise, have a bath and go through their daily routine. Before sunrise they must do *Saran* to Param Bramha. During *Saran* they face the east, repeat the verses in praise of Param Bramha which may be in their own language or Sanskrit and lift their hands folded over their heads and prostrate themselves seven times.

After that they can go about their normal business. All followers of Mahima Dharma eat only during the day. They fast the whole night. The evening prayer facing west is called *Darsan* during which they prostrate themselves five times.

They do not believe in caste. They do not believe in idolatry. They will not accept food which has been offered to a deity other than Param Brahma. As Rajas, Brahmins, barbers and washermen have their duties in the worship of idols, followers of Mahima Dharma will not accept food or water from their hands. Sanyasis will not eat or sleep under a roof. It has to be under the open sky. They will not sleep on any mat or bed. They will lie on bare ground. They will eat food in the hands of any caste or tribe, but not from a Mohammedan unless he is a devotee of Mahima Dharma. Ordinarily they will no eat meat, fish or egg, but Mahima Sanyasis eating fish has been known.

Extension

Mahima Dharma started in Dhenkanal district, but has spread far and wide. A recent survey made by Dr. (Miss) Anncharlott Eschmann, a research scholar of the Heidelberg University and member of the Orissa Research Project, has found that there are Ashrams in Assam, West-Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, as given below :—

		Balkal-Dhari	*Kaupunidhari*
Orissa			
Balasore	..	77	..
Balangir	..	5	2
Cuttack	..	334	3
Dhenkanal	..	143	25
Kalahandi	..	..	..
Keonjhar	..	29	..
Koraput	..	4	..
Mayurbhanj	..	74	2
Phulbani	..	4	..
Puri	..	24	..
Sambalpur	..	21	4
Sundargarh	..	..	6
Andhra Pradesh	..	50	..
Bihar	..	..	12
Assam	..	..	33
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	74
Bengal	..	..	79

The headquarters of the Dharma is Joranda where there are 3 temples (1) Sunya Mandir (the temple to nothing), (2) Dhuni Mandir (the temple of fire), (3) Gadi Mandir (the head office).. Every year a Mela is held on the 14th day of the bright fortnight of Phalgun (February-March), the death anniversary of Mahima Gosain. As many as 50,000 have been collecting during the last few years. It is during this period that initiation takes place promoting from Bairagi to Apara Sanyasi and from Apara Sanyasi to Para Sanyasi. The machinery of promotion is quite stiff. Every candidate has to go through a test of his ability to propagate Mahima Dharma and his general conduct. Every devotee of Mahima Dharma from Ashritas to Para Sanyasis have to go through a confession. For his guilt, he may be warned punished or even dismissed.

Code of conduct

There are 32 rules of conduct, the principal rules being to live a pious and austere life. To scrupulously observe the discipline. To discourage caste system and idolatry. To live a life of simplicity so much so that no Bairagi or Sanyasi is allowed to accept money or touch a women. The only gift they will accept is one meal in the day. A thorough understanding and ability to propagate the principles of Advaitabada is stressed for all Sanyasis. To walk every day and spend the evenings in religious discourse including singing of Bhajans. All kinds of enjoyment such as music and dance feasts, etc. is prohibited. They shall not attend celebrations of birth, death, or wedding and shall neither rejoice or grieve. They shall pray for the good of all humanity.

Miracles and Persecutions

Like all reformist movements, Mahima Dharma has had its share of persecution. Fortunately for it, it started in an area where the Raja himself became a disciple. Even then, persecution even in Dhenkanal was not rare. As Param Brahma rules every thing, a number of women of loose character surrounded the Ashram one night and demanded that the Sanyasis should satisfy their passion. Mahima Gosain himself appeared before them and in severe tone told them to go to their husbands who alone have given them their passion. There are also other incidents of challenge. An officer of the Political Department ordered the closure of the headquarters at Joranda and confiscated the timber which had been collected for building Ashrams. He did not even listen to the request of the Raja who was in favour of Mahima Dharma. It is stated that a miraculous misfortune befell the officer. He hurried to Joranda to withdraw his order of suppression of the Dharma. In Madhya Pradesh two of the Sanyasis were arrested and made to give up their *Bheka Bana.* In Madhupur in Cuttack district, the Raja forced them into a temple and made them wear ordinary Dhoti in preference to their *Kumbhi* bark. They were clean shaved and made to go back to Joranda. Again a

miraculous mishap befell the Raja. While witnessing a prostitute dance, he fell from the upper story of his building and died. In Ali estate in Cuttack district, the Raja played a practical joke on the Sanyasis by pouring liquid Dahi (curd) on the basket where they were collecting alms. But he was not oppressive. He punished some men who had harassed the Sanyasis. When the story was brought to Mahima Gosain, he pardoned the Raja and asked the Sanyasis to wish him well. There are many such stories of persecution. Among the miracles, Mahima Gosain is said to have stood in a fire at Bhubaneswar and cured a village of cholera. He is supposed to have walked in the air while going from one village to another and to have produced more than one sun before his disciples. The present head of the church—Biswanath Baba experienced a miracle in his boyhood. He wanted to be a Bairagi, but his parents would not allow him. He suffered from a sore which would not heal until permission was given. Immediately the sore healed. This kind of miracle stands in the realm of psychological medicine.

In writing this article I have taken the help of following literature among others :

1. An essay by Dr. (Miss) Anncharlott Eschmann, University of Heidelberg, Member, Orissa Research Project.

2. Philosophy of Mahima Dharma (in Oriya)—By Brahma Abadhuta Biswanath Baba published by Utkal University.

3. Bengal under the Lieutenant Governors. 1901—By C.E. Buckland.

4. Stuti Chintamani and Bhajan Mala—By Bhima Bhoi.

5. History of Mahima Dharma (in Oriya)—By Brahma Abadhuta Biswanath Baba.

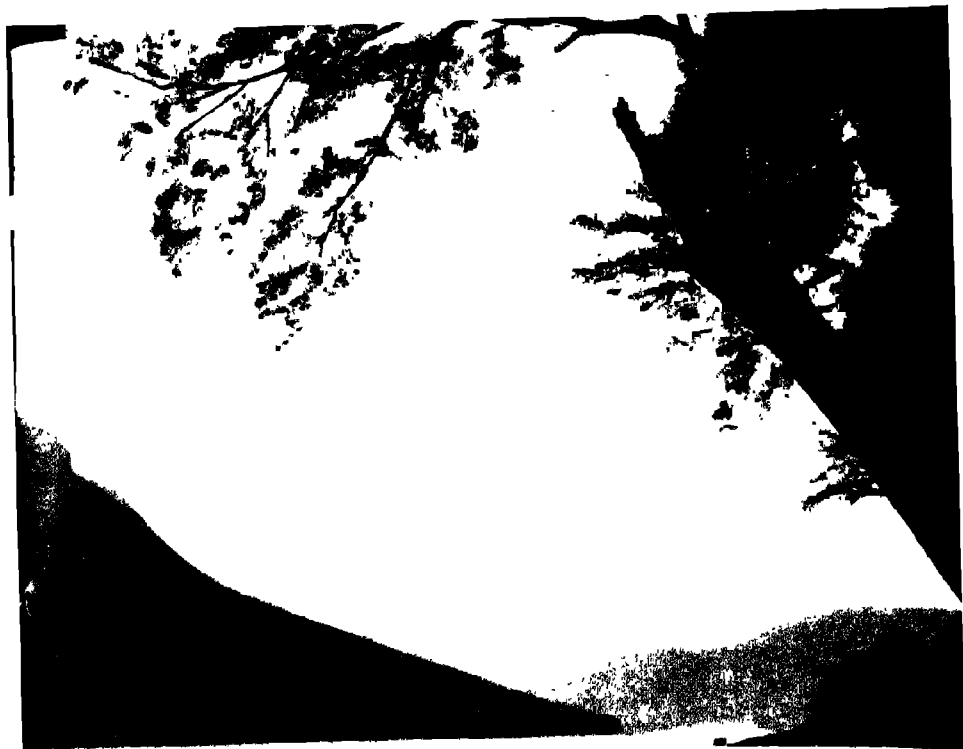
6. Mahima Dharma Pratipadak—By Brahma Abadhuta Biswanath Baba.

7. Viswabharati Annals, Vol. IV (1950).

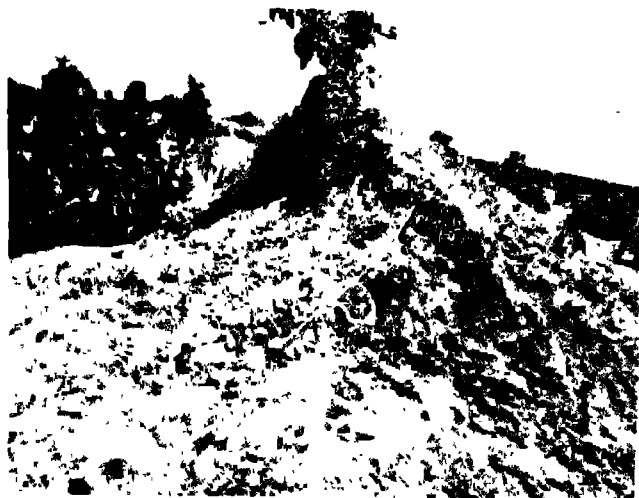
8. Sambalpur District Gazetteer (1909).

9. An article on Philosophy of Mahima Dharma—By Srimati Bani Basu.

PLATES

Tikarpara gorge (Satkosia Ganda)

Courtesy Home (P.R.) Department

Stone-Age Implements discoverd at village Sana Keriang Jungle, Angul

Courtesy—S. D. O., Angul

The mound where Stone-A implements were recen discovered at village S. Kerjang Jungle, Angul

MAP OF VILLAGE
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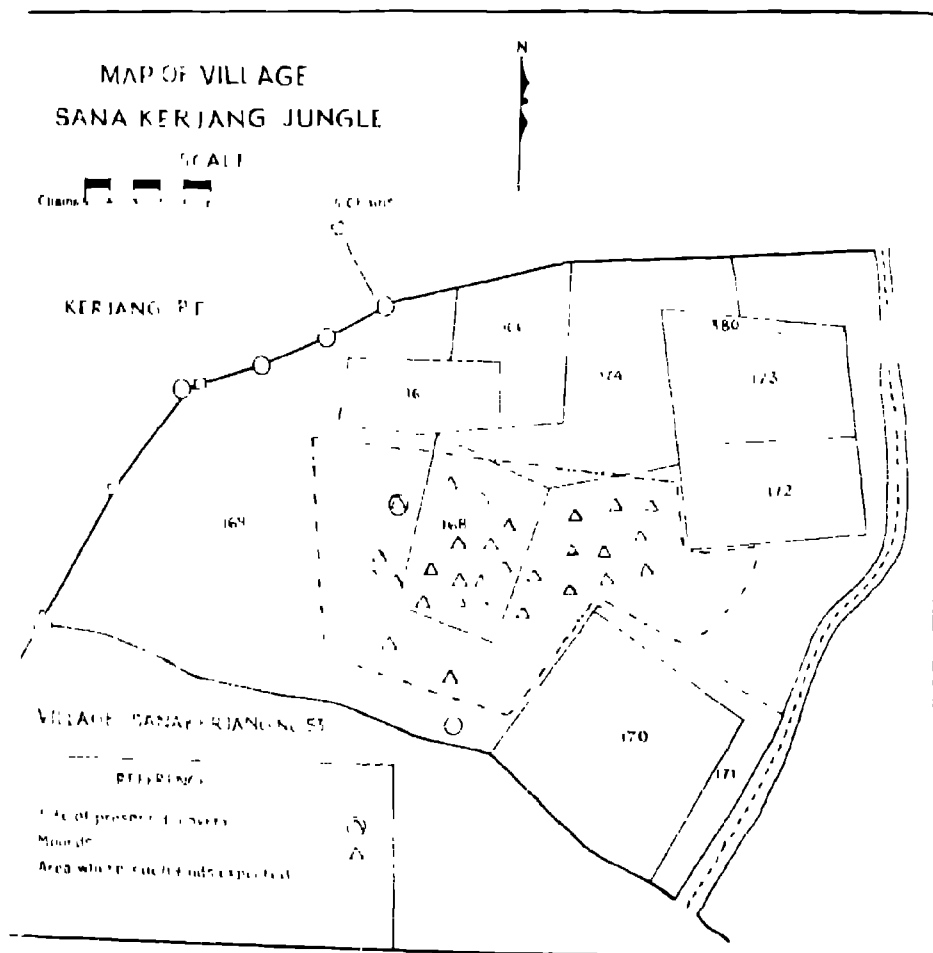

Carving of a figure of Anantasayana Vishnu on natural rock (river bed of Brahmani) at Sarang

Courtesy—Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

Carving of a figure of sleeping Vishnu on natural rock at Bhimakand

Courtesy—Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

A closer view of sleeping Vishnu at Bhimakand

Courtesy—Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

Statue of Dhyani Buddha at Paschimeswar Temple, Talcher

Courtesy—Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

Statue of Ramachandi, Nadara

Courtesy—Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

Statue of Harihara, Ekgharia

Courtesy—Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

Kanakeswar temple, Kualo

Courtesy Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

Baladevajee Temple, Dhenkanal town

Courtesy—Dept. of Archaeology, Orissa State Museum

Kapilas Temple

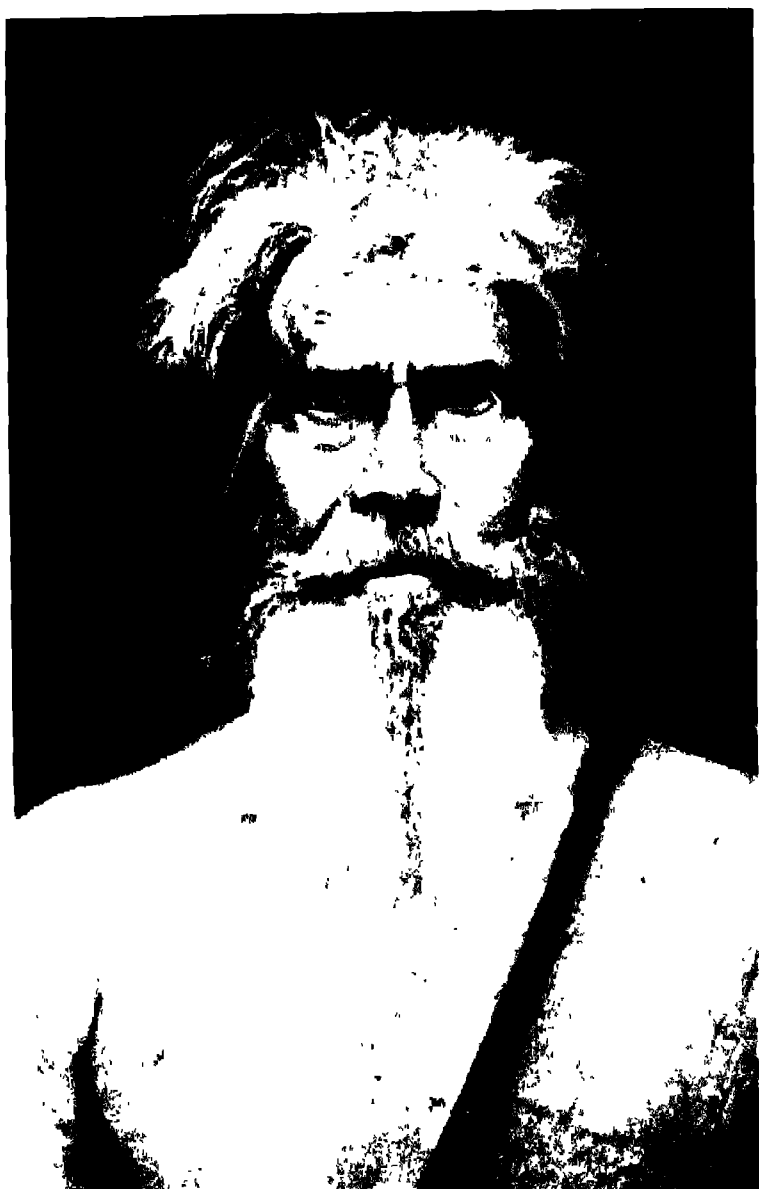
Courtesy—Home (P. R.) Department

Raja Sankar Pratap Singh Deo
Mahindra Bahadur of Dhenkanal

Raja Kishore Chandra Dev of Athmallik

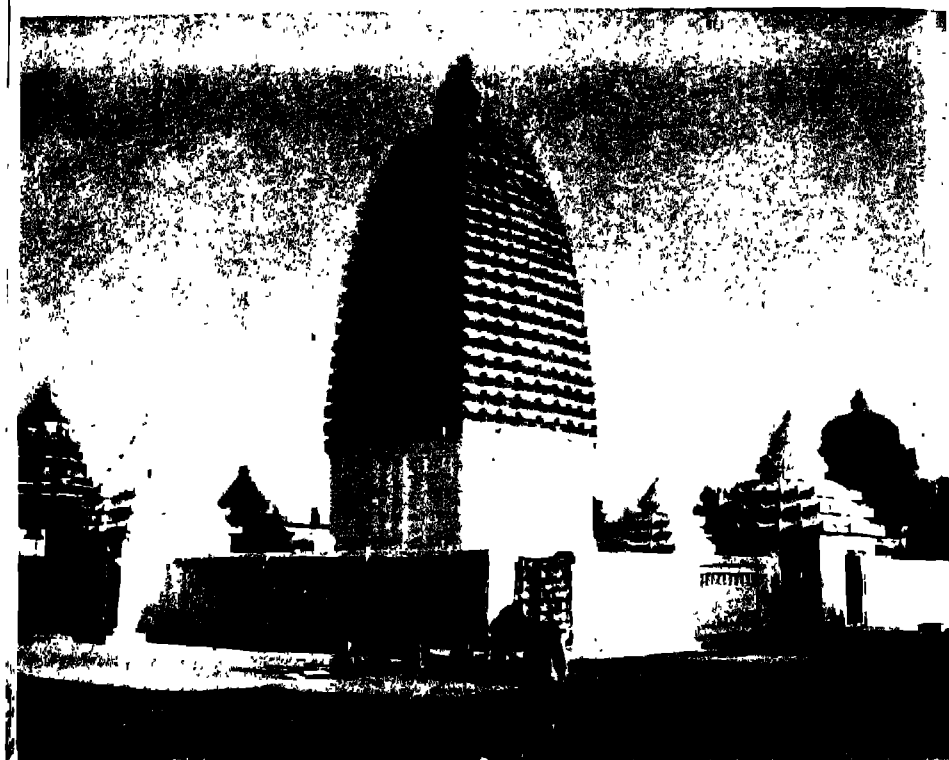
Raja Nabakishore Chandra Singh
Mardaraj Jagadeb of Hindol

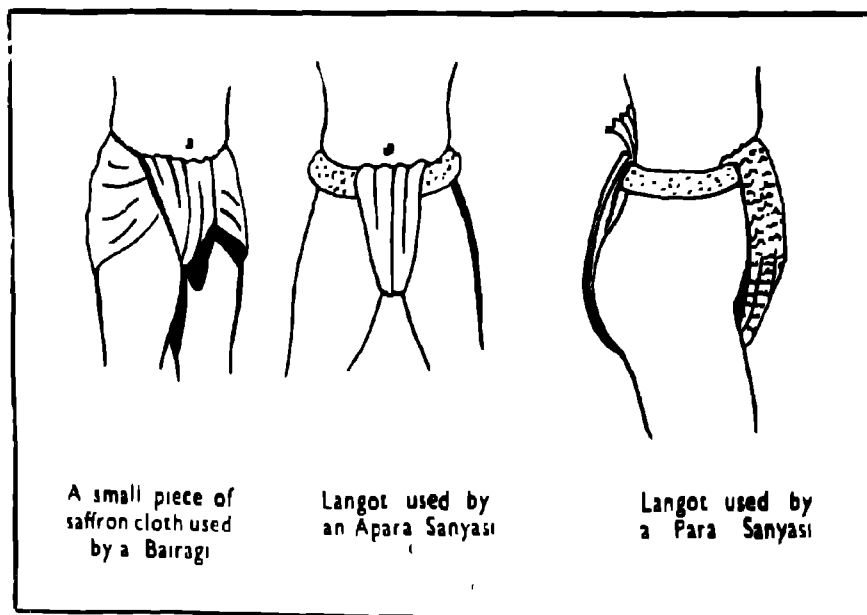
Raja Hrudaya Chandra Deb Birabar
Harichandan of Talcher

(Regarding the tusks, *see* foot-note
at p. 28)

Abadhuta Biswanath Baba

Courtesy -Home (P. R.) Department

Abadhuta Biswanath Baba with Bheka, Bapa and a palm leaf shield

Courtesy—Home (P. R.) Department

Gadi Mandir at Joranda

Courtesy Home (P. R.) Department

Thermal Station, Talcher

Courtesy—Home (P. R.) Department

Orange Plantation in Ashram School at Malayagiri, Pal Lahara

Courtesy Home (P. R.) Department

GLOSSARY

Diacritical notations

आ = ā	ठ = ṭh
ई = ī	ड = ḍ
ऊ = ū	ढ = ḍh
ऋ = ṛ	ण = ṅ
ओ = ō	श = ś
ङ = ṇ	ष = ṣ
ट = ṭ	अनुस्वार = ṁ

GLOSSARY

Aḍā (ଅଡ଼ା) .. A metal pot for measuring corn

Adālati Panchāyat (ଅଦାଲତି ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ) .. A village court of law under Panchayat system.

Ajnāta-vāsa (ଅଜ୍ଞାତ ବାସ) .. To live in hiding

Balkaldhāri (ବଳକଲଧାରୀ) .. One who wears a *langot* of bark

Bandh (ବନ୍ଧ) .. An embanked tank

Bhogamaṇḍapa (ଭୋଗ ମଣ୍ଡପ) .. Hall of a temple where offerings (*Bhoga*) are placed for the God.

Bhoodan (ଭୂଦାନ) .. Land gift

Biali paddy (ବିଆଳି) .. Paddy of early variety grown on upland

Biśo (ବିଶୋ) .. Denotes a *Pargana* (ପରଗଣା) that is fiscal sub-division of a district.

Briṣhabha (ବୃଷଭ) .. The bull-god

Chakra (ଚକ୍ର) .. Disc

Chalantipratimā (ଚଳନ୍ତି ପ୍ରତିମା) The proxy of a god

Chaukidār (ଚୌକିଦାର) .. A village police

Chaupadi (ଚଉପଦୀ)
Chautiśā (ଚଉତିଶା) } .. A kind of metre in which a song or poetry is composed

Chhātrābāsa (ଛାତ୍ରାବାସ) .. Students' hostel

Ḍāk (ଡାକ) .. Mail

Daśaharā (ଦଶହରା) .. A festival occurring in September-October when goddess Durga is worshipped.

Dāsakāṭhiā (ଦାସ କାଠିଆ) .. A party of two men who dramatise and sing epic songs or episodes with accompaniment of two wooden sticks (*Kathi*) as the only musical instrument.

Dewān (ଦେୱାନ) .. The chief executive officer, next to ruler, in an ex-feudatory State.

Dharmaśālā (ଧର୍ମଶାଳା) .. A rest house for pilgrims

Dhunī (ଧୁନୀ) .. The sacred fire that is kept burning all the time.

Durbār/Darbār (ଦରବାର) .. Literally means court of a king, but denotes in this book government of an ex-Ruling Chief.

Gadā (ଗଦା) .. A club

Gādi (ଗାଦି) .. Throne

Gaṇḍa (ଗଣ୍ଡ) .. Gorge

GLOSSARY

Ghāt road (ଘାଟ ରାସ୍ତା) .. A road through hills or mountains

Gosadan (ଗୋସଦନ)
Goshālā (ଗୋଶାଳା) } .. Cattle shelter

Grāma (ଗ୍ରାମ) .. A village

Grāma Rakshi (ଗ୍ରାମରକ୍ଷୀ) .. A village police

Granthābali (ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥାବଳୀ) .. Collection of a writer's works

Hāudā (ହାଉଦା) .. Thick pad tied on the back of an elephant

Jāgir (ଜାଗୀର) .. Free-hold

Jāgirdār (ଜାଗୀରଦାର) .. Holder of a *jagir*

Jamā (ଜମା) .. Assessment of land rent

Jayanti (ଜୟନ୍ତୀ) .. Birth anniversary

Jor/Jhor (ଯୋର) . A tributary river

Kānungo (କାନୁନ୍‌ଗୋ) .. A subordinate revenue officer engaged to measure land

Kaupindhāri (କୌପୀନଧାରୀ) .. One who wears a *kaupin* or *langot* of cloth

Kāvya (କାବ୍ୟ) .. An epic

Khadi (ଖଦୀ) .. Hand-loom cloth woven of handspun yarn.

Khānāpuri (ଖାନାପୁରୀ) .. Literally, filling in columns. The stage of preparation of preliminary Records of Rights.

Khariff (ଖରିଫ) .. A crop season (Summer-Autumn)

Kharposh (ଖୋରପୋଷ ବା ଖୋରାକ ପୋଷାକ) .. Maintenance grant or allowance

Khās Māhāl (ଖାସ୍‌ମହାଲ) .. Government estate

Khasrā (ଖସଡ଼ା) .. A register where description of land are recorded

Khatiān (ଖତିଆନ) .. A register where rights of tenants are recorded

Khuda (ଖୁଦ) .. Broken rice

Killā (କିଲ୍ଲା) .. A fort

Killādār (କିଲ୍ଲାଦାର) .. Holder of a fort

GLOSSARY

Kirtan (କୀର୍ତନ)	..	Melodious recital of devotional songs
Kishtiwār (କିସ୍ତିୱାର)	..	The first stage of preparation of Record of Rights
Lok Sabhā (ଲୋକସଭା)	..	House of the People, that is, the Lower House of Indian Parliament
Mahājan (ମହାଜନ)	..	Money lender
Māhāl (ମାହାଲ)	..	Estate
Mallik (ମଲ୍ଲିକ)	..	A chieftain
Māṇ (ମାଣ)	..	Land measuring approximately one acre. Also, a measure of grain.
Manḍala (ମଣ୍ଡଳ)	..	A territorial district
Mandir (ମନ୍ଦିର)	..	A temple
Maṭh (ମଠ)	..	A monastery
Maujā (ମୌଜା)	..	A village
Meriā (ମେରିଆ)	..	A boy meant for sacrifice
Mogulbandi (ମୋଗଲବନ୍ଦୀ)	..	The three districts of Orissa (Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore) which formerly under direct administration of Moghul emperors.
Mohana (Jagamohan) (ମୋହନ)		The vestibule of a temple
Mukaddam (ମୁକଦ୍ଦମ)	..	A village headman
Na-Anka famine (ନ'ଅଙ୍କ)	..	A great famine that befell Orissa in 1866. It is so named for it occurred in the ninth regnal year of the then Raja of Puri.
Nallā (ନଲା)	..	A rivulet
Nayābadi land (ନୟାବାଦୀ)	..	Newly reclaimed land
Paḍā (ପଡ଼ା)	..	Hamlet
Pāhār (ପାହାଡ଼)	..	Hill
Pāik (ପାଇକ)	..	Native militia
Pālki (ପାଲ୍‌କୀ)	..	Palanquin
Panchāyat (ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ)	..	A body of local self-government at village level

Parbat (ପର୍ବତ)	..	Mountain
Pārśwadevatā (ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱଦେବତା)	..	Sub-gods or sub-goddesses
Pāṭaṇā (ପାଟଣା)	..	A hamlet or *bustee*
Paṭṭā (ପଟ୍ଟା)	..	Deed
Peshkash (ପେଶ୍‌କଶ୍)	..	Tribute or present in cash given to an emperor as a show of homage or loyalty.
Pital Gauṇi (ପିତ୍ତଳ ଗଉଣି)	..	A corn measure made of brass
Rabi (ରବି)	..	A crop season (Autumn-Spring)
Rayat (Ryot) (ରୟତ)	..	A tenant
Sanad (ସନଦ)	..	A treaty or agreement
Sarbarākār (ସର୍ବରାକାର)	..	A village headman, appointed for collecting land revenue for a village or group of villages.
Satī rite (ସତୀ)	..	Self immolation of a woman on her husband's death.
Satyāgraha (ସତ୍ୟାଗ୍ରହ)	..	Literally means love for truth. Gandhiji gave this name to the putting up of non-violent resistance to any thing. Commonly, all non-violent pickettings are called *Satyagraha*.
Savara (ଶବର)	..	An aboriginal tribe
Sebāit (ସେବାୟତ)	..	One who offers *seba* or service (*worship*) to a deity.
Tahasil (ତହସିଲ)	..	A unit of revenue administration
Tahasildār (ତହସିଲଦାର)	..	An officer holding charge of a Tahasil
Tambi (ତାମ୍ବି)	..	A big wooden or metal measure for grains and liquids.
Toilā (ତୋଇଲା)	..	Land reclaimed by burning jungle
Tol (ଟୋଲ)	..	A school for teaching Sanskrit
Tungi (ଟୁଙ୍ଗି)	..	A shed
Yubak Sangha (ଯୁବକସଂଘ)	..	Youth organisation

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Abbreviations used :

(A) for animal, (B) for bird, (H) for hill, (R) for river, (Rep.) for reptile and (T) for tree and plant.

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